

Value is the Test Nowadays!

For clothes, as for anything else, you pay more nowadays. And when you pay MORE you cannot afford to get LESS for the money. This is the big thing nowadays---value.

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

haven't moved an inch from their old quality standards. Whether this is due to large organization with correspondingly large powers of purchase and production, or to the fixed superiority of Kuppenheimer design and tailoring, matters little. The point is that for anywhere from

\$20 to \$45

you get more value in these clothes; more quality, more distinctiveness, more wear. And if we had nothing more than this greater value to offer, a trip to our store would be worth your while. But we HAVE more to offer.

Kruger & Turbin Company,

"The Kuppenheimer House in Grand Rapids"

In Our Hardware Dep't

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Everything in Hardware at Lowest Prices Auto Accessories

The Best Known Brands--Auto Tires at Reduced Prices

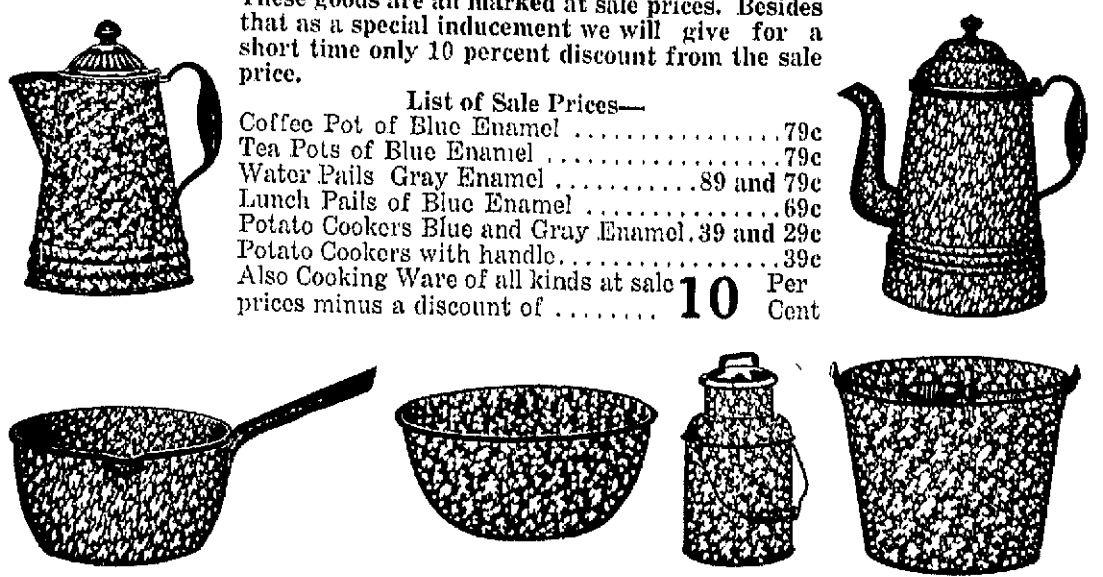
Schroeders Valves, each	5c	Exerciser	25c
Priming Cocks, each	35c	While on Your Way	25c
Grease Gun each	80c	RIDE A RUGBY	25c
Schroeders Tire Gage each	\$1.00		
Twichell Tire Gage each	\$1.25		
Tire Cement, per can	25c		
Auto Clocks	\$3.00		
Elite Battery Ammeter, each	\$1.25		
Goggles	25c to \$1.50		
Valve Grinding Compound, per can	30c		
Vulcanizer Self Vulcanizer	\$1.50		
Vulcanizers	\$1.50 to \$3.50		
Tire Pumps, each	\$2.15, \$3.00, \$3.50		
Vulcanizing Cement, per can	80c		
Shapleigh Shock Absorbers for Ford Cars, per set	\$7.50		
Rear Tail Lamp, each	\$1.00		
Spot Lights, each	\$4.00		
Side Lamps, per pair	\$3.00		
Automobile Jacks, each	\$8.50 to \$15.00		
Tire Covers, each	\$3.00 to \$1.25		
Spark Plugs, Twin Fire, \$1.00, Bonford's Golden Plug, \$1.25, Champion, 75c and \$1.00.			
Klaxen Horns, each	\$3.25		
Reinners, 30 x 3, \$2.60			
Reinners, 32 x 3 1/2, \$2.75			
Reinners, 34 x 4, \$2.85			
Wheel Chains, 30 x 3 1/2, \$3.00			
Wheel Chains, 32 x 4, \$3.25			
Wheel Chains, 32 x 4, \$3.70			
Wheel Chains 33 x 4, \$3.80			
Wheel Chains, 34 x 4, \$4.60			
Muffler Cutouts for Ford Cars, Complete, 75c			

Enamel Ware Specials

Stock Reducing Sale of One Lot of Enamel Ware

These goods are all marked at sale prices. Besides that as a special inducement we will give for a short time only 10 percent discount from the sale price.

List of Sale Prices—
Coffee Pot of Blue Enamel 79c
Tea Pots of Blue Enamel 79c
Water Pails Gray Enamel 89 and 79c
Lunch Pails of Blue Enamel 69c
Potato Cookers Blue and Gray Enamel 39 and 29c
Also Cooking Ware of all kinds at sale prices minus a discount of 10 Percent



UNTIMELY DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE D. FRITZINGER

It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of Mrs. G. D. Fritzinger, a young woman who at this time should have been in the prime of life with many years of happy usefulness before her. Mrs. Fritzinger has been a sufferer from tuberculosis for some time past, and notwithstanding the fact that everything possible was done for her, it was impossible to save her life.

Deceased, whose maiden name was Irene Brown, was born at Watertown, Wis., on the 14th of April, 1888 and she was consequently 30 years old at her last birthday. She was married to Mr. Fritzinger on the 21st of October, 1911 and has since made her home in this city. Besides her husband she is survived by two children, a boy and girl, John and Margaret, three sisters, Mrs. Oscar Gehling of this city, Mrs. L. Little of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Wm. Lankes of Brunkin, Montana. Her father, W. H. Brown, resides at Watertown, as well as one brother, Edward Brown.

The funeral will be held Friday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock at the Catholic church, Rev. Redding to conduct the service.

MEETING AND LUNCHEON

The Women's Committee of the Wood County Council of Defense will hold a social meeting and luncheon at the Witter school building on Saturday, June 15th, at 12 o'clock. All claimants of townships and war departments will be present, as will also the captains and lieutenants from the different wards in the city. The luncheon will be under the supervision of Mrs. J. J. Loos, chairman of the food conservation committee, and Miss Mary Carroll, county food demonstrator. All dishes served at the luncheon will be made of war food using as much as possible substitutes for meat, wheat and sugar.

The county food administrator, B. C. Forns of Marshfield, Mr. Roy Johnson of this city will be present and talk on the food situation as it is now as it may be later. Other county work, such as child's welfare will be discussed.

STEINBERG-MUSTEIN

Miss Ida Steinberg and Mr. Joseph Epstein were married on Thursday, afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah Steinberg, the ceremony being performed by Rabbi Edelson of Oshkosh, only the relatives and immediate friends of the families being present. They were accompanied by Lillian Steinberg and Jos. Steinberg, as bridesmaid and groomsmen.

After the ceremony the contracting parties and their friends repaired to the dining room where a reception was held and the guests enjoyed a pleasant hour. Both of the principals of this wedding are well known and favorably known in this city and have many friends here to wish them a happy journey thru life. They left the same day for Minneapolis on a wedding tour and upon their return will make their home in this city.

THE New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts.
Price List for the Week Beginning June 14 to 20.

Pork Shoulder Roast	25c
Pork Loin or Rib Roast	26c
Pork Liver	7c
Pigs Feet	8c
Fresh Spareribs	15c
Fresh Neck Ribs	7c
Fresh Fat Pork	22c
Pork Tenderloin	32c
Leaf Lard	26c
Pork Steak	25c
Pork Chops	28c
Pork Sausage	22c
Pickled Pig Feet, 3 lbs. for	25c
Fresh Pigs Tails	6c

Veal
Leg Veal Roast 22c
Shoulder Veal Roast 20c
Loin Veal Roast 20c
Veal Chops 22c
Veal Steaks 15c
Veal Loaf 30c
Boiled Pot Roast 22c
Choice Rib Roast 23c
Boiled Beef 18c
Beef Tenderloin 28c

Choice Tender Steaks
Sirloin 25c
Porter House 25c
Round Steak 25c
Tenderloin Steak 28c
Hamburger 22c

Smoked Meats
Very Good Bacon 27 1/2c
Swift's Reg. Ham 28 1/2c
Swift's Premium Ham 31c
Swift's Premium Bacon by slab 47c
Fat Salt Pork 21c
Reg. Family Pork 25c
Summer Sausage 25c
Very Best Lard 29c
5 pounds for \$1.40
Very Best Boiled Ham 5 1/2c
Pressed Ham 27c
Mince Ham 26c
Head Cheese 18c
Leaf Lard 26c
5 lbs. Compound Lard \$1.31
Nut Butter 29c
Oleomargarine 27c
5 pounds for \$1.30

PLAYED BASEBALL
The Consolidated team beat the Nekosia team on Sunday by a score of 5 to 4. Abel & Podnawitz team also beat the Central Park team by a score of 3 to 1.

**Increasing Your Summer
Enjoyment**
Just two things make summer unpleasant--heat and insects. Screens are an antidote for both. A well screened house is free from flies, mosquitoes and other insects. With screens on windows, doors and porch, the house can be kept cool--left open day and night. So here is a simple, practical and inexpensive way to spend a delightful summer. Think what it will mean in better health, in relaxation because of better ventilation and freedom from insects. Why not let us share the pleasure with you by furnishing screens?

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
Grand Rapids, Wis.

DEMONSTRATION AGENTS ARE IN WISCONSIN

Twenty Home Demonstration Agents, representing seventeen counties in Wisconsin and the cities of Milwaukee and Superior and Racine are enroute on the west of Food Conservation, through features, home visits and demonstrations. They work with the woman members of the County Council of Defense and carry on an aggressive campaign to keep the people in the counties understood and carry out the food regulations.

These Home Demonstration agents are employed by the government for the purpose of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, States Relation Service. Miss Mary Carroll, formerly of the County Normal and Agricultural school faculty has been appointed Home Demonstrator for Wood County. Demonstrations have been held at Marshfield, Appleton, Platteville and Babcock and in a large number of the rural school districts. These meetings have been well attended showing that Wood County people are anxious to do all they can to help save food to the boys over there.

THE LAST LAP IN WAR SAVINGS PLAN

Now comes the last financial lap in the great nation-wide War Savings campaign.

This is an opportunity for all to lend their money, not give it, to the government at 4 per cent on the dollar.

It is essentially the people's campaign. It is their money that is preferred.

While the authorities at Washington are planning Liberty Bonds at \$50 and \$100 each, an issue of two billion was set aside by the President for the people at large. Small bonds in the shape of War Savings Stamps, selling at \$4.17 during the month of June and redemption at \$5 in January 1923, were designed.

By its very nature the War Savings Stamp is destined to result in the largest number of takers ever secured by a popular government appeal.

Every walk in life will be represented in the subscription. From the child of the day laborer to the son of the multi-millionaire and from the poorest of the whitest of American citizens, and hundreds of thousands of others who are not citizens, but cherish democratic feelings, all must buy War Savings Stamps.

The allotment for the state of Wisconsin has been fixed at \$1,000,000 and Wood County must subscribe for approximately \$551,000 of this total.

"There is no way of evading this issue, and I am happy to say on behalf of our loyal people," declared State Director Puellhofer, "from the general enthusiasm in the reports of steady progress in the sale of War Savings Stamps even in the face of other strong patriotic appeals."

I look for a drive on June 28th so active and intense that the allotment will be wiped off the slate on that date to the eternal glory of Wisconsin.

Mighty celebrations are planned for that day all over the country and Wisconsin will not trail behind in this patriotic enthusiasm. June 28th has been set aside by President Wilson as National Pledge Day. On that date in every community throughout the United States the unsullied portion of each state's allotment for the war savings campaign will be taken up by the citizens in monthly payments extending throughout the remainder of 1918.

Arrangements are well under way now to make the home celebration June 28th the most spontaneous outpouring of loyal sentiment ever witnessed in this country.

Every man, woman and child is expected to do his or her share in this subscription to War Savings Stamps.

Stamps, the American people have never been especially noted for frugality and self denial. If the War Savings Stamps were designed purely to install thrift in the land of women have accomplished a great mission on the score of frugality. The exigencies of war make it imperative that no money be thoughtlessly squandered. The American people surely are learning the difference between reckless spending and conscientious spending. They are commencing to realize that they can still enjoy the necessities and even good things of life, have health good clothes and amusements and still other proper consequences of modern life in plentiful measure and abundance, and still have enough left to lend substantial amounts to their government.

Every dollar of the allotment of \$1,000,000 assigned to Wisconsin must be taken, and final accounting made to the authorities between now and June 28th. Any balance remaining on that day must be subscribed for by the people, to be paid to the government in monthly payments during the remainder of the year.

In this way only can the War Department proceed with its expenditures, knowing what its revenue is to be and where it is to come from.

L. M. NASH, Chairman

SOME THINGS THE CITY NEEDS MOST

City beautification was the keynote of the program last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Geo. W. Mead. The meeting was under the direction of the Civic committee of the Grand Rapids Federation of Women, Mrs. T. W. Brundage being chairman of the committee and Mrs. Geo. W. Mead, president of the Federation, called the meeting to order.

The first speaker was Mr. A. T. Thompson, city engineer, who discussed the question of "City Possibilities," recommending many progressive and constructive moves which would result in greater happiness and better training for education, enhancement of the city's beauty and more convenient conditions for all. The speaker offered many improvements which have already taken place, such as the swimming pool, public band concerts and parks. Mr. Thompson quite strongly emphasized the need of well organized playgrounds, a full time health officer, public rest rooms and certain smaller changes in the arrangement of parks and streets.

He gave concrete illustrations, which were clear and definite, showing in many cases the actual places where these improvements could be made. During the course of his remarks, the speaker strongly urged the passage of a strict dog ordinance and described at length the harm caused by dogs which are allowed to run at large.

An interesting talk by Mr. George W. Mead involved a favorable description of the work of the Federation along the lines of city improvement. The speaker mentioned in particular the improvement of river banks, the library park, and the beautification of the region below the Northwestern bridge. The speaker discussed at length the great possibilities of this city as a center in the nearby villages, and stated that the Grand Rapids would be the great stopping place on a great highway stretching from the Delta to the Northern lakes. Mr. Mead spoke briefly of the road improvement made by the paper mill companies in the nearby villages, and suggested the urgent need of better means of travel between towns. This, he said, could be done in temporary form until conditions would warrant the construction of permanent roads along the main lines of travel.

"Sore Spots" was the title of a very clever and enlightening discussion given by Mrs. Kellogg. The speaker described the natural beauty of our city as well as the large amount of good work which has already been done during the past few years through organized channels. Mrs. Kellogg called to mind many of the old "sore spots" of earlier years, and compared them with the beauty of today. She then called attention to some of the unattractive and offensive places which still linger, pointing out where great improvement could be made on both public and private property.

The speaker took the occasion on an imaginary excursion through the city, showing them regions which irritate the sense of vision. Mrs. Kellogg said in closing, "we can never have a fair and lovely city, nor a healthy one until every citizen has a fair and lovely property owner looks over his property, and noting the deadly blights, says to himself, even as the Lady Macbeth did, 'Yet here's a spot, out, out, damned spot, out! I say.'"

WILL TRAIN FOR MECHANICS IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

Fourteen men will leave this city on Saturday, recent enlistments, who will go to Detroit where they will be given a course of training in mechanics, after which they will be in some branch of the army where their mechanical skill can be made use of. The following are those who will leave on that day:

Geo. A. Sommer, Marshfield, Wis. Langer, Grand Rapids, R. J. Jantz of Port Edwards and S. G. Corey of Wood County Agriculture school.

M. H. Jackson lectures daily on live social topics. There are 143 teachers in the county. They will close Saturday and teachers examinations will be held Friday and Saturday. Sessions run from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Mrs. J. W. Miller and Mrs. Kellogg addressed the Institute on Council of Defense and Red Cross work.

DOROTHY BRUNDAGE MARRIED

Miss Dorothy Brundage was married on June 1st to Mr. Walter Hansen, at Madison, the groom being a draftsman in a machine shop in that city. The bride is a Grand Rapids girl, having been born and reared in this city. She is the daughter of Mrs. B. D. Brundage and a sister of Dean Brundage of this city. The bride has many friends in this city among both old and young who will unite with the Tribune in extending the heartyest congratulations and wishing her a long and happy wedded life.

CHAUTAUQUA OPENED MONDAY

The first entertainment of the Chautauqua was given Monday afternoon when the Black European orchestra rendered a program, the evening program being a repetition of the afternoon with the addition of the American orchestra. Prof. Hudson had but recently returned from France and he gave many interesting things about the conditions over there that were listened to with close attention. There has been a pretty good attendance at all sessions.

ALUMNI MEETING

A lawn party from 5 to 8 on Friday, June 14, will take the place of the regular meeting of the Alumni Association of the Wood County Normal usually held in the evening. It is hoped that all members of the association who can do so will make an effort to be present.

The party will close in time to attend the chautauqua.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

The Rehnard Packing Company, which has operated in this city for some years past, is gradually winding up the affairs of the concern, and it is not expected anything more will be done there in the way of meat packing, unless something develops not in evidence. Owing to the close competition in the meat packing business, this concern has been embarrassed more or less ever since it started, and the fact that Chicago and Milwaukee packers have sold their product at times for several cents per pound cheaper than it could be produced by the local packer, has had a discouraging tendency on the local concern.

Some time ago several of our local financiers formed a credit committee and backed the concern to the extent of \$50,000 and made an attempt to get it on its feet, but it seems that it was impossible to make a success of the matter. It is a deplorable fact that the venture could not be a success, as it would have been a good thing for the town in every way, besides benefiting the country people to the extent of furnishing them a market for their cattle and hogs at all times of the year.

NEWSPAPER MAN IS LANDED IN LIMBO

S. V. McElroy, who until last summer was employed on the Lander in this city as reporter and solicitor, was recently arrested at Napoleon, North Dakota, where he was employed as a messenger, the charge against him being the robbing of a bank in that place of \$35,500, which was the amount found missing when the cashier was found dead.

There are several stories connected with the affair, all of them are doubt founded to large extent on rumor. It seems, however, that there was an officer in this city from Napoleon something like two weeks ago, and this officer was looking for a man named McElroy, during his inquiries he told the local officers that the cashier of the bank there had been found dead in the bank, having died from an overdose of cocaine which had been injected into his head. That the bank had been robbed of a sum of money, that afterwards suspicion fell upon McElroy for the reason that he was spending considerable sums, when before that he had apparently been rather hard up. The officer also stated that one of the bills that McElroy presented was \$50 denomination and that it had been quite badly torn, and when questioned as to how the bill became mutilated, he had stated that the children had been playing with it and had torn the paper. After that the officers started an investigation, even coming to this city to discover who had been McElroy's friends here, and whether any of them had seen him since he had been in the city. McElroy, as had been claimed by him, had no account of the money, possession of more than the usual amount of wealth that he was displaying at times.

According to all accounts, McElroy has not been charged with the robbery, but is being held merely with the threat of the money, which he is now in possession of. The officers in condition led the officers to believe that there had been a scuffle over the possession of the money before the cashier was killed, and that it was during this scuffle that the money had been torn.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The annual Wood County Teachers' Institute is being held at Wood County Normal building, Sup't. L. V. Peterson, in charge. The institute is in charge and is assisted by J. Jantz of Port Edwards and S. G. Corey of Wood County Agriculture school.

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FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Fred Brainaky of Auburndale died at the hospital in Marshfield last Wednesday as the result of a broken neck which he received in an automobile accident. The car went over an embankment in which the injured man and some other young fellows were riding in, with the result that one of them was killed. The other occupants of the car were not hurt.

WATCH YOUR WASTE PAPER

Young people who are in the habit of throwing waste paper and other refuse on the streets and city parks should bear in mind that there is a ten dollar fine for doing so, and such action may prove costly, and it is just as well to observe the law in such matters and not take chances and at the same time assist in keeping the city looking neat and clean.

TO DEDICATE FLAG

A service flag with fifteen stars will be dedicated at the meeting of the Knights of Columbus to be held this evening in their hall. All members of the order are requested to be present and take part in the ceremony.

NO MORE GERMAN

At a meeting of the school board held on Monday evening it was decided to eliminate German from the schools in this city. French or Spanish will take the place of the displaced language.

TWO MEN IN TROUBLE BY TWO MUCH TALK

Two men, Emil Schueler and Joseph Diechman, are in the county jail at the present time as the result of having been too free with their talk when speaking of the war and the United States government and things in general along that line.

Emil Schueler is alleged to have made statements in a west side saloon to the effect that he hoped the Kaiser would win the war. The saloon keeper immediately telephoned for the police, as he was not of the same opinion as Schueler, but the matter was taken up and several witnesses examined before anything was done about the matter, and the man was arrested on Saturday.

Diechman was also arrested on Saturday, he having made statements at Port Edwards to the effect that Germany was going to win the war, and that President Wilson would be backing the Kaiser's boss, after it was all over. Both men were unable to obtain the necessary bond of \$10,000, and the result is that they will have to remain in jail until they have their trial. Neither of the parties are citizens of the United States, but Schueler has lived in this country since a little boy, and should know better than to do the talking that he indulged in.

MARRIED 48 YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gotsch celebrated their 48th wedding anniversary on Tuesday, June 12th, at their home in this city, and Mr. Gotsch also celebrated his 73rd birthday on that day, having been born on the 11th day of June, 1845 at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Gotsch were married on the 11th of June, 1870, at Armenia, Wis., by John Labell, justice of the peace. Four children were born to them; Grace E. Gotsch, who died July 20, 1903; Minnie P. Gotsch, supervisor at Emergency hospital, Milwaukee; Guy R. Gotsch, located at Waco, Texas, and R. C. Gotsch of Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Gotsch served in the civil war from 61 to 65, having discharged from service on July 20, 1865. In October, 1866, he came to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided, except from July, 1874, to December, 1875, during which time he lived in Nebraska. It was about this time that they were having a succession of grasshopper plagues in that country and Mr. Gotsch states that there were times when the grasshoppers were so thick that they clouded the sun. Mr. Gotsch decided at that time that there was no place for him, and he came back to Wisconsin to remain.

LARGE CROWD IN

The stock fair held at the west side market square on Tuesday afternoon was quite largely attended by the farmers and came from all over the county. One of the principal attractions brought in the farmers was little pigs, which sold at from \$12 to \$15 per pair, and while quite a number were disposed of at this price, there was some left over to be taken home. The concern, however, seems to be that this is too high for pigs, notwithstanding which fact there are a large number of them sold right along.

BUSINESS ON THE BUM

"That is what the saloon men of this city report, and it is rumored that several of them have expressed their determination of not taking out license again for the coming year. There is no question but what the city is a little overstocked in this particular line, and that it would be better for everybody concerned if there were a number less in the line. According to newspaper reports that a number of saloons going out of business all over the state, so the conditions are no different here from what they are elsewhere.

MEN TO BE RECLASSIFIED

Exemption boards. It is stated, will have to go over the records and reclassify all men in classes 2, 3 and 4, to see if they are still entitled to the classification in which they were originally put. It is expected that this will result in the placing of a large number of men in class 1 that have heretofore been in 2, 3, or 4, and that they will be called for military service immediately. The reason for this work is the fact that many men were temporarily exempted from military service for some cause that has ceased to exist.

BAKED BEAN SUNDAY

Next Sunday and the Sunday following will be baked bean Sunday, and food conservationists are appealing to have the public in general go a little strong on beans, for they claim now that there is a surplus, and they want them eaten up. Everything connected with beans, all the prices has remained up pretty well on this commodity, with no great indication at the present time of anybody giving them away.

ROAD BLOCKED

The bridge at Moccasin Creek at the Pavilion is being rebuilt and the regular route to Nekosia will find the following route a good one to take. Turn west at St. Paul depot at Port Edwards and go to the bluff keeping the left hand road and you will come in on the cement road at the Nekosia cemetery. This route was furnished the Tribune by Geo. N. Wood.

FOR SALE--Evenrude motor, just like new. A good bargain. Call Tribune office for information. 31

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, JUNE 13, 1918

Value is the Test
Nowadays!

For clothes, as for anything else, you pay more nowadays. And when you pay MORE you cannot afford to get LESS for the money. This is the big thing nowadays--value.

KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES

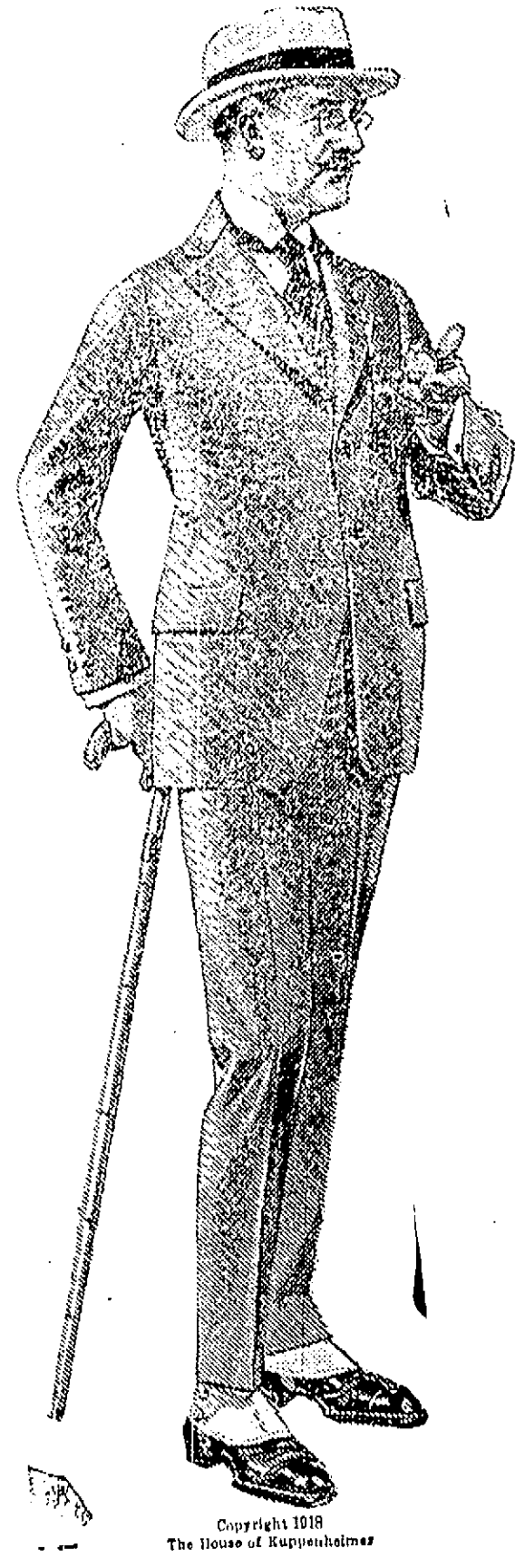
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you get more value in these clothes; more quality, more distinctiveness, more wear. And if we had nothing more than this greater value to offer, a trip to our store would be worth your while. But we HAVE more to offer.

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In Our Hardware Dep't

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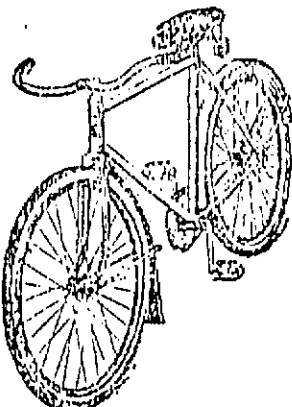
Everything in Hardware at Lowest Prices

Auto Accessories

The Best Known Brands---Auto Tires at Reduced Prices

Schroeders Valves, each	5c
Priming Cocks, each	35c
Grease Gun each	80c
Schroeders Tire Gauge each	\$1.00
Twitchell Tire Gauge each	\$1.25
Tire Cement, per can	25c
Auto Cocks	\$3.00
Elite Battery Ammeter, each	\$1.25
Goggles	25c to \$1.50
Valve Grinding Compound, per can	30c
Vulcanizer Self Vulcanizer	\$1.50
Vulcanizers	\$1.50 to \$3.50
Tire Pumps, each	\$2.15, \$3.00, \$3.50
Vulcanizing Cement, per can	80c
Shapleigh Shock Absorbers for Ford Cars, per set	\$7.50
Rear Tail Lamp, each	\$1.00
Spot Lights, each	\$4.00
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Tire Covers, each	\$3.00 to \$1.25
Spark Plugs, Twin Fire, \$1.00, Benford's Golden Grant	\$1.25, Champion, 75c and \$1.00.
Klaxen Horns, each	\$3.25
Reliners, 30 x 3	\$2.60
Reliners, 32 x 3 1/2	\$2.75
Reliners, 34 x 4	\$2.85
Wheel Chains, 30 x 3 1/2	\$3.00

EXERCISE

While on Your Way
RIDE A RUGBY

You don't lose time and you gain the necessary vitality produced from the healthy, pleasant outdoor exercise of riding a bicycle.

The RUGBY Bicycle is one that can be depended upon to finish what starts. It is made of the material of quality, extra care being taken in the making of the parts that come in for the most wear. Its superior finish and fine lines show its quality. The RUGBY is a wheel that will stand up after long continued service.

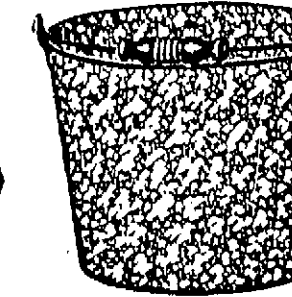
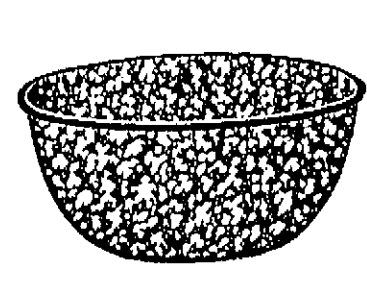
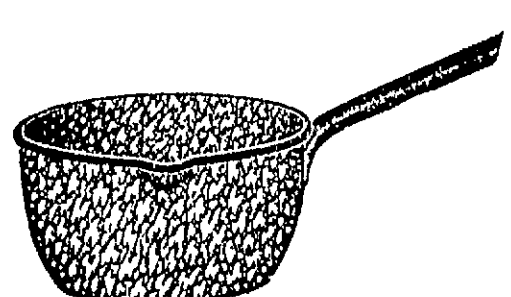
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Enamel Ware Specials

Stock Reducing Sale of One Lot of Enamel Ware

These goods are all marked at sale prices. Besides that as a special inducement we will give for a short time only 10 percent discount from the sale price.

List of Sale Prices—
Coffee Pot of Blue Enamel 79c
Tea Pots of Blue Enamel 79c
Water Pails Gray Enamel 89 and 79c
Lunch Pails of Blue Enamel 69c
Potato Cookers Blue and Gray Enamel 39 and 29c
Potato Cookers with handle 39c
Also Cooking Ware of all kinds at sale prices minus a discount of 10 Cent

UNTIMELY DEATH OF MRS.
GEAROLD D. FRITZINGER

It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of Mrs. G. D. Fritzinger, a young woman who at this time should have been in the prime of life with many years of happy usefulness before her. Mrs. Fritzinger has been a sufferer from tuberculosis for some time past, and notwithstanding the fact that everything possible was done for her, it was impossible to save her life.

Deceased, whose maiden name was Irene Brown, was born at Watertown, Wis., on the 14th of April, 1888, and she was consequently 30 years old at her last birthday. She was married to Mr. Fritzinger on the 21st of October, 1911 and has since made her home in this city. Besides her husband she is survived by two children, a boy and girl, John and Margaret, both of whom are attending school in this city. Mrs. Fritzinger was a native of Watertown, Wis., and her father, W. H. Brown, resides at Watertown, as well as one brother, Edward Brown.

The funeral will be held Friday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Catholic church, Rev. Reding to conduct the service.

MEETING AND LUNCHEON

The Woman's Committee of the Wood County Council of Defense will hold a social meeting and luncheon at the Witter school building on Saturday, June 15th, at 12 o'clock. All chairmen of townships and war departments will be present, as will also the captains and lieutenants from the different wards. The luncheon will be under the supervision of Mrs. J. J. Looze, chairman of the food conservation committee, and Miss Mary Carroll, county food demonstrator. All dishes served at the luncheon will be made of war food used as much as possible substitutes for meat, wheat and sugar.

The county food administrator, E. C. Pore of Marshfield, and Mr. Roy Rogers of this city will be present and talk on the food situation as it is now as it may be later. Other county work, such as child's welfare will be discussed.

STEINBERG-EPSTEIN

Miss Ida Steinberg and Mr. Joseph Epstein were married on Thursday, afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah Steinberg, the ceremony being performed by Rabbi Edson of Oshkosh, only the relatives and immediate friends of the families being present. They were accompanied by Lillian Steinberg and Jos. Steinberg, as bridesmaids and groomsmen.

After the ceremony the contracting parties and their friends repaired to the dining room where a reception was held and the guests enjoyed a pleasant hour. Both of the principals of this wedding are well and favorably known in this city and have many friends here to wish them a happy journey thru life. The bride left the same day for Minneapolis on a wedding tour and upon their return will make their home in this city.

THE
New Meat Market

Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts

Price List for the Week Beginning June 14 to 20.

Pork Shoulder Roast	25c
Pork Loin or Rib Roast	26c
Pork Liver	7c
Pigs Feet	8c
Fresh Spare Ribs	15c
Fresh Neck Ribs	17c
Fresh Fat Pork	22c
Pork Tenderloin	32c
Leaf Lard	26c
Pork Steak	28c
Pork Chops	22c
Pork Sausage	22c
Pickled Pig Feet, 3 lbs. for	25c
Fresh Pigs Tails	6c
Veal	
Leg Veal Roast	22c
Shoulder Veal Roast	20c
Loin Veal Roast	20c
Veal Chops	22c
Veal Stew	15c
Veal Loaf	30c
Beef Pot Roast	22c
Choice Rib Roast	28c
Boiling Beef	18c
Beef Tenderloin	28c
Choice Tender Steaks	
Steak	25c
Porter House	25c
Round Steak	25c
Tenderloin Steak	25c
Hamburger	22c

Smoked Meats

Very Good Bacon	27 1/2c
Swift's Reg. Ham	28 1/2c
Swift's Premium Ham	31c
Swift's Premium Bacon by slab	47c
Reg. Salt Pork	21c
Reg. Family Pork	25c
Summer Sausage	25c
Very Best Lard	29c
5 pounds for	\$1.40
Very Best Boiled Ham	5 1/2c
Pressed Ham	27c
Mince Ham	20c
Head Cheese	18c
Leaf Lard	26c
5 lbs. Compound Lard	\$1.31
Nut Butter	29c
Oleomargarine	27c
5 pounds for	\$1.30

DEMONSTRATION AGENTS
ARE IN WISCONSIN

Twenty Home Demonstration Agents, representing seventeen counties in Wisconsin and the cities of Milwaukee and Superior and Racine are carrying on the work of Food Conservation, through lectures, home visits and demonstrations. They work with the woman members of the County Council of Defense and her Food Conservation committee and carry on an aggressive campaign to keep the people in the counties understood and born out the food regulations.

These Home Demonstration agents are employed by the government, being members of the force of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, States Relation Service.

Miss Mary Carroll, formerly of the County Normal and Agricultural school faculty has been appointed Home Demonstrator for Wood County. Demonstrations have been held at Marshfield, Arpin, Pittsville and Babcock and in a large number of the rural school districts. These meetings have been well attended showing that Wood County people are anxious to do all they can to help save food for the boys over there.

THE LAST LAP IN
WAR SAVINGS PLAN

Now comes the last financial lap in the great nation-wide War Savings campaign.

This is an opportunity for all to lend their money, not give it to the government at 4 percent on the dollar.

It is essentially the people's campaign. It is their money that is preferred.

While the authorities at Washington are busy planning Liberty Bonds at \$50 and \$100 each, an issue of two billion was set aside by the President for the people at large. Small bonds in the shape of War Savings Stamp, selling at \$4.15 during the month of June and redeemable at \$5 in January 1923, were designed.

By its very nature the War Savings Stamp is destined to result in the largest number of takers over scored by a popular government appeal.

Every walk in life will be represented in the subscription. From the child of the laborer to the child of the millionaire and from the poorest to the wealthiest of American citizens, and hundreds of thousands of others who are not citizens, but cherish democratic feelings, all must buy War Savings Stamps.

The allotment for the state of Wisconsin has been fixed at \$51,000,000 and Wood County must subscribe for approximately \$651,000. "There is no way of evading this issue, and I am happy to say on behalf of our loyal people," declared State Director Puellacher, "From every section of the state comes news of such progress in the sale of War Savings Stamp even in the face of other strong patriotic appeals. I look for a drive on June 28th so active and intense that the entire allotment will be wiped off the state on that date to the eternal glory of Wisconsin."

Mighty celebrations are planned for that day all over the country and Wisconsin will not trail behind in the general enthusiasm. Time has been set aside by President Wilson as National Pledge Day. On that date in every community throughout the United States the unsupervised portion of each state allotment in order words, all the unsold War Savings Stamp will be pledged by the citizens in monthly payments extending throughout the remainder of 1918.

Arrangements are well under way now to make the home celebration June 28th the most spontaneous outpouring of loyal sentiment ever witnessed in this country.

Every man, woman and child is now to make his or her share in this subscription to War Savings Stamps. As a race, the American people have never been especially noted for frugality and self denial. If the War Savings Stamps were to be sold purely to install thrift instead of meeting a great national need, they would have accomplished a great mission on the score alone. The exigencies of war make it imperative that no money be thoughtlessly squandered. The American people surely are learning the difference between reckless spending and conscientious spending. They are commencing to realize that they can do good things of life, have health and good clothes and amusements and all other proper concomitants of modern life in plentiful measure and abundance, and still have enough left to send substantial amounts to their government.

Every dollar of the allotment of \$51,000,000 assessed to Wisconsin must be taken, and final accounting made by the authorities between now and June 28th. Any balance remaining on that day must be subscribed for by the people, to be paid into the government in monthly payments during the remainder of the year.

In this way only can the War Department proceed with its expenditures, knowing what its revenue is to be and where it is to come from.

L. M. NASH, Chairman.

PLAYED BASEBALL

The Consolidated team beat the Nekoska team on Sunday by a score of 6 to 4. Abel & Podawiltz team also beat the Central Park team by a score of 3 to 1.

SOME THINGS THE
CITY NEEDS MOST

City beautification was the keynote of an interesting program last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Geo. W. Mead. The meeting was under the direction of the Civic committee of the Grand Rapids Federation of Women, Mrs. T. W. Brazeau being chairman of the committee and Mrs. Percy Daly, vice chairman. Mrs. Louis Reichel, president of the Federation, called the meeting to order.

The first speaker was Mr. A. T. Thompson, city engineer, who discussed the question of "City Possibilities" recommending many progressive and constructive moves which would result in greater happiness and better training for children, enhancement of the city's beauty, and more convenient conditions for all. The speaker cited many improvements which have already taken place, such as the swimming pool, public band concerts and parks. Mr. Thompson quite strongly emphasized the need of a full time health officer, public rest rooms, and certain smaller changes in the arrangement of parks and streets. He gave concrete suggestions which were clear and definite, showing in many cases the actual places where these improvements could be made. During the course of his remarks, the speaker strongly urged the passage of a single dog ordinance and the closing of the harbor caused by dogs which are allowed to run at large.

An interesting talk by Mr. George W. Mead involved a favorable description of the city's progress along the lines of city improvement. The speaker mentioned in particular the improvement of the river banks, the library park, and the beautification of the region beyond the Northwestern bridge. The speaker discussed at length the great possibilities of this city as a rendezvous for tourists, and stated that Grand Rapids would be the natural stopping place for the great number of tourists coming from the North and the South. Mr. Mead spoke briefly of the road improvements made by the paper mill companies in the nearby villages, and suggested the urgent need of a good road between towns. This, he said, could be done in temporary form until conditions warranted the construction of concrete roads along the main lines of travel.

"More spots" was the title of a very clever and enlightening discussion given by Mrs. Kellogg. The speaker described the natural beauty of our city as well as the amount of good work which has already been done during the past ten years through organized channels. Mrs. Kellogg called to mind many of the old "sore spots" of earlier years, and compared them with the beauty spots of today. She then called attention to some of the unattractive and offensive places which still linger, pointing out where great improvement could be made on both public and private property. (The speaker took the audience on an imaginary excursion through the city showing them regions which irritate the sense of vision. Mrs. Kellogg said in closing, "we can never have a good and lovely city, nor a clean and healthy one until every property owner looks over his property, and noting the deadly blemishes, says to himself, even as Lady Macbeth did, 'Yet here's a spot, out, out, damned spot, out, I say.'")

WILL TRAIN FOR MECHANICS
IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

Fourteen men will leave this city on Saturday morning enlisting in the National Army. They will be given a course of training in mechanics, after which they will be in some branch of the army where their mechanical skill can be of use.

Those who will leave on that day: Geo. A. Sommer, Marshfield; Wm. Langer, Grand Rapids; R. L. Edw. M. Schmidt, Marshfield; R. L. Dohm, Marshfield; R. R. Arvid J. Hedlin, Grand Rapids; R. R. 4. Wm. Gowanaski, Pittsville; Wm. J. Paul, Sherry; Chas. Bugkowski, Grand Rapids; John O. Kolonski, Nekoska; R. R. 1. Anthony Kowalechik, Grand Rapids; Chas. P. Jaspersen, Grand Rapids; Robert L. Taylor, Marshfield; R. R. 1. Andrew M. Schill, Grand Rapids; Von L. Holliday, Grand Rapids.

EDWARD L. C. JOHNS, NEKOSSA.

Walter W. Krause, Marshfield. John J. Tomczyk, Grand Rapids. Michael J. O'Boyle, Pittsville.

THIRTY STAMP MEETING
ON TUESDAY EVENING

A meeting was held at the city hall on Tuesday evening which was presided over by Chairman D. D. Conway. A campaign was mapped out for the city and it is the intention to have every person on the subject of Thrift Stamps, getting them to sign a pledge for regular purchases along this line. A card index is being prepared on which will be the entire population of the city, and it is expected that every one will put down his name for something in the way of purchases of Thrift Stamps. The city will be handled by wards, with a captain in each ward, the following being the different captains:

- W. L. Wood, first ward.
- A. B. Bever, second ward.
- M. C. Goughan, third ward.
- G. O. Babcock, fourth ward.
- Albert Gilmeister, fifth ward.
- Roy Thuro, sixth ward.
- T. P. Penneboren, seventh ward.
- J. J. Jeffrey, eighth ward.

WORK ON ENGINE HOUSE

The foundation for the new fire engine house on the east side was completed last week and the work of laying the tile and brick was commenced, but has been delayed somewhat by wet weather. Now that the foundation is laid, it is expected that it will not take a great while to complete the remainder of the structure.

ON A LECTURE TOUR

Prof. M. H. Jackson leaves on Saturday for Omaha, Nebraska, where he will join a chautauqua and put in the succeeding two months lecturing in the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Jackson is an anticipating some warm weather experience down in that country, but is prepared for the worst.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

The Reiland Packing Company, which has operated in this city for some years past, is gradually winding up the affairs of the concern, and it is not expected anything more will be done there in the way of meat packing, unless something develops not in the evidence. Owing to the close competition in the meat packing business, this concern has been embarrassed more or less ever since it started, and the fact that Chicago and Milwaukee packers have sold their product at times for several cents per pound cheaper than this could be produced by the local packer, has had a discouraging tendency on the local concern.

Some time ago several of our local financiers formed a creditors committee and backed the concern to the extent of \$50,000 and made an attempt to keep it going. It seems that it was impossible to make a success of the matter. It is a deplorable fact that the venture could not be a success, as it would have been a good thing for the town and the country people to the extent of furnishing them a market for their cattle and hogs at all times of the year.

NEWSPAPER MAN IS
LANDED IN LIMBO

S. V. McElroy, who until last summer was employed on the editorial staff of this city's largest newspaper, was recently arrested at Napoleon, North Dakota, where he was employed on the Homestead, the charge against him being the robbing of a bank in that place. The amount found missing when the cashier was found dead.

There are several stories connected with the affair, although they are not fully founded on fact. It seems, however, that there was an officer in this city from Napoleon something like two weeks ago, and this officer was looking up McElroy's past record. During his inquiries he told the local officers that the cashier of the bank there had been found dead in the bank, having died from an overdose of cocaine which had been injected into the back of the neck. He had been robbed of a sum of money, and that afterwards suspicion fell upon McElroy for the reason that he was spending considerable sums, when before that he had apparently been rather hard up. The officer also stated that one of the bills that McElroy presented was \$50 denomination and that it had been quite badly torn, and when questioned as to how the bill became mutilated, he had stated that the children had been playing with it and had torn the paper. After this the officers started an investigation, even coming to this city to discover who had been McElroy's friends here, and whether any of them had sent him any money, as had been claimed by him at one time to account for the possession of more than the usual amount of wealth that he was displaying.

According to all accounts, McElroy has not been charged with the killing of the bank cashier, but merely with the theft of the money, although it was intimated by the sheriff when he was taken here that the supposition was that the man was also guilty of murder. The fact that some of the currency that he had in his possession was in a mutilated condition led the officers to believe that there had been a scuffle over the possession of the money before the cashier was killed, and that it was during this scuffle that the money had been torn.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The annual Wood County Teachers' Institute is being held at Wood County Normal building, Sept. 1. V. Powell of Plattville, Wis., is in charge. The institute will be held from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Mrs. J. W. Winter and Mrs. Kellogg addressed the institute on Council of Defense and Red Cross work.

DOROTHY BRUNDAGE MARRIED

Miss Dorothy Brundage was married on June 1st to Mr. Talmer Hansen, at Madison, the groom being a draftsman in a machine shop in that city. The bride is a Grand Rapids girl, having been born and reared in this city, being the daughter of Mrs. E. B. Brundage and a sister to Dean Brundage of this city. The bride has many friends in this city among both old and young who will unite with the Tribune in extending the heartiest of congratulations and wishing her a long and happy wedded life.

CHAUTAUQUA OPENED MONDAY

The first entertainment of the Chautauqua was given Monday afternoon when the Black European Orchestra rendered a program, the evening program being a repetition of Prof. Hudson, who gave a talk on American Ideals. Prof. Hudson had but recently returned from France and he gave many interesting things about the conditions over there that were listened to with close attention. There has been a pretty good attendance at all sessions.

ALUMNI MEETING

A lawn party from 5 to 8 on Friday, June 14, will take the place of the regular meeting of the Alumni Association of the Wood County Normal usually held in the evening. It is hoped that all members of the association who can do so will make an effort to be present. The party will close in time to allow those who wish to do so to attend the chautauqua.

ROAD BLOCKED

The bridge at Moccasin Creek at the Pavilion is being rebuilt and parties going to Nekoska will find the following route a good one to take. Turn west at St. Paul depot at Port Edwards and go to the bluff keeping the left hand road and you will come in on the cement road at the Nekoska cemetery. This route was furnished the Tribune by Geo. N. Wood.

FOR SALE—Evenrude motor, just like new. A good bargain. Call Tribune office for information. 3t

TWO MEN IN TROUBLE
BY TWO MUCH TALK

Two men, Emil Schueler and Joseph Diechman, are in the county jail at the present time as the result of having been too free with their talk when speaking of the war and the United States government and things in general along that line.

Emil Schueler is alleged to have made statements in a west side saloon to the effect that he hoped the Kaiser would win the war. The saloon keeper immediately telephoned for the police, as he was not of the same opinion as Schueler, but the matter was taken up and several witnesses examined before anything was done about the matter, and the men were arrested on Saturday.

Diechman was also arrested on Saturday, having made statements at Port Edwards to the effect that Germany was going to win the war and that President Wilson would be blocking the Kaiser's boots in 1875 during all over. Both men were unable to obtain the necessary bond of \$10,000, and the result is that they will have to remain in jail until they have their trial. Neither of the parties are citizens of the United States, but Schueler has lived in this country since a little boy, and should know better than to do the talking that he indulged in.

MARRIED 48 YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Getts celebrated their wedding anniversary on Tuesday, June 11th, at their home in this city, and Mr. Getts also celebrated his 73d birthday on that day, having been born on the 11th day of June, 1845 at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Getts were married on the 11th of June, 1870 at Armenia, Wis., by John Lobdell, justice of the peace. Four children were born to them: Grace E. Getts, who died July 10, 1903; Minnie P. Getts, supervisor at Emergency hospital, Milwaukee; Guy R. Getts, located at Waco, Texas, and R. C. Getts of Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Getts served in the civil war from 61 to 65, being discharged from service on July 20, 1865. In October, 1866, he came to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided, except from July, 1874, to December, 1875, during which time he lived in Nebraska. It was about this time that they were having a succession of grasshopper plagues in that country and Mr. Getts states that these were times when the grasshoppers were so thick that they clouded the sun. Mr. Getts decided at that time that the west was no place for him, and he came back to Wisconsin to remain.

LARGE CROWD IN

The stock fair held at the west side market square on Tuesday afternoon was quite largely attended by the farmers and others from this vicinity. One of the principal commodities brought in by the farmers was little pigs, which sold at from \$12 to \$15 per pair, and while quite a number were disposed of at this price, there was some left over from the sale. The general opinion seems to be that this is too high for pigs, notwithstanding which fact there are a large number of them sold right along.

BUSINESS ON THE BUM

That is what the saloon men of this city report, and it is rumored that several of them have expressed their determination of not taking out licenses again for the coming year. There is no question but what the city is a trifle overstocked in this particular line, and that it would be better for everybody concerned to have the public in general in the business. According to newspaper reports that are numbers of saloons going out of business all over the state, so the conditions are no different here from what they are elsewhere.

MEN TO BE RECLASSIFIED

Exemption boards, it is stated, will have to go over the records and reclassify all men in classes 2, 3 and 4, to see if they are still entitled to the classification in which they were originally put. It is expected that this will result in the placing of a large number of men in class 1 that have heretofore been in 2, 3, or 4, and that the public in general go a little stronger on beef, for they claim now that there is a surplus, and they want them eaten up. Everything considered, surplus and all, the price has remained up pretty well during the summer, and is a great indication at the present time of anybody giving them away.

BAKED BEAN SUNDAY

Next Sunday and the Sunday following will be baked bean Sunday, and food conservationists are attempting to raise the public in general to a little stronger on beef, for they claim now that there is a surplus, and they want them eaten up. Everything considered, surplus and all, the price has remained up pretty well during the summer, and is a great indication at the present time of anybody giving them away.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Fred Braunsky of Auburndale died at the hospital in Marshfield last Wednesday as the result of a broken neck which he received in an automobile accident. The car went over an embankment in which the injured man and some other young fellows were riding in, with the result that one of them was killed. The other occupants of the car were not hurt.

WATCH YOUR WASTE PAPER

Young people who are in the habit of throwing waste paper and other refuse on the streets and city parks should bear in mind that there is a ten dollar fine for doing so, and such action may prove costly, and it is just as well to observe the law in such matters and not take chances and at the same time assist in keeping the city looking neat and clean.

Park Commission.

TO DEDICATE FLAG

A service flag with fifteen stars will be dedicated at the meeting of the Knights of Columbus at this evening at their hall. All members of the order are requested to be present and take part in the ceremony.

NO MORE GERMAN

At a meeting of the school board held on Monday evening it was decided to eliminate German from the schools in this city. French or Spanish will take the place of the displaced language.

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, JUNE 13, 1918

Value is the Test
Nowadays!

For clothes, as for anything else, you pay more nowadays. And when you pay MORE you cannot afford to get LESS for the money. This is the big thing nowadays—value.

KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES

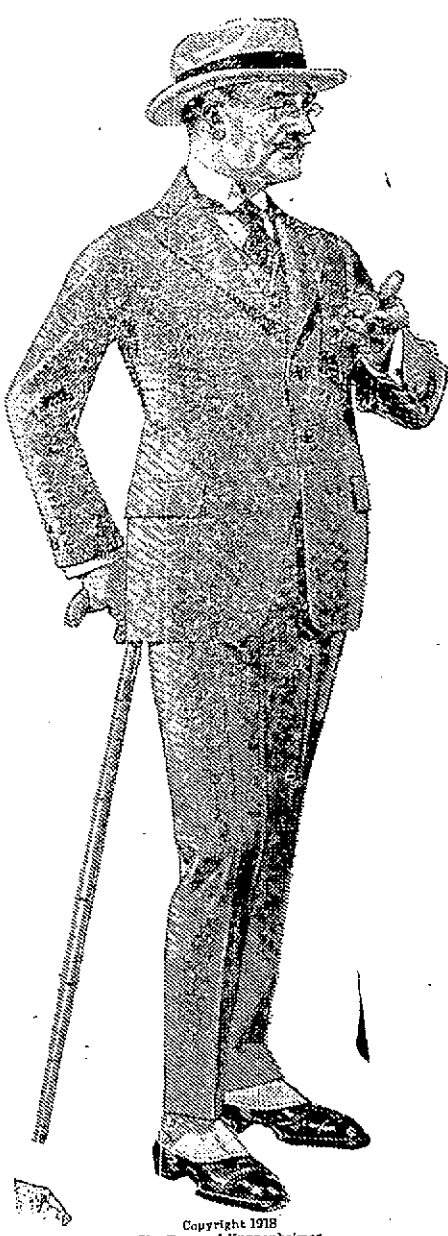
haven't moved an inch from their old quality standards. Whether this is due to large organization with correspondingly large powers of purchase and production, or to the fixed superiority of Kuppenheimer design and tailoring, matters little. The point is that for anywhere from

\$20 to \$45

you get more value in these clothes; more quality, more distinctiveness, more wear. And if we had nothing more than this greater value to offer, a trip to our store would be worth your while. But we HAVE more to offer.

Kruger & Turbin Company,

"The Kuppenheimer House in Grand Rapids"

Copyright 1918
The House of Kuppenheimer

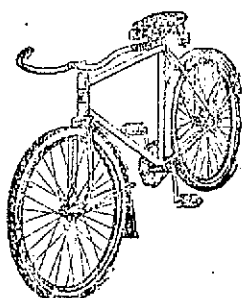
In Our Hardware Dep't

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.Everything in Hardware at Lowest Prices
Auto Accessories

The Best Known Brands—Auto Tires at Reduced Prices

Schroeders Valves, each	5c	Wheel Chains, 32 x 3 1/2	\$3.25
Priming Cocks, each	35c	Wheel Chains, 32 x 4	\$3.70
Grease Gun each	80c	Wheel Chains 33 x 4	\$3.80
Schroeders Tire Gage each	\$1.00		
Twitchell Tire Gage each	\$1.25		
Tire Cement, per can	25c		
Auto Clocks	\$3.00		
Elite Battery Ammeter, each	\$1.25		
Goggles	25c to \$1.50		
Valve Grinding Compound, per can	80c		
Vulcanizer	\$1.50 to \$3.50		
Vulcanizers, each	\$2.15, \$3.00, \$3.50		
Tire Pumps, each	80c		
Vulcanizing Cement, per can	\$7.50		
Shapleigh Shock Absorbers for Ford Cars, per set	\$1.00		
Rear Tail Lamp, each	\$4.00		
Spot Lights, each	\$3.00		
Side Lamps, per pair	\$8.50 to \$1.50		
Automobile Jacks, each	\$3.00 to \$1.25		
Tire Covers, each	\$1.00, Benford's		
Spark Plugs, Twin Fire, .	\$1.25, Champion, 75c and		
Golden Grant	\$1.00		
Klaxnet Horns, each	\$3.25		
Reliners, 30 x 3	\$2.60		
Reliners, 32 x 3 1/2	\$2.75		
Reliners, 34 x 4	\$2.85		
Wheel Chains, 30 x 3 1/2	\$3.00		

EXERCISE

While on Your Way
RIDE A RUGBY

You don't lose time and you gain the necessary vitality produced from the healthy, pleasant outdoor exercise of riding a Rugby.

The RUGBY Bicycle is one that can be depended upon to finish what it starts. It is made of material of quality, extra care being taken in the making of the parts that come in for the most wear. Its superior finish and good lines show its quality. The RUGBY is a wheel that will stand up after long continued service.

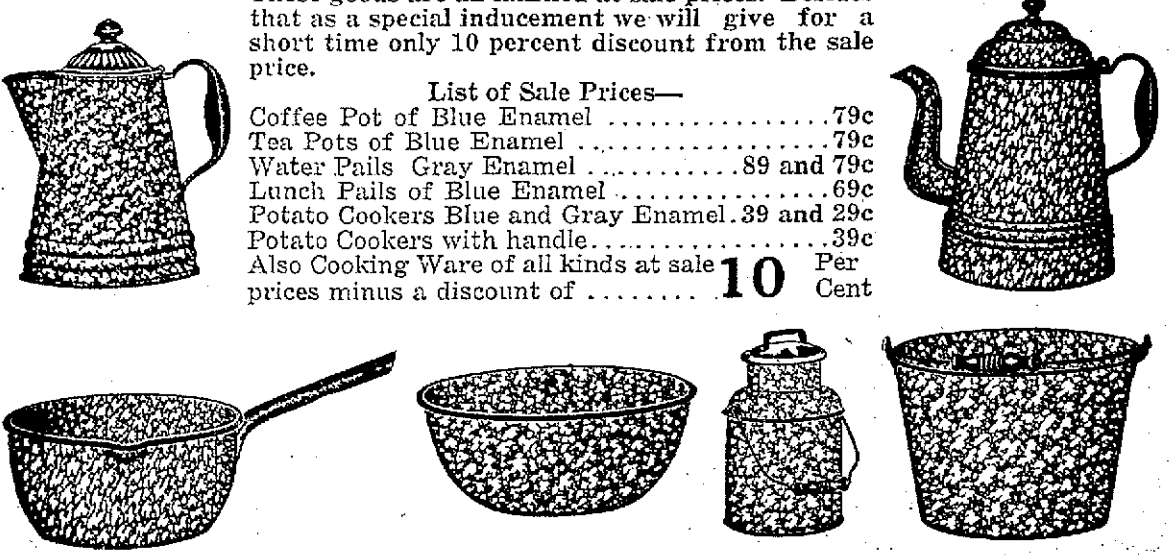
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Deceased, whose maiden name was Irene Brown, was born at Watertown, Wis. on the 14th of April, 1888 and she was consequently 30 years old at her last birthday. She was married to Mr. Fritzinger on the 21st of October, 1911 and has since made her home in this city. Besides her husband she is survived by two children, a boy and girl, John and Margaret, three sisters, Mrs. Oscar Uehling of this city, Mrs. J. Little of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Wm. Lanter of Franklin, Montana. Her father, W. H. Brown, resides at Watertown, as well as one brother, Edward Brown.

The funeral will be held Friday morning from 8 to 10 at the Catholic church, Rev. Reding to conduct the service.

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Miss Ida Steinberg and Mr. Joseph Epstein were married on Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah Steinberg, in a ceremony performed by Rabbi Edelson of Oshkosh, only the relatives and immediate friends of the families being present. They were accompanied by Lillian Steinberg, as bridesmaid and groomsmen.

After the ceremony the contracting parties and their friends retired to the dining room where a reception was held and the guests enjoyed a pleasant hour. Both of the principals of this wedding are well known in this city and have many friends here to wish them a happy journey thru life. They left the same day for Minneapolis on a wedding tour and upon their return will make their home in this city.

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Pork Liver	7c
Pigs Feet	8c
Fresh Spareribs	15c
Fresh Neck Ribs	7c
Fresh Fat Pork	22c
Pork Tenderloin	32c
Leaf Lard	26c
Pork Steak	25c
Pork Chops	28c
Pork Sausage	22c
Pickled Pig Feet, 3 lbs. for	25c
Fresh Pigs Tails	6c

Leg Veal Roast	22c
Shoulder Veal Roast	20c
Loin Veal Roast	20c
Veal Chops	22c
Veal Stew	15c
Veal Loaf	30c
Beef Pot Roast	22c
Choice Rib Roast	23c
Boiling Beef	18c
Beef Tenderloin	28c

Choice Tender Steaks	
Sirloin	25c
Porter House	25c
Round Steak	25c
Tenderloin Steak	28c
Hamburger	22c

Smoked Meats	
Very Good Bacon	27 1/2c
Swift's Reg. Ham	28 1/2c
Swift's Premium Ham	31c
Swift's Premium Bacon by slab	47c
Fat Salt Pork	21c
Reg. Family Pork	25c
Summer Sausage	25c
Very Best Lard	29c
5 pounds for	\$1.40
Very Best Boiled Ham	5 1/2c
Pressed Ham	27c
Mince Ham	26c
Head Cheese	18c
Leaf Lard	26c
5 lbs. Compound Lard	\$1.37
Nut Butter	29c
Oleomargarine	27c
5 pounds for	\$1.30

DEMONSTRATION AGENTS
ARE IN WISCONSIN

Twenty Home Demonstration Agents, representing seventeen counties in Wisconsin and the cities of Milwaukee and Superior and Racine are carrying on the work of Food Conservation, through lectures, home visits and demonstrations. The work of the agents is being carried on by the County Council of Defense and her Food Conservation committee and carry on an aggressive campaign to keep the people in the counties understood and carry out the food regulations.

These Home Demonstration agents are employed by the government. Being members of the force of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sales Relation Service.

Miss Mary Carroll, formerly of the County Normal and Agricultural school faculty has been appointed Home Demonstrator for Wood County. Demonstrations have been held at Marshfield, Arpin, Pittsville and Babcock in a large number of the rural sections. These meetings have been well attended showing that Wood County people are anxious to do all they can to help save food to the boys over there.

Miss Carroll announces that she will be at her office in the Council of Defense rooms Mondays from 10 to 4 and on Wednesdays from 9 to 12 for conference.

THE LAST LAP IN
WAR SAVINGS PLAN

Now comes the last financial lap in the great nation-wide War Savings campaign.

This is an opportunity for all to lend their money to the government at 4 per cent on the dollar.

It is essentially the people's campaign. It is their money that is preferred.

While the authorities at Washington were busy planning Liberty Bonds, at \$50 and \$100 each, an act of two billion was set aside by the President for the people at large. Small bonds in the shape of War Savings Stamps, selling at \$4.17 during the month of June and redeemable at \$5 in January 1923, were designed.

By its very nature the War Savings Stamp is destined to result in the largest number of subscribers secured by a popular government appeal.

Every walk in life will be represented in the subscription. From the child of the nation to the senior of the multi-millionaire and from the poorest to the wealthiest of American citizens, and hundreds of thousands of others who are not citizens, but cherish democratic feelings, all must buy War Savings Stamps.

The allotment for the state of Wisconsin has been fixed at \$51,000,000 and Wood County must subscribe for approximately \$651,000 of this total.

There is a way of evading this issue and an happy to say on behalf of our loyal people," declared State Director Puellier. "From every section of the state comes a steady stream of subscribers to the War Savings Stamps even in the face of other strong patriotic appeals. I look for a drive on June 28th so active and intense that the entire allotment will be wiped off the slate on that date to the eternal glory of Wisconsin."

Mighty celebrations are planned for that day in every county and Wisconsin will not trail behind in the general enthusiasm. June 28th has been set aside by President Wilson as National Pledge Day and will be given a course of training by the citizens in monthly payments extending throughout the remainder of 1918.

Arrangements are well under way now to make the home celebration June 28th the most spontaneous outpouring of loyal sentiment ever witnessed in this country.

Every man, woman and child is expected to do his or her share in this subscription to War Savings Stamps. As a race, the American people have never been so united in a great cause and the success of the War Savings Stamps is designated purely to install thrift instead of meeting a great national need, they would have accomplished a great mission on the score alone.

The exigencies of war make it imperative that no money be thoughtlessly squandered. The American people are learning the difference between reckless spending and conscientious saving. They are beginning to realize that they can still enjoy the necessities and good things of life, have health and good clothes and amusements and all other proper concomitants of modern life in plentiful measure at about half the cost they have enough left to lend substantial amounts to their government.

Every dollar of the allotment of \$51,000,000 assigned to Wisconsin must be in final accounting made to the authorities between now and June 28th. Any balance remaining on that day must be paid into the government in monthly payments during the remainder of the year.

In this way only can the War Department proceed with its expenditures, knowing what its revenue is to be and where it is to come from.

L. M. NASH, Chairman.

PLAYED BASEBALL

The Consolidated team beat the Nekosota team on Friday by a score of 5 to 4. Abel & Pondy also beat the Central Park team by a score of 3 to 1.

Increasing Your Summer
Enjoyment

Just two things make summer unpleasant—heat and insects. Screens are an antidote for both. A screened house is free from flies, mosquitoes and other insects. With screens on windows, doors and porch, the house can be kept cool—left open day and night. So here is a simple, practical and inexpensive way to spend a delightful summer. Think of the better health, more enjoyment because of better ventilation and freedom from insects. Why not let us share the pleasure with you by furnishing screens?

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
Grand Rapids, Wis.SOME THINGS THE
CITY NEEDS MOST

City beautification was the keynote of an interesting program last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Geo. W. Mead. The meeting was under the direction of the Civic committee of the Grand Rapids Federation of Women, Mrs. T. W. Brainerd, chairman of the committee and Mrs. Percy Daly, vice chairman. Mrs. Louis Reichel, president of the Federation, called the meeting to order.

The first speaker was Mr. A. T. Thompson, city engineer, who discussed the question of "City Possibilities" recommending many progressive and constructive moves which would result in greater happiness and better training for children, enhancement of the city's beauty, and more convenient conditions for all. The speaker cited many improvements which have already taken place, such as the swimming pool, public band concerts and parks. Mr. Thompson quite emphatically emphasized the need of well organized play-grounds, a full time health officer, public rest rooms, and certain smaller changes in the arrangement of parks and streets. He gave concrete illustrations, which were clear and definite, showing in many cases the actual places where these improvements should be made. During the course of his remarks, the speaker strongly urged the passage of a strict dog ordinance and described at length the harm caused by dogs which are allowed to run at large.

An interesting talk by Mr. George W. Mead involved a favorable description of the work of the Federation along the lines of city improvement. The speaker mentioned in particular the improvement of the river banks, the library park, and the beautification of the region below the Northwestern bridge. The speaker discussed at length the great possibilities of this city as a rendezvous for tourists and stated that Grand Rapids would be the natural stopping place on a great highway stretching from the Dells to the Northern lakes. Mr. Mead spoke briefly of the road improvements made by the paper mill companies in the nearby villages, and suggested the urgent need of better means of travel between Grand Rapids and the surrounding area. He said, could be done in temporary form until conditions would warrant the construction of concrete roads along the main lines of travel.

"Sore Spots" was the title of a very clever and enlightening discourse given by Mrs. Kellogg. The speaker described the "sore spots" of our city as well as the large amount of good work which has already been done during the past ten years through organized channels. Mrs. Kellogg called to mind many of the "sore spots" of earlier years, and compared them with the beauty spots of today. She then called attention to the fact that the city is a beautiful place, but that it still lingers, pointing out where great improvement could be made on both public and private property. According to the speaker, an imaginary excursion through the city, showing them regions which irritate the sense of vision. Mrs. Kellogg said in closing, "we can never have a fair and lovely city, nor a clean and healthy one until every property owner looks over his property, and nothing the deadly blight, says to himself, even as the Lady Macbeth did, 'Yet here's a spot, out, out, damned spot, out! I say.'"

WILL TRAIN FOR MECHANICS
IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

Fourteen men will leave this city on Saturday, recent enlistments, who will go to Beloit where they will receive a course of training in mechanics, after which they will be in some branch of the army where their mechanical skill can be made use of. The following are those who will leave on that day:

Geo. A. Sommer, Marshfield,	
Wm. Langer, Grand Rapids, R.	
R. 2	
Edw. M. Schmidt, Marshfield,	
Richfield Road.	
John W. Dohm, Marshfield R. R.	
Arvid J. Hedin, Grand Rapids,	
R. 4	
Wm. Gowan, Jr., Pittsville,	
John J. Paul, Sherry,	
Chas. E. Kowalski, Grand Rapids,	
John O. Kolonski, Nekosota, R.	
R. 1	
Anthony Kolachyk, Grand Rapids,	
R. 4	
Chas. P. Jaspersen, Grand Rapids,	
Robert L. Taylor, Marshfield, R.	
R. 1	
Andrew M. Schill, Grand Rapids,	
Von L. Holliday, Grand Rapids,	
R. 4	
Edward L. C. Johns, Nekosota,	
Walter W. Krause, Marshfield,	
John J. Tomczyk, Grand Rapids,	
Michael J. O'Boyle, Pittsville,	

THRIFT STAMP MEETING
ON TUESDAY EVENING

A meeting was held at the city hall on Tuesday evening which was presided over by Chairman C. O. Hudson. A map was shown for the city and it is the intention to interview every person on the subject of Thrift Stamps, getting them to sign pledges for regular purchases along this line. A card index is being prepared on which will be the entire population of the city, and it is expected that every voter will put down a name for something in the way of purchases of Thrift Stamps. The city will be handled by wards, with a captain in each ward, the following being the different captains:

P. J. Wood, first ward.	
A. B. Bever, second ward.	
M. C. Geoghan, third ward.	
G. O. Babcock, fourth ward.	
Albert Glimmer, fifth ward.	
Rev. Thurrow, sixth ward.	
T. P. Peerenboom, seventh ward.	
J. J. Jeffrey, eighth ward.	

WORK ON ENGINE HOUSE

The foundation to the new fire engine house on the east side was completed last week and the work of laying the tile and brick was commenced, but has been delayed somewhat by wet weather. Now that the foundation is laid it is expected that the foundation will not take a great while to complete the remainder of the structure.

ON A LECTURE TOUR

Prof. M. H. Jackson leaves on Saturday for Omaha, Nebraska, where he will join a chautauqua and put in the succeeding two months lecturing in the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Jackson is anticipating some warm weather experience down in that country, but is prepared for the worst.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

The Reiland Packing Company, which has operated in this city for some years past, is gradually winding up the affairs of the concern, and it is not expected anything more will be heard there. The way of meat packing, unless something develops not in evidence. Owing to the close competition in the meat packing business, this concern has been embarrassed more or less ever since it started, and the fact that Chicago and Milwaukee packers have sold their product at times for several cents per pound cheaper than it could be produced by the local packer, has had a discouraging tendency on the local concern.

Some time ago several of our local financiers formed a creditors committee and backed the concern to the extent of \$50,000 and made an attempt to get it on its feet, but it seems that it was impossible to make a success of the matter. It is a deplorable fact that the venture could not be a success, as it would have been a good thing for the town and the country people to the extent of furnishing them a market for their cattle and hogs at all times of the year.

NEWSPAPER MAN IS
LANDED IN LIMBO

S. V. McElroy, who until last summer was employed on the Leader in this city as reporter and solicitor, was recently arrested at Napoleon, North Dakota, where he was employed on the Homestead, the charge against him being the robbing of a bank there. He was found in the limbo, which was the amount found missing when the cashier was found dead.

There are several stories connected with the affair, although they are no doubt founded to a large extent on rumor. It seems, however, that there was an officer in this city some time ago, who had been in the bank, having died from an overdose of cocaine which had been injected into his head. That the bank had been robbed of a sum of money, and the officer afterwards suspicion fell upon McElroy for the reason that he was spending considerable sums, when before that he had apparently been rather hard up. The officer also stated that one of the bills that McElroy presented was \$50 denomination and that it had been quite badly worn and when examined by the bank, it was found to be a counterfeit. How the bill became mutilated that he had stated that the children had been playing with it and had torn the paper. After this the officers started an investigation, even coming to this city to discover who was McElroy's friends here, and whether any of them had sent him money, as had been claimed by him at one time to account for the possession of more than the usual amount of wealth that he was displaying at times.

According to all accounts, McElroy has not been charged with the killing of the bank cashier, but merely with the theft of the money, although it was intimated by the sheriff who was here that the supposition was that the man was also guilty of murder. The fact that some of the currency that he had in his possession was a mutilated condition led the officers to believe that there had been a scuffle over the possession of the money before the cashier was killed and that it was during this scuffle that the money had been torn.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

The annual Wood County Teachers' Institute is being held at Wood County Normal building, Sup't. J. V. Powell of Plattville, Wis., is in charge and is being directed by Prof. J. J. Jantz of Port Edwards and S. G. Corey of Wood County Agriculture school.

M. H. Jackson lectures daily on five educational topics. There are 143 teachers in attendance. Institute will close Saturday and teachers' examinations will be held Friday and Saturday. Sessions run from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DOROTHY BRUNDAGE MARRIED

Miss Dorothy Brundage was married on June 1st to Mr. Palmer Hansen, at Madison, the groom being a draftsman in a machine shop in that city. The bride is a Grand Rapids girl, having been reared in this city, being the daughter of Mrs. E. B. Brundage and a sister to Dean Brundage of this city. The bride and groom were married in a simple ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, with only a few friends present. Both old and young who will unite with the Tribune in extending the warmest of congratulations and wish her a long and happy wedded life.

CHAUTAUQUA OPENED MONDAY

The first entertainment of the Chautauqua was given Monday afternoon when the Black European Orchestra rendered a program, the evening program being a repetition of the afternoon with the addition of Prof. Hudson who gave a talk on American Ideals. Prof. Hudson had but recently returned from France and he gave many interesting things about the conditions over there that were listened to with close attention. There has been a pretty good attendance at all sessions.

ALUMNI MEETING

A lawn party from 5 to 8 on Friday, June 14, will take the place of the regular meeting of the Alumni Association of the Wood County Normal usually held in the evening. It is hoped that all members of the association who can do so will make an effort to be present. The party will close in time to allow those who wish to do so to attend the chautauqua.

ROAD BLOCKED

The bridge at Moccasin Creek at the Pavilion is being rebuilt and parties going to Nekosota will find the following route a good one to take. Turn west at St. Paul depot at Port Edwards and go to the bluff keeping the left hand road and you will come in on the cement road at the Nekosota cemetery. This route was furnished the Tribune by Geo. N. Wood.

FOR SALE—Evening motor, just like new, a good bargain. Call Tribune office for information. 31

TWO MEN IN TROUBLE
BY TWO MUCH TALK

Two men, Emil Schueler and Joseph Diechman, are in the county jail at the present time as the result of having been too free with their talk when speaking of the war and the United States government and things in general along that line.

Emil Schueler is alleged to have made statements in a west side saloon to the effect that he hoped the Kaiser would win the war. The saloon keeper immediately telephoned for the police, as he was not of the same opinion as Schueler, but the matter was taken up and several witnesses examined before anything was done about the matter, and the man was arrested on Saturday.

Diechman was also arrested on Saturday, he having made statements at Port Edwards to the effect that Germany was going to win the war and that President Wilson would be blacking the Kaiser's boots after it was all over. Both were unable to obtain the necessary bond of \$10,000, and the result is that they will have to remain in jail until they have their trial. Neither of the parties are citizens of the United States, but Schueler has lived in this country since a little boy, and should know better than to do the talking that he indulged in.

MARRIED 48 YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Getts celebrated their 48th wedding anniversary on Tuesday, June 11th, at their home in this city, and Mr. Getts also celebrated his 73d birthday on that day, having been born on the 11th day of June, 1845 at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Getts were married on the 11th of June, 1870 at Armenia, Wis., by John Lobell, justice of the peace. Four children were born to them: Grace E. Getts, who died July 10, 1903; Minnie P. Getts, supervisor at Emergency hospital, Milwaukee; Guy R. Getts, now at Waco, Texas, and R. C. Getts of Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Getts served in the civil war from 61 to 66, being discharged from service on July 20, 1865. In October, 1866, he came to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided, except from July, 1874, to December, 1875, during which time he lived in Nebraska. It was at this time that they were having a succession of grasshopper plagues in that country and Mr. Getts states that they were so bad that the grasshoppers were so thick that they clouded the sun. Mr. Getts decided at that time that the west was no place for him, and he came back to Wisconsin to remain.

LARGE CROWD IN

The stock fair held at the west side market square on Tuesday afternoon was quite largely attended by the farmers and others from this vicinity. One of the principal commodities brought to the fair was little pigs, which sold from \$12 to \$15 per pair, and while quite a number were disposed of at this price, there was some left over to be taken home. The general opinion seems to be that this is too high for pigs, notwithstanding which fact there are a large number of them sold right along.

BUSINESS ON THE BUM

That is what the saloon men of this city report, and it is rumored that several of them have expressed their determination of not taking out license again for the coming year. There is no question but what the city is a trifle overstocked in this particular line, and that it would be better for everybody concerned if there were a number less in the business. According to newspaper reports that are a number of saloons going out of business all over the state, so the conditions are no different here from what they are elsewhere.

Exemption boards, it is stated, will have to go over the records and re-classify all men in classes 2, 3 and 4, to see if they are entitled to the classification in which they were originally put. It is expected that this will result in the placing of a large number of the public in general who have heretofore been in 2, 3, or 4, and that they will be called for military service immediately. The reason for this work is the fact that many men who were exempted from military service for some cause that has ceased to exist.

BAKED BEAN SUNDAY

Next Sunday and the Sunday following will be baked bean Sunday, and food conservationists are attempting to bring to the public in general a little story on beans, for they claim now that there is a surplus, and they want them eaten up. Everything considered, surplus and all, the beans are really a pretty well on this commodity, with no great indication at the present time of anybody giving them away.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Fred Drausky of Auburndale died at the hospital in Marshfield last Wednesday as the result of a fatal automobile accident. The car went over an embankment in which the injured man and some other young fellows were riding in, with the result that one of them was killed. The other occupants of the car were not hurt.

WATCH YOUR WASTE PAPER

Young people who are in the habit of throwing waste paper and other refuse on the streets and city parks should be warned in mind that there is a ten dollar fine for doing so, and such action may prove costly, and it is just as well to observe the law in such matters and not take chances and at the same time assist in keeping the city looking neat and clean.

Park Commission.

TO DEDICATE FLAG

A service flag with fifteen stars will be dedicated at the meeting of the Knights of Columbus to be held this evening at their hall. All members of the order are requested to be present and take part in the ceremony.

NO MORE GERMAN

PASSENGERS ON LINCOLN SAVED

Sick Aboard U. S. Transport, Torpedoed by U-Boat, Also Rescued.

27 MEN ARE STILL MISSING

Four Officers and Twenty-Three Enlisted Men Believed to Have Perished—Lieutenant Taken Prisoner—Commander Praised.

Washington, June 5.—The navy department gave out this announcement: "Latest dispatches state that all the passengers, including the sick, aboard the President Lincoln were saved. None of the survivors was seriously injured. The transport was attacked by a submarine at 9:53 a. m. on May 31, was struck by three torpedoes and sank in 18 minutes.

"The attacking submarine was about two hundred feet long and was not of the cruiser type. It was not an American destroyer went to the rescue. As they were returning to port with the survivors, a submarine was sighted at noon Saturday and attacked by a destroyer.

"The small loss of life on the President Lincoln was due to the thorough discipline of the ship's company and excellent seamanship of the commanders and officers of the vessels concerned, particularly the commander of the transport, Vice Admiral Sims, who is in his report."

Four officers are reported missing as follows:

Surgeon L. C. Whiteside, Lehigh, Pa.; Assistant Paymaster A. Mowat, Newport, R. I.; Assistant Paymaster J. E. Ardson, U. S. N. R. (no such name as Ardson or Ardson in the navy records. There may have been some error in the transmission of name); Lieut. K. V. M. Isaacs, Fort Hamilton, Ariz. (taken prisoner by the submarine).

Among the enlisted men reported missing are:

J. A. Jenkins, Engleville, Mo.; F. H. Hoggan, Ellettsville, Neb.; Karl H. Neut, Columbus, Ind.

BIG ARMY BILL IS PASSED

Authorizes President to Call Into Military Service All Men Who Can Be Trained and Equipped.

Washington, June 5.—The largest annual army appropriation bill in history, carrying \$12,011,882,000 and authorizing the president to call into military service all men who can be trained and equipped, was passed on Friday by the house and sent to the senate.

Final action on the urgent deficiency bill, carrying appropriations of more than \$12,000,000, was taken by the house, when senate amendments were agreed to. The bill now goes to the president.

The house leader's record for speed on the army bill by taking the final vote after three days of debate.

The measure is framed to provide for an army of 3,000,000 men during the coming year, in accordance with the government's revised program for rushing soldiers to France.

12 BOATS SUNK OFF IRELAND

Fleet of Fishing Vessels Attacked but Men Are Allowed to Row Ashore.

London, June 4.—Twelve of a fleet of 30 or 40 fishing vessels which left Irish ports on the night of May 30 were sunk by a German submarine, says a Belfast dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. The submarine suddenly appeared in the midst of the fleet and ordered the fishermen to take to their boats and row ashore. It then sank the vessels by shelling them.

The fishermen say the submarine was interrupted in its work and submerged, which probably prevented destruction of the entire fleet. The fishermen lost all their gear, but there were no casualties.

LAY \$1,000,000 FIRE TO SPIES

Arsenal Warehouse Blaze Started by "German Pencil" Attached to a Clock.

St. Louis, June 5.—A military board of inquiry was appointed to sift circumstances surrounding the fire that did \$1,000,000 damage to two warehouses at the United States arsenal here Sunday. Col. William Clark, in charge of the arsenal, announced on Monday. Members of the board are of the opinion the fire was caused by a "German pencil" attached to a clock.

Zeppelin Is Shot Down

Copenhagen, June 4.—British destroyers are reported to have brought down a Zeppelin in the North sea, off the west coast of Jutland. All of the Zeppelin's crew are said to have perished.

New U. S. Warship Record

Washington, June 4.—The United States destroyer Ward was successfully launched on Sunday afternoon at the Mare Island navy yard, California, 17½ days after its keel was laid.

General Crozier Back in U. S.

Washington, June 3.—Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance and member of Secretary Baker's war council, returned here after a stay in Europe for observation of the handling of ordnance problems there.

Deporter Gets 10 Years at Hard Labor

Chap. Meade, Md., June 3.—Charged with desertion from the army, Private David B. Flory, fourteenth company, 15th depot brigade, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor at Fort Jay, New York.

New Treaty With Sweden

London, June 1.—The Swedish minister announced that a commercial and navigation agreement between Sweden and Great Britain and her allies was signed. The allies will gain by the treaty 200,000 tons of shipping.

Ex-Czar's Family Reunited

Moscow, June 1.—Alexis Romanoff, formerly the Russian heir apparent and the daughters of the former emperor have arrived at Ekaterinburg, to the government of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural mountains.

RED CROSS GOES \$70,000,000 OVER

\$166,439,291 in Contributions So Far Tabulated by Officers at Headquarters.

DAVISON THANKS THE DONORS

Wide Distribution Shows America Is United Behind the Army, Says Director of Red Cross War Council.

New York, June 4.—The Red Cross drive went "over the top" by \$70,000,000. More than 47,000,000 persons contributed. Contributions totaling \$166,439,291 have so far been compiled.

"These were the figures made public Sunday by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, in declaring the campaign the most successful in the history of the nation," Mr. Davison said.

"The supreme feature of the achievement is to be found not in the amount of money subscribed, great as it is, but in that it has come from every part of the United States, from its cities, its towns, its farms, its factories, from the rich and the poor, regardless of sect, color or political creed.

"While it is estimated that those contributing to the war fund last year numbered probably 5,000,000 persons, our returns this year give evidence that more than 47,000,000 Americans have contributed to the fund.

"This manifestation of loyalty and sacrifice by the people of our country brings to the Red Cross war council a renewed consciousness of the sacredness of the trust it will stamp indelibly in the minds of our soldiers and sailors that the American people are behind them to the uttermost.

"I congratulate every American who has contributed either time or money toward this the greatest work of mercy, of love and of justice in the history of mankind."

11 ACQUITTED OF LYING

Courtroom Breaks Into Cheers at Verdict in Prager Case—Band Plays National Anthem.

Edwardsville, Ill., June 4.—The 11 men who were charged with murder in connection with the lynching of Robert Prager, enemy alien, were acquitted on Sunday by a jury which deliberated but 45 minutes before coming to a decision. Two ballots were taken.

Announcement that all of the defendants had been found not guilty was attended by a wild demonstration in the courtroom. A band from the Great Lakes Naval Training station, which was here on a recruiting mission by coincidence at the moment of release, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" within hearing of the courtroom. Prager was taken from the city jail at Collinsville on the night of April 6 and lynched at the outskirts of the village.

CAN'T FRIGHTEN U. S. WOMEN

Bombing of Red Cross Hospitals by the Germans Won't Deter Enrollment of Nurses.

Washington, June 5.—Miss Jane A. Delano, director of the department of nursing of the American Red Cross, said: "The persistent bombing of Red Cross hospitals just as our drive to enroll military nurses begins, may be merely a coincidence. If, however, the Germans believe that such methods will have any effect in deterring American nurses from volunteering for hospital work, they are badly mistaken. Daunts of frightfulness will merely send more and more of them to buck up our men. If it is the German intention to frighten our women they will find that American women do not know how to retreat any more than do our men in Picardy. The enrollment of nurses will be American womanhood's answer."

CHILD LABOR LAW IS KILLED

U. S. Supreme Court Holds Measure Passed by Congress Last Year Is Unconstitutional.

Washington, June 5.—The child labor law, enacted by congress last year after a bitter fight, was held unconstitutional on Monday by the United States Supreme court. The decision was based in the power of local communities to regulate such matters for themselves, which could not be interfered with by congress.

China to Deport Germans

Tokyo, June 5.—Holding them responsible for enemy intrigue working to drag down China with Russia and to enthrall China with Japan, the Chinese government has decided to deport all Germans.

Captain Roosevelt Recovering

Paris, June 5.—Capt. Archie Roosevelt, who was wounded in action in March and transferred to a hospital in Paris in April, is making excellent progress. His arm has been removed from the sling.

Woman Wins Prize for Poetry

New York, June 4.—In the prize awards of Columbia university one of \$500 was given to Sara Teasdale of St. Louis and New York for her "Love Songs," as the best book of poetry issued during the year.

More Huns to West Front

Stockholm, June 4.—Germany has decided to withdraw two-thirds of the German troops in the Ukraine. They will be used on the western front, and will be replaced in the east with Austrians.

Huns to Use Convoys

Copenhagen, June 4.—The Prussian diet has sent to the German reichstag a proposal by which persons imprisoned for several years would be allowed to enter the army for the formation of special regiments.

War Flyer Heads New Post

Washington, June 4.—Capt. C. A. Weidenbach, of the signal corps, United States army, has been appointed by the war department as supervisor of the airplane mail service between Washington and New York.

IT KICKS HARD BECAUSE IT'S SHOOTING HARDER



"U" BASE IN MEXICO? WARNS RAIL STRIKERS

U. S. OFFICIALS ARE DIVIDED AS TO TRUTH OF REPORT.

Secretary Daniels Says Navy Is Taking Necessary Steps to Safeguard Shipping.

Washington, June 3.—Opinion in Washington was sharply divided as to whether Germany has established a submarine base in Mexico, or else, where on the coasts of the Americas, or is operating her raiding submarines from German bases.

Naval officials insisted there is no evidence whatever substantiating the claim that there are German submarine bases in Mexican, Nicaraguan or West Indian waters. The state department shares this view.

Shipping board officials, however, insisted there is at least strong suspicion of bases in Mexico.

A submarine base in Mexico would not only aid Germany for operation in the upper Atlantic, naval officials contended. They pointed to the fact that it is 2,000 miles from the Jersey coast to Mexican waters, almost as far as the German bases in Germany or Belgium.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt insisted there is no evidence to substantiate the report of German submarine bases on this side of the Atlantic.

There is a widespread belief in the navy department that the return of the German overseas submarines accounts for the loss of the naval cutter Cyclops, "sunk without a trace" after leaving Barbados.

5,067 PLANES FOR THE U. S.

Deliveries to France Total 1,316—3,750 Being Used Here for Training—146,887 Men in Air Service.

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DE PALMA WINS AUTO RACE

Official Figures Show Veteran Driver Victor Over Milton in Harsh Handicap.

New York, June 4.—Ralph De Palma, a Packard car, won the \$50,000 100-mile Harsh Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday, and not Tom Milton as was announced. The American Automobile association made the correction after carefully figuring out the correct time. De Palma's time for the century was 58 minutes and 21 seconds. De Palma's time was the hundred mile race by ten seconds. Oldfield was third.

Veteran Telegrapher Dies

Chicago, June 4.—David S. Anderson, one of the oldest telegraphers in the country, and for forty years manager of the board of trade office in the Western Union Telegraph company, died of pneumonia.

35,000 Cotton Workers Quit

New Bedford, Mass., June 5.—The textile mills of this city, employing 35,000 operatives, were shut down in consequence of a general strike called by the textile council. The operators demanded a 20 per cent increase in wages.

Pope Protests Bombing of Paris

Rome, June 5.—The pope has expressed indignation over the German bombardment of Paris on Corpus Christi day and is reported to have sent a message to the archbishop of Cologne condemning the act.

Passenger Ferry Sinks

Port Huron, Mich., June 3.—The ferry steamer James Beard, operated between this city and Sarnia, Ont., was crushed into the dock at Sarnia and sank in 20 feet of water. All passengers were saved.

Soldiers Die as Auto Skids

Montgomery, Ala., June 3.—Lieut. Arthur Pickens and Corporal Arthur B. Willard, members of the Thirty-seventh division, were killed when an army truck ran off an embankment near La Pine.

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Boston, June 3.—Cable messages received here announced that Lieut. Edmund O. Higelow of this city, serving with the Red Cross in France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

Score Hurt in Collision

Flint, Mich., June 3.—More than a score of persons were injured in a collision of two interurban cars in the outskirts of the city. The injured were all passengers on a special car from Detroit.

150,000 Have Grip in Spain

Madrid, June 1.—The epidemic which is sweeping over Spain, a disease which somewhat resembles grip, is increasing in severity. There are more than 150,000 cases in Madrid. The mortality, however, is low.

Fall Kills Flying Teacher

Fort Worth, Tex., June 1.—Lieut. P. G. Milner, instructor at Tinker field, was found hanging from a tree, his machine crashed to the earth. Lieutenant Beckus, who was with him, escaped with a few scratches.

WISCONSIN HAPPENINGS

News of the Badger State Arranged in Condensed Form

Milwaukee.—Dr. Roberts was arrested at his home at Calhoun, Waukesha county, on charges resulting from his alleged relations with Grace Lusk, at the Wisconsin hotel on April 4 and 27, 1917, and brought to the Milwaukee county jail. The warrant for the arrest of Dr. Roberts was sworn to by Judge Martin Lueck, Juneau, who presided at the trial of Grace Lusk at Waukesha last week. The charges against Dr. Roberts are based on the statements made by him when he appeared as a witness at the trial.

Waukesha.—Frederick Thorst, 8 years old, was killed by a bomb placed at the gate of his father's home, Paul Thorst, the father, living four miles west of here, on the Waterville road, said he could think of no reason for the crime, unless it be that some enemy of this country, disgruntled at his work for the Red Cross and other patriotic campaigns in the town of Pewaukee, sought this measure by way of revenge.

Madison.—Measles, with 7,412, led in number the cases of disease reported to the state board of health by local officials during the first quarter of the year. There were 1,959 cases of scarlet fever, 535 of diphtheria, 119 of typhoid, 742 of whooping cough, 1,106 of smallpox, fifty-three of meningitis, sixty-eight of infantile paralysis, 935 of chickenpox and 492 new cases of tuberculosis.

Madison.—Nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighteen Wisconsin youths, who, since June 5 last year, have attained the age of 21 years, registered on June 5 with their local boards throughout the state under the selective service act. They are divided as follows: Group A, 18,958 (whites); Group B, 1,259 (negroes); Group C, 1,259 (enemy aliens).

Richfield.—Two sisters celebrated their golden wedding anniversary here on the same day. They are Mrs. N. C. Schmidt and Mrs. William C. Schmidt. They appeared with their husbands at St. Augustine's church, where Father Carbenian performed the ceremony that renewed the marriage vows taken by these two couples fifty years ago.

Hortonville.—One of the largest canning factories in the state is to be erected here this summer, and will be known as the Hortonville Canning company. The factory expects to be operated at least nine months of the year. The factory will can cabbage, beans, apples, cauliflower and tomatoes.

Superior.—To be revenged for a thrashing given them by the principal, two 10 year old pupils of the Cooper school set fire to the building in two places. The opportune arrival of the janitor saved the structure, with small loss. The building and contents are valued at \$200,000.

Madison.—Leland Budan, James Stewart, William McComb and James Murray, all of Beloit, pleaded guilty before Judge Sanborn in the United States district court and were sentenced to six months in the House of Correction, Milwaukee, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers.

Downsville.—First of the Dunn county soldiers to die in France was Sergeant Emil Kraft of the Rainbow division, whose home was in this village. He was wounded in action on March 5 and died on April 28. The sergeant was the holder of two military medals awarded for valor.

La Crosse.—Charles Olson and Charles Carlstrom, strangers, are being held here on charges of impersonating United States secret service officers. State charges of assault on a local girl have also been preferred.

La Crosse.—The experience of taking and holding in jail his own brother came to Sheriff John A. Weber when Judge D. C. Higgins ordered Barlow Weber into custody pending investigation of a perjury charge.

Marquette.—During a storm, Robert Cool, bound over to the circuit court in Sturgeon Bay on a burglary charge, crawled through the ventilator to the jail basement and escaped through a window.

Wausau.—The body of Henry Kres, 78 years old, of the town of Cross, was found hanging. No cause is stated. He had been in seemingly good health.

Sheboygan.—Local electricians have effected an increase of wages from 45 cents an hour to 55 cents.

Kenosha.—The common council of Kenosha provided a "sane fourth" so far as Kenosha is concerned. An ordinance was passed prohibiting either the sale or use of any kind of explosion in connection with celebration of Independence day.

Racine.—Frank Emmert, 29 years old, exempted from army service because he is married, was arrested by federal officers for making alleged disparaging remarks to fellow employees at the Case works. He apologized and paid a fine of \$25 and costs.

Beaver Dam.—Pickedler in Swans' pond, Beaver Dam, have been causing considerable trouble lately by eating the young ducks that are being raised on the lagoon. In order to protect the little ducks from the fish a wire netting has been stretched across the pond.

Grantsburg.—A two-headed lamb was born at the Loveland stock farm, near Mud Hen lake. It has two necks, two mouths and four eyes, but only one of the heads is equipped with ears.

Merrill.—Fear is expressed here that the street car system of Merrill will be discontinued in the near future. The advent of the automobile and the cost of running the line has, it is rumored, made operation of the street cars unprofitable.

Manitowish.—Lieut. Otto Oas and his brother, Sergt. Herbert Oas, who left here with Co. H, Second Wisconsin, separated in New York, have been reunited in France according to letters received by relatives.

Madison.—A report issued by Dairy and Food Commissioner George J. Weigle shows the growth of the dairy industry in the two year period of 1915 to 1917. There has been an increase in the value of dairy products of the state of \$80,000,000 in that time, while the output of cheese factories and condensaries has more than doubled. The value of dairy products in Wisconsin in 1917 was \$190,235,914.72.

Neenah.—The will of the late ex-Congressman S. A. Cook, which has just been admitted to probate provides a liberal sum for the various G. A. R. posts in the cities of Neenah and Menasha and to the two cities for benevolent purposes. The entire estate is valued at between \$300,000 and \$500,000. The residue of the estate is divided between a son and daughter.

Cumberland.—Carl Brandon, 20, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brandon, was drowned in Lake Thirty while fishing with his brother and a companion. The boys were rocking the boat when it overturned. Carl went into the water laughing, so his companions report, but never came to the surface.

Washington.—Red Cross national headquarters made a public announcement of Wisconsin's splendid record in the Red Cross drive. Wisconsin was assigned a quota of \$1,500,000, the amount subscribed being \$2,250,000, or nearly 1,500,000 in excess of the quota.

Sheboygan.—The Jenkins Machine company, one of the largest industrial plants of this city, and among the leading machine works of Wisconsin, will build a large addition to its present plant as a consequence of the large expansion in business of its war order machinery department.

Fond du Lac.—Rev. Francis Laslow, 58 years, pastor of the Polish Catholic church at Red Granite and for many years rector of St. Joseph's Polish Catholic church at Oshkosh, died at St. Agnes hospital, Fond du Lac, after an attack of pneumonia.

Marquette.—Ed. Richlen of Crivitz, was granted bounty of \$18 on six foxes at the office of the county clerk. This is the largest number of the animals that have been presented to secure the bounty in some time.

Elkhorn.—At the first consignment held by the Walworth County Holstein Breeders' association at the fair grounds here eighty head of pure bred Holsteins sold for \$15,340, an average of \$191 per head.

Menasha.—Riparian landowners along the Fox River will petition the government to have the gates at the Menasha dam kept open until the flood stage of water subsides. This was decided at a recent meeting.

Stevens Point.—The right eye of Victor Czech, 9, of Borens was removed at the hospital here. A piece of 22 shell had penetrated the boy's eyeball, when he attempted to force the shell into a rifle with a hammer.

Eau Claire.—The Telegraf, an organization composed of Norwegians in this country, will convene June 13 and 14 at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa representatives are expected.

Antigo.—Vilas Millard, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Millard, has been commissioned a second lieutenant at Camp Joseph Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., and has been ordered to report at Newport News, Va.

Madison.—A great service flag containing more than 1,700 stars, representing students who have enlisted in war service, was unfurled from the roof of the main hall of the University.

Reinhardt.—The county council of defense will begin a "Patriotic the patriotic merchant" campaign against pro-Germans who have failed to do their share.

Wausau.—With "The Meaning of America's Entrance Into the War," as his subject, Elroy McPaul of Wausau won the state oratorical contest. Nine contestants spoke.

De Pere.—A burglar broke into the office of the Central Lumber company and made the magnificent haul of 87 cents in cash and about \$4 in postage stamps.

Antigo.—The local rainfall in May was 8.06 inches, according to records of the official weather observer, being more than the rainfall of the same months in the two previous years.

Whitewater.—E. E. Hill had just cut a bunch of bananas into fish's grocery store, when out crawled a snake over a yard long. This is a dry town.

Wautoma.—The Wautoma Cemetery association subscribed for \$50 in bonds of the third Liberty Loan.

Neillsville.—Many people have wondered why there was no Red Cross drive in Clark county. Some have not heard, it seems, that at the April session of the county board an appropriation was made to cover Clark county's allotment, which will be paid by taxation.

Wausau.—Nine cents, six for 15 targets each and three for twenty targets each, constitute the program for the first annual registered trap-shooting contest for the Wausau Gun club on Sunday, June 23.

Neillsville.—Work on remodeling the Overall factory for the use of the National Food Production company is well under way. The building will be 50x90 feet and will be practically a new building and fully adapted to the dehydrating plant for drying vegetables.

Bloomington.—While Charles Hale was driving a fence post which was being held by Mrs. Hale, at their pasture in Little Grant, the axle which he was using left the handle and struck Mrs. Hale on the side of the head, inflicting a painful wound.

Madison.—Judge J. M. Becker of Monroe, was arrested and brought to Madison and arraigned in federal court charged with prohibited talk under the espionage act. He pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at \$5,000.

APPEAL FOR THRIFT

President Asks Citizens to Buy Only Essentials.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING URGED

People Requested to Pledge by June 28 to Invest in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, or Other Government Securities.

Washington, D. C.—To save materials and labor for necessary war purposes, President Wilson appealed to Americans "to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency," and to volunteer by or before June 28, National Thrift day, to invest systematically in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, or other government securities.

"This war is one of nations—not of armies," said the president, "and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict.

Pledge Is Sought.—"The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for nonessentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

"The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of young and old in a national thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency.

"Buy More U. S. Securities."—"The securities issued by the treasury department are, so many of them, within the reach of every one in the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us.

"I appeal to all who own either Liberty bonds or War Savings stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The

PASSENGERS ON LINCOLN SAVED

Sick Aboard U. S. Transport, Torpedoed by U-Boat, Also Rescued.

27 MEN ARE STILL MISSING

Four Officers and Twenty-Three Enlisted Men Believed to Have Perished—Lieutenant Taken Prisoner—Commander Praised.

Washington, June 5.—The navy department gave out this announcement: "Latest dispatches state that all the passengers, including the sick, aboard the President Lincoln were saved. None of the survivors was seriously injured. The transport was attacked by a submarine at 9:53 a. m. on May 31, was struck by three torpedoes and sank in 15 minutes.

"The attacking submarine was about two hundred feet long and was not of the cruiser type.

"American destroyers went to the rescue. As they were returning to port with the survivors, a submarine was sighted at noon Saturday and attacked by a destroyer.

"The small loss of life on the President Lincoln was due to the thorough discipline of the ship's company and excellent seamanship of the command and officers of the vessel.

"The command of the vessel was given by the commander of the transport, Vice Admiral Sims, in his report.

"Four officers are reported missing as follows:

Surgeon L. C. Whitteford, Lehigh, Pa.

Assistant Paymaster A. Mowall, Newport, R. I.

Assistant Paymaster J. E. Ardson or Ardson, U. S. N. K. F. (no such name as Ardson or Ardson is on the navy records. There may have been some error in the transmission of name).

Lieut. E. V. M. Isaacs, Fort Haddock, Ark. (taken prisoner by the submarine).

Among the enlisted men reported missing are:

J. A. Jenkins, Englewood, Mo.; F. H. Hedges, Indianapolis, Ind.; Karl H. Noll, Columbus, Ind.

BIG ARMY BILL IS PASSED

Authorizes President to Call Into Military Service All Men Who Can Be Trained and Equipped.

Washington, June 3.—The largest annual army appropriation bill in history, carrying \$12,041,682,000 and authorizing the president to call into military service all men who can be trained and equipped, was passed on Friday by the house and sent to the senate.

Final action on the urgent deficiency bill, covering appropriations of more than \$123,000,000, was taken by the house, when senate amendments were agreed to. The bill now goes to the president.

The house broke its record for speed on the army bill by taking the final vote after three days of debate.

The measure is framed to provide for an army of 3,600,000 men during the coming year, in accordance with the government's revised program for rushing soldiers to France.

12 BOATS SUNK OFF IRELAND

Fleet of Fishing Vessels Attacked but Men Allowed to Row Ashore.

London, June 4.—Twelve of a fleet of 20 or 40 fishing vessels which left Irish ports on the night of May 30 were sunk by a German submarine, says a Belfast dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.

The submarine suddenly appeared in the midst of the fleet and ordered the fishermen to take to the boats and row ashore. It then sank the vessels by shelling them.

The fishermen say the submarine was intercepted in its work and submerged, which probably prevented destruction of the entire fleet. The fishermen lost all their gear, but there were no casualties.

LAY \$1,000,000 FIRE TO SPIES

Arsenal Warehouse Blaze Started by "German Penetration" Attached to a Clock.

St. Louis, June 5.—A military board of inquiry was appointed to sift circumstances surrounding the origin of the fire that did \$1,000,000 damage at two warehouses at the United States arsenal here Sunday, Col. William Clark, in charge of the arsenal announced on Monday. Members of the board are of the opinion the fire was caused by a "German penetration" attached to a clock.

Zeppelin Is Shot Down

Copenhagen, June 4.—British destroyers are reported to have brought down a Zeppelin in the North sea off the west coast of Ireland. All of the Zeppelin's crew are said to have perished.

New U. S. Warship Record

Washington, June 4.—The United States destroyer Ward was successfully launched on Sunday afternoon at the Mare Island yard, California, 37½ days after its keel was laid.

General Crozier Back in U. S.

Washington, June 3.—Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance and member of Secretary Baker's war council, returned here after a stay in Europe for observation of the handling of ordnance problems there.

Deer Gets 10 Years at Hard Labor

Chippewa, Minn., June 3.—Charged with desertion from the army, Private David B. Flory, Fourteenth company, 15th depot brigade, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor at Fort Jay, New York.

New Treaty With Sweden

London, June 1.—The Swedish minister announced that a commercial and navigation agreement between Sweden and Great Britain and her allies was signed. The allies will gain by the treaty 500,000 tons of shipping.

Ex-Czar's Family Reunited

Moscow, June 1.—Alexis Romanoff, formerly the Russian heir apparent, and the daughters of the former emperor have arrived at Ekaterinburg, in the government of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural mountains.

War Flyer Heads New Post

Washington, June 4.—Capt. C. A. Weldon, of the signal corps, United States army, has been appointed by the war department as supervisor of the airplane mail service between Washington and New York.

RED CROSS GOES \$70,000,000 OVER

\$166,439,291 in Contributions So Far Tabulated by Officers at Headquarters.

DAVISON THANKS THE DONORS

Wide Distribution Shows America Is United Behind the Army, Says Director of Red Cross War Council.

New York, June 4.—The Red Cross drive went "over the top" by \$70,000,000. More than 47,000,000 persons contributed. Contributions totaling \$166,439,291 have so far been compiled.

"These were the figures made public Sunday by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, in declaring the campaign the most successful in the history of the nation," Mr. Davison said.

"The supreme feature of the achievement is to be found not in the amount of money subscribed, great as it is, but in that it has come from every part of the United States, from its cities, its towns, its farms, its factories, from the rich and the poor, regardless of sect, color or political creed.

"While it is estimated that those contributing to the war fund last year numbered probably 7,000,000 persons, our returns this year give evidence that more than 47,000,000 Americans have contributed to the new fund.

"This manifestation of loyalty and sacrifice by the people of our country brings to the Red Cross war council a renewed consciousness of the sacredness of its trust. It will stamp indelibly in the minds of our soldiers and sailors that the American people are behind them to the uttermost.

"I congratulate every American who has contributed either time or money toward this the greatest work of mercy, of love and of justice in the history of mankind."

11 ACQUITTED OF LYNCHING

Courtroom Breaks Into Cheers at Verdict in Prayer Case—Band Plays National Anthem.

Edwardsville, Ill., June 4.—The 11 men who were charged with murder in connection with the lynching of Robert Porter, enemy ally, were acquitted on Sunday by a jury which deliberated but 45 minutes before coming to a decision. Two juries were taken.

Announcement that all of the defendants had been found not guilty was attended by a wild demonstration in the courtroom. A band from the Great Lakes Naval Training station, which was here on a recruiting mission by coincidence at the moment of recess, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" with hearing of the courtroom. Prayer was taken from the city jail at Collinsville on the night of April 8 and lynched at the outskirts of the village.

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IT KICKS HARD BECAUSE IT'S SHOOTING HARDER



"U" BASE IN MEXICO? WARNS RAIL STRIKERS

U. S. OFFICIALS ARE DIVIDED AS TO TRUTH OF REPORT.

Secretary Daniels Says Navy Is Taking Necessary Steps to Safeguard Shipping.

Washington, June 3.—Opinion in Washington was sharply divided as to whether Germany has established a submarine base in Mexico, or elsewhere on the coasts of the Americas, or is operating her raiding submarines from German bases.

Naval officials insisted there is no evidence whatever substantiating the claim that there are German submarine bases in Mexico, Nicaragua or West India waters. The state department shares this view.

Shipping board officials, however, insisted there is at least strong suspicion of bases in Mexico.

A submarine base in Mexico would not avail Germany for operation in the upper Atlantic, naval officials contended. They pointed to the fact that it is 2,000 miles from the Jersey coast to Mexico waters, almost as far as the German bases in Germany or Belgium.

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Official Figures Show Veteran Driver Victor Over Milton in Harbinger Handicap.

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New Bedford, Mass., June 5.—The textile mills of this city, employing 35,000 operatives, were shut down in consequence of a general strike called by the textile council. The operators demanded a 20 per cent increase in wages.

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Rome, June 5.—The pope has expressed indignation over the German bombardment of Paris on Corpus Christi day and is reported to have sent a message to the archbishop of Cologne condemning the act.

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Port Huron, Mich., June 3.—The ferry steamer James Beard, operated between this city and Sarnia, Ont., crashed into the dock at Sarnia and sank in 20 feet of water. All passengers were saved.

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Decorate Boston Boy.

Boston, June 3.—Cable messages received here announced that Lieut. Edmund O. Hedges of this city, serving with the Red Cross in France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

Score Hurt in Collision.

Pitts, Mich., June 3.—More than a score of persons were injured in a collision of two interurban cars in the outskirts of the city. The injured were all passengers on a special car from Detroit.

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Madrid, June 1.—The epidemic which is sweeping over Spain, a disease which somewhat resembles grip, is increasing in severity. There are more than 150,000 cases in Madrid. The mortality, however, is low.

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Port Worth, Tex., June 1.—Lieut. G. M. Miller, instructor at Tullahoma field, died from injuries received when his machine crashed to the earth. Lieutenant Backus, who was with him, escaped with a few scratches.

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News of the Badger State Arranged in Condensed Form.

Milwaukee.—Dr. Roberts was arrested at his home at Calhoun, Waukesha county, on charges resulting from his alleged relations with Grace Lusk, at the Wisconsin hotel on April 4 and 27, 1917, and brought to the Milwaukee county jail. The warrant for the arrest of Dr. Roberts was sworn to by Judge Martin Lueck, Juneau, who presided at the trial of Grace Lusk at Waukesha last week. The charges against Dr. Roberts are based on the statements made by him when he appeared as a witness at the trial.

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Cumberland.—Carl Brandon, 20, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brandon, was drowned in Lake Koshong while fishing with his brother and a companion. The boys were rucking the boat when it overturned. Carl went into the water laughing, so his companions report, but never came to the surface.

Washington.—Red Cross national headquarters made a public announcement of Wisconsin's splendid record in the Red Cross drive. Wisconsin was assigned a quota of \$1,500,000, the amount subscribed being \$2,250,000 or nearly \$1,000,000 in excess of the quota.

Sheboygan.—The Jenkins Machine company, one of the largest industrial plants of this city, and among the leading machine works of Wisconsin, will build a large addition to its present plant as a consequence of the large expansion in business of its war order machinery department.

Fond du Lac.—Rev. Francis Laslow, 58 years, pastor of the Polish Catholic church at Red Granite, and for many years rector of St. Joseph's Polish Catholic church at Oshkosh, died at St. Agnes hospital, Fond du Lac, after an attack of pneumonia.

Marquette.—Ed. Richlen of Gravit, was granted bounty of \$18 on six foxes at the office of the county clerk. This is the largest number of the animals that have been presented to secure the bounty in some time.

Elkhorn.—At the first consignment sale held by the Walworth County Holstein Breeders' association at the fair grounds here eight head of pure bred Holsteins sold for \$15,340, an average of \$191 per head.

Menasha.—Riparian landowners along the Fox River will petition the government to have the gates at the Menasha dam kept open until the flood stage of water subsides. This was decided at a recent meeting.

Stevens Point.—The right eye of Victor Czech, 3, of Berent was removed at the hospital here. A piece of 22 shell had penetrated the boy's eyeball, when he attempted to force the shell into a rifle with a hammer.

Bau Claire.—The Toltaget, an organization composed of Norwegians in this country, will convene June 13 and 14 at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa representatives are expected.

Superior.—To be revenged for a thrashing given them by the principal, two 10 year old pupils of the Cooper school set fire to the building in two places. The opportune arrival of the fire department saved the structure, with small loss. The building and contents are valued at \$200,000.

Madison.—Leland Budat, James Stewart, William McComb and James Murray, all of Beloit, pleaded guilty before Judge Snyburn in the United States district court and were sentenced to six months in the House of Correction, Milwaukee, on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers.

Downsville.—First of the Dunn county soldiers to die by France was Sergeant Emil Kratz. A piece of 22 shell had penetrated the boy's eyeball, when he attempted to force the shell into a rifle with a hammer.

La Crosse.—Charles Olson and Charles Carlstrom, strangers, are being held here on charges of impersonating United States secret service officers. State charges of assault on a local girl have also been preferred.

La Crosse.—The experience of talking and holding in jail his own brother came to Sheriff John A. Weber when Judge B. C. Hedges ordered Bartel Weber into custody pending investigation of a perjury charge.

Mathews.—During a storm, Robert Coel, bound over to the circuit court in Sturgeon Bay on a burglary charge, crawled through the ventilator to the jail basement and escaped through a window.

Wausau.—The body of Henry Kresens, 78 years old, of the town of Cassell, was found hanging. No cause is stated. It had been in seemingly good health.

Shohagan.—Local electricians have received an increase of wages from 45 cents an hour to 55 cents.

Kenosha.—The common council of Kenosha provided a "sane Fourth" so far as Kenosha is concerned. An ordinance was passed prohibiting either the sale or use of any kind of explosive in connection with celebration of Independence day.

Racine.—Frank Emmert, 20 years old, exempted from army service because he is married, was arrested by federal officers for making alleged derogatory remarks to fellow employees at the Case works. He apologized and paid a fine of \$25 and costs.

Deaver Dam.—Pickering in Swans park, Deaver dam, have been causing considerable trouble lately by eating the young ducks that are being raised on the lozenge. In order to protect the little ducks from the fish a wire netting has been stretched across the pond.

Grantsburg.—A two-headed lamb was born at the Loveland stock farm near Mud Hen lake. It has two necks, two mouths and four eyes, but only one of the heads is equipped with ears.

Merrill.—Fear is expressed here that the street car system of Merrill will be discontinued in the near future. The advent of the automobile and the cost of running the line has, it is rumored, made operation of the street cars unprofitable.

Madison.—A great service flag containing more than 1,700 stars, representing students who have enlisted in war service, was unfurled from the roof of the main hall of the University.

Rhineland.—The county council of defense will begin a "Patriotic merchant" campaign against pro-Germans who have failed to do their share.

Wausau.—With "The Meaning of America's Entrance into the War," as his subject, Elroy McFarland of Wausau was the state oratorical contest. Nine contestants spoke.

De Pere.—A burglar broke into the offices of the Central Lumber company and made the magnificent haul of \$2 cents in cash and about \$4 in postage stamps.

Antigo.—The local rainfall in May was 8.06 inches, according to records of the official weather observer, being more than the rainfall of the same months in the two previous years.

Whitewater.—E. F. Hill had just carried a bunch of bananas into Carr's grocery store, when out crawled a snake over a yard long. This is a dry town.

Wautoma.—The Wautoma Cemetery association subscribed for \$50 in bonds of the third Liberty Loan.

Neillsville.—Many people have wondered why there was no Red Cross drive in Clark county. Some have heard, it seems, that at the April session of the county board an appropriation was made to cover Clark county's allotment, which will be paid by taxation.

Wausau.—Nine events, six for 15 targets each and three for twenty targets each, constitute the program for the first annual registered trap shooting contest for the Wausau Gun club on Sunday, June 23.

Neillsville.—Work on remodeling the Overall factory for the use of the National Food Production company is well under way. The building will be 60x90 feet and will be practically a new building and fully adapted to the dehydrating plant for drying vegetables.

Neenah.—Seventy-six claims for compensation have been made since May 17 by farmers of Fox River valley to a tornado insurance company here, for damage resulting from recent storms.

Bloomington.—While Charles Hale was driving a fence post which was held by Little Grant, at their pasture in Little Grant, the axle which he was using left the handle and struck Mrs. Hale on the side of the head, inflicting a painful wound.

Madison.—Judge J. M. Becker of Monroe was arrested and brought to Madison and arraigned in federal court charged with prohibited tax under the espionage act. He pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at \$5,000.

Madison.—A report issued by Dairy and Food Commissioner George J. Weigle shows the growth of the industry in the two year period of 1915 to 1917. There has been an increase in the value of dairy products of the state of \$30,000,000 in that time, while the output of cheese factories and condenser has more than doubled. The value of dairy products in Wisconsin in 1917 was \$190,285,914.72.

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PASSENGERS ON LINCOLN SAVED

Sick Aboard U. S. Boat,
Torpedoed by U-Boat,
Also Rescued.

27 MEN ARE STILL MISSING

Four Officers and Twenty-Three Enlisted Men Believed to Have Perished—Lieutenant Taken Prisoner—Commander Praised.

Washington, June 5.—The navy department gave out this announcement: "Latest dispatches state that all the passengers, including the sick, aboard the President Lincoln were saved. Names of the survivors were seriously injured. The transport was attacked by a submarine at 9:53 a. m. on May 31, was struck by three torpedoes and sank in 18 minutes.

"The attacking submarine was about two hundred feet long and was not of the cruiser type. The American destroyers went to the rescue. As they were returning to port with the survivors, a submarine was sighted at noon Saturday and attacked by a destroyer.

"The small loss of life on the President Lincoln was due to the thorough discipline of the ship's company and excellent seamanship of the command and officers of the vessels concerned, particularly the commander of the transport, Vice Admiral Sims says in his report.

Four officers are reported missing as follows:

Surgeon L. C. Whiteside, Lexington, Pa.
Assistant Paymaster A. Mowat, Newport, R. I.
Assistant Paymaster J. E. Ardson or Ardson, U. S. N. R. F. (no such name as Ardson or Ardson on the navy records. There may have been some error in the transmission of name).

Lieut. E. V. M. Isaacs, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (taken prisoner by the submarine).

Among the enlisted men reported missing are:

J. A. Jenkins, Eugene, Mo.; F. H. Hoggan, Edinville, Neb.; Karl H. Neuler, Columbus, Ind.

BIG ARMY BILL IS PASSED

Authorize President to Call Into Military Service All Men Who Can Be Trained and Equipped.

Washington, June 3.—The largest universal army authorization bill in history, carrying \$120,000,000 and authorizing the president to call into military service all men who can be trained and equipped, was passed on Friday by the house and sent to the senate.

Final action on the urgent deficiency bill, carrying appropriations of more than \$120,000,000, was taken by the house, when senate amendments were agreed to. The bill now goes to the president.

"The house broke its record for speed on the army bill by taking the final vote after three days of debate.

The measure is framed to provide for an army of 3,000,000 men during the coming year, in accordance with the government's revised program for rushing soldiers to France.

12 BOATS SUNK OFF IRELAND

Fleet of Fishing Vessels Attacked but Men Aboard to Row Ashore.

London, June 4.—Twelve of a fleet of 30 or 40 fishing vessels which left Irish ports on the night of May 30 were sunk by a German submarine, says a Belfast dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. The submarine suddenly appeared in the midst of the fleet and ordered the fishermen to take to the boats and row ashore. It then sank the vessels by shelling them.

The fishermen say the submarine was interrupted in its work and submerged, which probably prevented destruction of the entire fleet. The fishermen lost all their gear, but there were no casualties.

LAY \$1,000,000 FIRE TO SPIES

Arsenal Warehouse Blaze Started by "German Pencil" Attached to a Clock.

St. Louis, June 5.—A military board of inquiry was appointed to sift circumstances surrounding the origin of the fire that did \$1,000,000 damage at two warehouses at the United States arsenal here Sunday. Col. William Clark, in charge of the arsenal, announced on Monday. Members of the board are of the opinion the fire was caused by a "German pencil" attached to a clock.

Zepplin Is Shot Down

Copenhagen, June 5.—British destroyers are reported to have brought down a Zepplin in the North sea, off the west coast of Jutland. All of the Zepplin's crew are said to have perished.

New U. S. Warship Record

Washington, June 4.—The United States destroyer Ward was successfully launched on Sunday afternoon at the Mare Island navy yard, California, 17½ days after its keel was laid.

General Crozier Back in U. S.

Washington, June 3.—Major General Crozier, who was captured by the Germans in the battle of the Marne, returned here after a stay in Europe for observation of the handling of ambulance problems there.

Deserter Gets 10 Years at Hard Labor

Camp Meade, Md., June 3.—Charles with desertion from the army, Private David B. Flory, fourteenth company, 15th depot brigade, has been sentenced to ten years at hard labor at Fort Jay, New York.

New Treaty With Sweden

London, June 4.—The Swedish minister announced that a commercial and navigation agreement between Sweden and Great Britain and her allies was signed. The allies will gain by the twenty 500,000 tons of shipping.

Ex-Czar's Family Reunited

Moscow, June 4.—Alexis Romanoff, formerly the Russian heir apparent, and the daughters of the former emperor have arrived at Ekaterinburg, in the government of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural mountains.

RED CROSS GOES \$70,000,000 OVER

\$166,439,291 in Contributions So Far Tabulated by Officers at Headquarters.

DAVISON THANKS THE DONORS

Wide Distribution Shows America is United Behind the Army, Says Director of Red Cross War Council.

New York, June 4.—The Red Cross gave out "over the top" by \$70,000,000. More than 47,000,000 persons contributed. Contributions totaling \$166,439,291 have so far been compiled.

These were the figures made public Sunday by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, in declaring the campaign the most successful in the history of the nation. Mr. Davison said:

"The supreme feature of the achievement is to be found not in the amount of money subscribed, great as it is, but in that it has come from every part of the United States, from its cities, its towns, its farms, its factories, from the rich and the poor, regardless of sect, color or political creed.

"While it is estimated that those contributing to the war fund last year numbered probably 5,000,000 persons, our returns this year give evidence that more than 47,000,000 Americans have contributed to the fund.

"This manifestation of loyalty and sacrifice by the people of our country brings to the Red Cross war council a renewed consciousness of the sacredness of its trust. It will stamp indelibly in the minds of our soldiers and sailors that the American people are behind them to the utmost.

"I congratulate every American who has contributed either time or money toward this the greatest work of mercy, of love and of justice in the history of mankind."

11 ACQUITTED OF LYNCHING

Courtroom Breaks Into Cheers at Verdict in Prayer Case—Band Plays National Anthem.

Edwardsville, Ill., June 4.—The 11 men who were charged with murder in connection with the lynching of Robert Prager, enemy alien, were acquitted on Sunday by a jury which deliberated 45 minutes before coming to a decision. Two jurors were taken.

Announcement that all of the defendants had been found not guilty was attended by a wild demonstration in the courtroom. A band from the Great Lakes Naval Training station, which was here on a recruiting mission by coincidence at the moment of recess, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" with the cheering of the courtroom. Prager was taken from the city jail at Collinsville on the night of April 6 and lynched at the outskirts of the village.

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The measure is framed to provide for an army of 3,000,000 men during the coming year, in accordance with the government's revised program for rushing soldiers to France.

CAN'T FRIGHTEN U. S. WOMEN

Bombing of Red Cross Hospitals by the Germans Won't Deter Enrollment of Nurses.

Washington, June 5.—Miss June A. Delano, director of the department of nursing of the American Red Cross, said: "The persistent bombing of Red Cross hospitals just as our drive to enroll military nurses begins, may be merely a coincidence. It is, however, the German belief that such methods will have any effect in deterring American nurses from volunteering for hospital work, they are badly mistaken. Statistics of frightfulness will merely send more and more of them to back up our men. If it is the German intention to frighten our women they will find that American women do not know how to retreat any more than do our boys in Picardy. The enrollment of nurses will be American womanhood's answer."

CHILD LABOR LAW IS KILLED

U. S. Supreme Court Holds Measure Passed by Congress Last Year Is Unconstitutional.

Washington, June 5.—The child labor law, enacted by congress last year, after a bitter fight, was held unconstitutional on Monday by the United States Supreme court. The decision was based in the power of local communities to regulate such matters for themselves, which could not be interfered with by congress.

China to Deport Germans

Tokyo, June 5.—Holding them responsible for enemy intrigue working to drag down China with Russia and to embroil China with Japan, the Chinese government has decided to deport all Germans.

Captain Roosevelt Recovering

Parris, June 5.—Capt. Archie Roosevelt, who was wounded in action in March and transferred to a hospital in Paris in April, is making excellent progress. His arm has been removed from the sling.

Woman Wins Prize for Poetry

New York, June 4.—In the prize awards of Columbia university one of \$500 was given to Sara Teasdale of St. Louis and New York for her "Love Songs," as the best book of poetry issued during the year.

More Huns to West Front

Stockholm, June 4.—Germany has decided to withdraw two-thirds of the German troops in the Ukraine. They will be used on the western front, and will be replaced in the east with Austrians.

Huns to Use Convicts

Copenhagen, June 4.—The Prussian state has sent to the German reichstag a proposal by which persons imprisoned for several years would be allowed to enter the army for the formation of special regiments.

War Flyer Heads New Post

Washington, June 4.—Capt. C. A. Weidenbach of the signal corps, United States army, has been appointed by the war department as supervisor of the airplane mail service between Washington and New York.

Bars All Fuel From Yachts

Washington, June 1.—After Friday, by order of the f. e. l. administration, no coal or fuel oil may be burned on or furnished to any private yacht for any purpose whatever except cooking.

Tornado Wrecks Buildings

Lincoln, Neb., June 1.—The Burlington railroad reports a tornado caused about 60 miles west. There was no loss of life, and none was injured, so far as could be learned.

Fall Kills Flying Teacher

Port Worth, Tex., June 1.—Lieut. P. G. Milleder, instructor at Tallaferro field, died from injuries received when his machine crashed to the earth. Lieutenant Milleder, who was with him, escaped with a few scratches.

150,000 Have Grip in Spain

Madrid, June 1.—The epidemic which is sweeping over Spain, a disease which somewhat resembles grip, is increasing in severity. There are more than 150,000 cases in Madrid. The mortality, however, is low.

Score Hurt in Collision

Plint, Mich., June 3.—More than a score of persons were injured in a collision of two interurban cars in the outskirts of the city. The injured were all passengers, on a special car, from Detroit.

Decorate Boston Boy

Boston, June 3.—Cable messages received here announced that Lieut. Edmund O. Bigelow of this city, serving with the Red Cross in France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

Soldiers Die as Auto Skids

Montgomery, Ala., June 3.—Lieut. Arthur P. Pickens and Corporal Arthur B. Willard, members of the Thirty-seventh division, were killed when an army truck ran off an embankment near La Pine.

U. S. Naval Motor Launch Lost

Washington, June 5.—Loss of the naval motor launch Ozark, with one of her crew, Charles E. Richards, fireman, of Chippewa, Fla., in a heavy sea off the coast May 12 was announced by the navy department.

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Two Killed, 26 Injured in Wreck

St. Louis, June 5.—Two persons are dead and 26 injured by the derailling of the Sunshine Special on the Iron Mountain railroad at Chelsea, Ark. Engineer Derington and Fireman Walker, were killed.

Decorate Boston Boy

Boston, June 3.—Cable messages received here announced that Lieut. Edmund O. Bigelow of this city, serving with the Red Cross in France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery.

Human factor in Airplane Accidents

Cadets Say Fliers, Not German Agents, Are Re- sponsible for Most Falls

The officers and cadets of the flying fields that are scattered thickly over Texas do not share the belief of Senator Overman and a good many others that German agents in airplane plants are responsible for any of the deaths by accident among them. They say they do not know anything about conditions in airplane factories and therefore do not know whether or not his assertions about the number of Germans employed therein are true, but they are skeptical about the senator's fears and allegations. They think they know a good deal about the causes of the many accidents, both fatal and nonfatal, that have occurred during the last six months, says a writer in the New York Times magazine section. And they declare very positively that not one of these accidents has been due to faulty construction or to faulty tinkering with the machinery. They say that in every case, thus far, the cause for the accident was to be found in the man himself and not in the machine he was driving.

Among the flyers the conviction is strong that even if the machinery of an airplane were to be weakened by the method indicated by Senator Overman it would probably be discovered in the course of the rigorous examination and tests to which it is subjected before it is sent from the factory. Still, they admit that a machine so damaged might possibly slip through without discovery. But they do not believe that, up to the present time, any such damaged machine has been sent to an American flying field.

And as for the possibility of a German agent doing any "monkey business" with an airplane after it is received by a flying field, the "scout" without mercy at the mere suggestion. They do not deny the possibility of spies being present on any of the flying fields, but they do not believe that the most astute and malignant German agent could "pull anything over" in the hangars which house their fleets of the air.

In charge of each hangar is an officer whose duty it is to know all about each machine in it, what happens to each one, where it is at any moment, and what its condition is whenever it is in the hangar. Three mechanics are detailed to each machine to keep it in order and grounded for use whenever it may be needed. The flying men are confident that no sabotage could be successfully attempted under these conditions except by means of an organization so large and so widely in flying field forces that its possibility is not worth considering. In addition, no man ever takes a plane up from a flying field without himself first carefully inspecting its machinery. The aviators are so confident that the fault does not lie in the planes that when they are discussing the cause of accidents they do not even mention the planes or their machinery, unless they are questioned by an outsider. They confine their discussions to the human factor involved and speculate upon why his nerves or his muscles, his heart or his brain, failed him at some crucial moment.

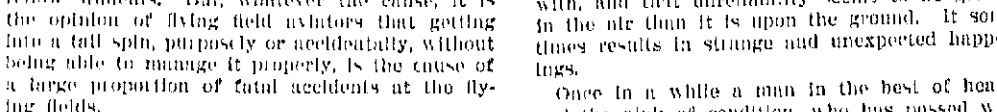
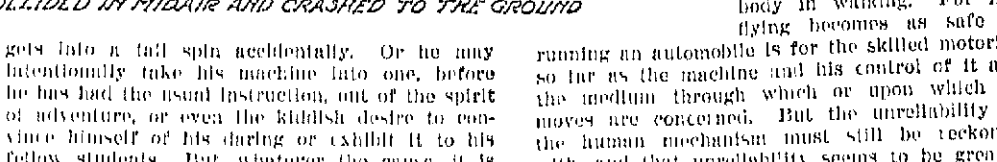
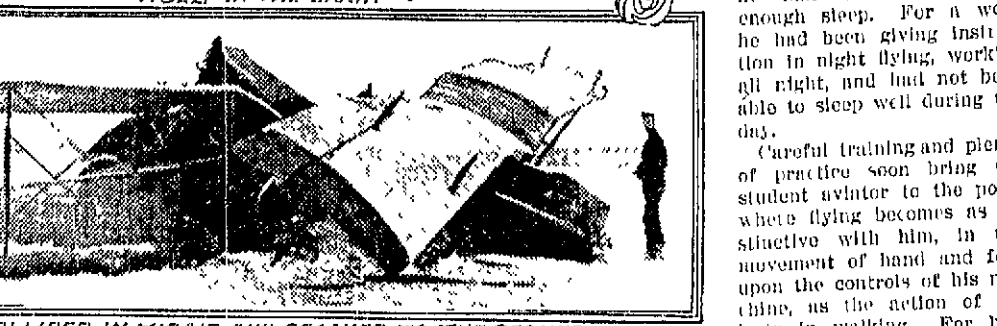
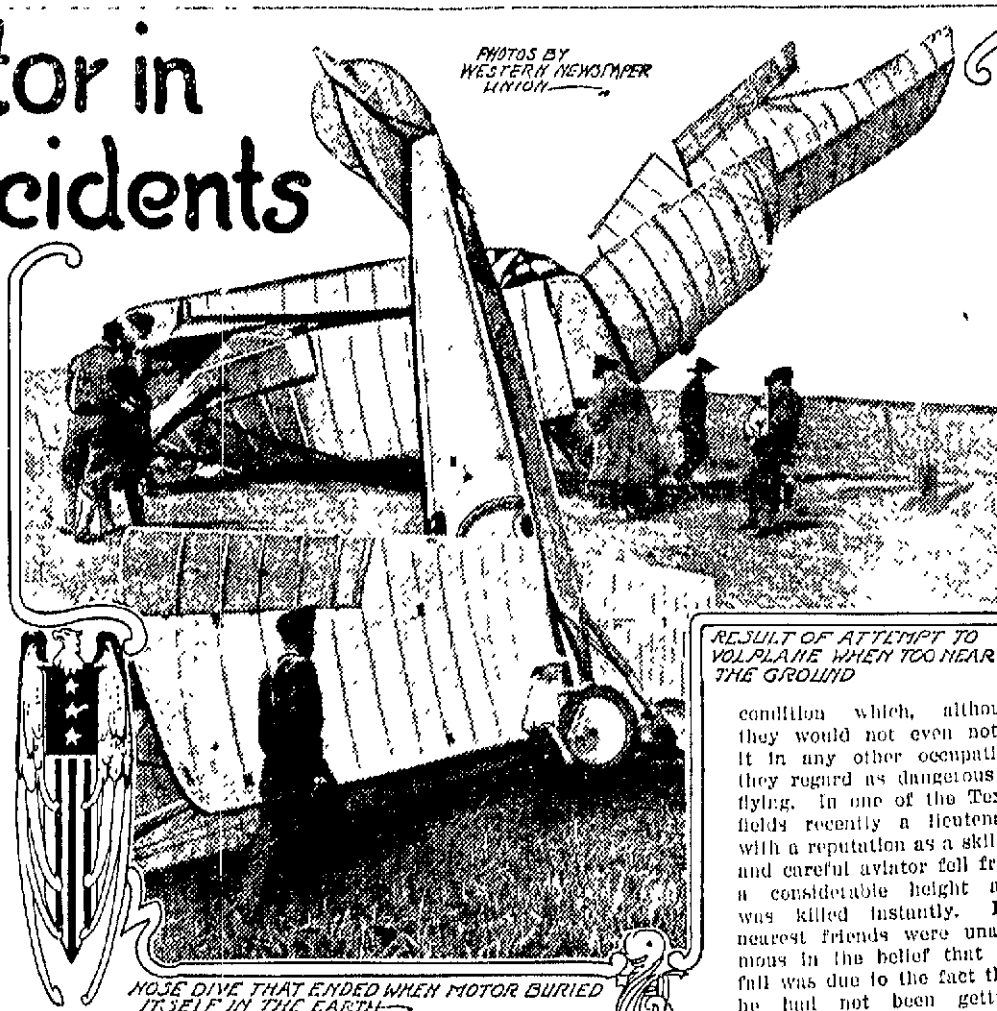
The percentage of losses among student aviators is much larger at Canadian than at the American training schools, while the number of fatal accidents at the Canadian field at Fort Worth, Tex., is appalling. That field has suffered more casualties than all the other fields together in Texas. The aviators of the American fields are all of the opinion that the fatalities there are mainly due to haste and carelessness in training.

At the American fields a man must have had from four to nine hours of training in the air with an instructor, the time depending on his quickness in learning control, before he is allowed to take up a machine by himself.

A "tail spin," one of the causes of accidents most commonly cited, is an unstable stunt which an aviator must know how to execute with skill and ease. It is he noses his machine downward with its tail whirling in a circle above him, while its nose whirls in a similar but smaller circle beneath him, and he, in the pilot's seat, is the pivot of the two gyrations. To the layman it sounds a heady sort of a combination, and it is likely to prove so to the alien mind who has the knowledge and the skill with which it is handled. To throw his machine in and out of tail spins is a part of his daily practice after he begins the extensive training, and in a very little while he acquires sufficient knowledge of what to do and instinctive control of the machinery to execute tail spins as easily and safely as he could twirl on his toes or turn on his heel if his feet were on solid ground.

But he may get into a tail spin accidentally in his early flights alone and, although he may know what is the right thing to do to take the machine out of it, he may lose his head at the crucial moment and fail to do what he ought. Every man, woman or child who has learned to ride a bicycle or drive an automobile is familiar with that unconscious influence of the mind over the muscles which causes one who has not yet acquired complete command of a machine to drive straight at the object which he wishes and is doing his best to avoid. The aviator has a brief time in his training when he suffers from that same difficulty and at important moments is prone to give the wrong pressure upon his control stick or his elevator. If he does this when his machine goes into a tail spin and his mind does not work quickly enough to recognize his difficulty and do the right thing, a fatal accident is very likely to result.

Dizziness, sudden panic, failure to think quickly, unconscious movement, ignorance of what to do, may cause a fatal accident when a learner



gets into a tail spin accidentally. Or he may intentionally take his machine into one, before he has had the usual instruction, out of the spirit of adventure, or even the childish desire to convince himself of his daring or exhibit it to his fellow students. But, whatever the cause, it is not of opinion of flying field aviators that getting into a tail spin, purposely or accidentally, without being able to manage it properly, is the cause of a large proportion of fatal accidents at the flying fields.

The same perverse, unconscious influence of the mind over the muscles which forces the bicycle learner straight toward the object he is trying to avoid is responsible for many of the fatal accidents due to collisions. Even the most expert of flyers may be unable to avert a serious accident when he sees approaching him a plane driven by a cadet who is doing his level best to turn his machine out of the cadet's way. His serious and ever present is this danger in flying fields is proved by Capt. Vernon Castle's death.

In flying there are certain "blind angles" in which collisions are possible through no fault of the driver of either plane. The sections of space covered by the wings of his ship are invisible to the pilot, and if such a section coincides with the space concealed from the eyes of another pilot approaching from below or at one side, a sudden crash is likely to be the first that either knows of the other plane. This "blind angle" may be the cause of an occasional serious accident, but aviators do not think that such collisions are of frequent occurrence.

Machine trouble causes many unimportant accidents, but, aviators say, should never after any serious difficulty to a man who has learned how to manage his plane. If he is in a region where it is possible for him to come down safely. And for engine trouble there are as many possible and legitimate causes as there are reasons for an automobile to balk.

In a few cases a broken propeller has caused a pilot to make a forced landing with injury to his plane, but, up to the present time, never with serious result to himself. The accompanying picture shows what happened to a student when his propeller weakened, cracked and broke over the grounds of a high school in the environs of Houston, Tex. He brought his ship down with some damage to it, but none to himself, and greatly to the delight of the inhabitants of the region.

Various causes may result in the breaking of the propeller. It may have been injured in some previous nose dive to the ground; or a bird may have got entangled in its blades. Cadets are forbidden to chase birds because of the possibility of such a result and the sure smashing of the propeller. Nevertheless, they do it sometimes, when the instinct of the chase is strong in their blood. And it would be quite possible for a bird to fly against his propeller, to the undoing of both bird and propeller, and the pilot to be ignorant of what had happened.

The men who by hard work and steady practice have earned the right to the title of "first man" believe that with both students and skilled aviators one cause of fatal accidents is the failure of the nervous system to respond immediately and accurately to the command of the brain. Anything which causes nervous fatigue may bring about that physical state—distraction, nerve strain, dizziness, weakness, lack of sleep. The flyer must be so alert, his green upon every situation which may confront him so instant, and his action to meet and control it so prompt that the fraction of a second in the movement of his hand upon the controls of his machine may mean the difference between life and death.

And anything which slows by even so little the action of the brain in an emergency, or the flashing of its commands along the nerves, or the instant obedience of the motor nerves may send him crashing to the earth. The cadets before they have become what they call "instinctive flyers" are especially liable to this danger, although even those who are skilled in the air are not free from its menace. Birdmen who are skilled in one, or another, or several forms of athletics say that in nothing else have they felt so much the necessity of this instant and complete response of the nerves to the demand upon them.

The cadets quickly discover, so they say, that lack of plenty of sleep soon results in a physical

running an automobile is for the skilled motorist, so far as the machine and its control of it and the medium through which or upon which he moves are concerned. But the unreliability of the human mechanism must still be reckoned with, and that unreliability seems to be greater in the air than it is upon the ground. It is sometimes results in strange and unexpected happenings.

Once in a while a man in the best of health and the best of condition, who has passed with high success every one of the severe tests to which aviation candidates are subjected, who has never fainted before in his life, will faint while he is in the air. One recent fatal accident at a Texas field is supposed to have been due to that cause.

One pilot fainted and the plane fell to the earth, but neither he nor the student with him was hurt except for a few scratches and cuts. He said that he did not know why he fainted. All that he knew was that he suddenly lost consciousness, and did not regain it until he was being hoisted out of the wrecked airplane. He had never fainted before in his life.

GOOD EFFECTS OF NEW SEDITION LAW

PRO-GERMAN CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR POLICIES ALREADY DECREASING.

DISLOYALTY TO BE CRUSHED

Four Senators Appointed by Governors Will Be Candidates for Election Next Fall — Republicans Will Oppose Three of Them.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Already the officials of Washington claim there have been good results from the recent legislation enacted which gives the government more power in regard to seditious utterances and publications. It is asserted there has been a notable fall in the critical and carping comments in many papers, while those persons who were constantly fostering opposition to governmental war policies have begun greatly to modify their utterances. The officials here believe the more fact that the power exists to punish will have a still greater effect as the full knowledge of what the government can do reaches the pro-German sympathizers in America.

It is also asserted by officials that the time is now opportune for all persons of German parentage or birth to get on the right side and declare themselves unequivocally for the United States and against Germany. The officials here do not want to accept what is becoming a growing idea, that is, "Once a German, always a German," for they believe there are many people of German blood in the United States who are loyal, although they have not manifested it by proper declaration and works.

One thing seems to be assured, however, that public sentiment in the United States is going to cause the enforcement of the right laws which have been enacted, and it will be well for the pro-Germans whether Americans or foreigners, to guard carefully their utterances in regard to the United States and the great war.

In addition to the 32 regular vacancies that occur by expiration of the six-year terms in the senate, four additional senators will be elected this fall to serve until the next general election by governors. The senators and their states are: Canon of Louisiana; Henderson, Nevada; Nugent, Idaho; Wilfong, Missouri. All are Democrats, and the Republicans will make a contest in three states—Idaho, Nevada and Missouri.

We still have people who talk that political action about a nonpartisan election this coming fall, but if anyone can discover any let-up in the political activity of parties and politicians they will do better than the average resident of Washington, for everything points to a right lively political campaign.

President Wilson has always been more or less of a ready letter-writer and he has written quite a number of letters lately which have been used with considerable effect. The president writes letters quite freely during political campaigns, and he also writes letters to senators and representatives regarding legislation that he wants passed or killed. He has written quite a number of letters on the subject of woman suffrage, and it was thought at one time that he had influenced enough senators to carry the amendment. In the house of representatives a letter is sometimes read in regard to a bill, and it usually has the effect of getting votes. During one of the recent discussions over a bill to which there was considerable opposition Congressman J. Hamilton Moore of Pennsylvania asked:

"Before we proceed further with this measure, I want to know if the gentleman in charge of the bill, or some other gentleman, has a letter in his pocket from the president? If so, it will save a lot of time which might be wasted in discussion of the bill."

It would not be at all surprising if America should adopt the nickname which the English have given our soldiers. The term "Huskies" seems to fit very well the fine, solid and substantial-looking men that now make up the American army. Anyone who has been around the training camps has seen the soldiers marching through the streets, or riding on the railroad cars, or in any place where their solid and substantial forms are in sight, cannot help thinking of them as mighty husky fellows.

There has been quite an undercurrent of objection to the term "Samurai," the appellation which some have attempted to apply to American troops abroad. It is well-known in the war department and among army officers generally that the designation was not altogether pleasing to the soldiers. They believe the average soldier will much prefer to be called a "Husky" rather than a "Samurai." More than that, the army men believe that when the time comes the Germans will be made to appreciate just what our "Huskies" can do, either in the way of defense or attack.

The first intimation congress had that it was going to be requested to stay in session and pass another revenue bill was published in a New York paper. Leader Kitchin was trying to get unanimous consent for the consid-

eration of the Overman bill and was interrupted by Congressman Hoke of New York, who inquired of the majority leader if he was an optimist as to a week or two previous, when he said congress ought to adjourn by July 1.

"If what I saw in a New York paper today is true," replied Kitchin, "saying that we shall have to bring in a new revenue bill, we shall probably get away from here in time to cast a vote, if we do not live too far away."

"Does the New York paper control the situation?" asked Congressman Garner of Texas.

"No," replied Kitchin; "the gentleman must have been sleeping when I made my remark, for I said 'if it is true.'"

"Has the administration said anything to the chairman of the committee on ways and means about a revenue bill this session?" continued Garner.

To Kitchin's reply of "No," Garner suggested that it was not likely that the need of a revenue bill would be told to a newspaper before information was conveyed to the man who would prepare the bill, and Kitchin replied: "I have known some administrations of late to confer with newspaper men and tell them what ought to be done long before any member of congress was told."

Washington authorities have learned that the people of the country are more interested in men who have been at the front, who have seen service, and who have earned distinction in fighting the Germans, than they are in anything else connected with the war. Pershing's men who have been at the front and returned get more attention than any other kind of men, in or out of uniform. The so-called "Blue Devils" of the French army received a great deal of attention, not only in Washington but elsewhere.

The Red Cross, which under its present new management is doing so much effective work, has been quick to realize the value of men who have actually done things. Therefore the Red Cross takes 250 young men, French, British, Canadian, and Australian men who have been at the front and makes them leaders in the movement to raise the necessary money to carry on the Red Cross work.

It all goes to show that the actual participation in the war by United States forces is the one thing that has aroused intense interest. That was shown when our army first went over, and if more information were given about what our army is doing, there would be more real interest manifested among our people in the great war. It all goes to show that the war must be brought home to people before they become vitally interested in it.

Sometimes Washington correspondents wonder what the leading lights on the metropolitan papers think of themselves and their influence. Take for instance the recent changes of campaign assignments in the senate. Very curious assignments were made on Senator Hillebrand's Nebraska seat, an avowed of his past record in relation to the war in Europe, principally before the United States entered the war. When Senator Stone died and it was suggested that Senator Hillebrand would be made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, several prominent papers broke out with vigorous demands that Hillebrand should not be the successor of Stone.

Well, the time came to fill the vacancy, and Senator Hillebrand's name was proposed as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and he was elected in the senate without a dissenting vote. The whole transaction was by unanimous consent. Naturally the papers that had been making these demands could not have been very much impressed with the influence they wielded.

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NEW SPRING HATS TO OFFSET GOWNS

New York.—The reformers who are against the buying of hats as well as gowns are arguing against human nature. A woman may economize on any other part of her apparel, but the change of season sets her whole nature throbbing to get new head coverings, declares a prominent fashion authority.

When the black of winter may be exchanged for the flowers of summer these days which we wish could be left unsaid. It is difficult to approach this matter without suggesting that many of us are not sincere and that our patriotism, fine and strong as it is, may be away with our tongues. One feels that it is well that there is no earthly winter judge before whom we must all come, who puts our folk in one scale and actions in the other.

A good deal is said by the reformers these days which we wish could be left unsaid. It is difficult to approach this matter without suggesting that many of us are not sincere and that our patriotism, fine and strong as it is, may be away with our tongues. One feels that it is well that there is no earthly winter judge before whom we must all come, who puts our folk in one scale and actions in the other.

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on the brim, and since then the American designers have tumbled over themselves in their effort to introduce children and organdie hats made in pastel colors, containing old blue and deep pink. The rose and the long streamers which trim this type of hat suggest the garden party, so let us hope that the average woman will realize that the hat cannot be worn on the street.

The lace ruffle at the brim of this large hat is another fashion which has



Chinese Hat of Bright-Red Straw. It is the Most Oddly Shaped Turban of the Spring. It Rises in a High Point at Center. Where It is Finished With Tall Sprays of Aligrettes.

been revived from an older and more demure epoch. There was once a time when we wore black straw hats covered with lace, made of black tulle embroidered with peacock eyes, with a ruffle of the lace at the edge of the brim. Why doesn't some milliner revive that elegant fashion? Is the colored peacock here impossible to get.

Milliners Try to Outdo Dressmakers. Not being quite certain of the purchasing power of the public in regard to gowns and suits, the milliners saw their opportunity to throw a tidal wave of new and varied hats into the current of clothes.

When one goes out to look for new spring hats one is caught in this current and rushed along in a bewildering fashion. A day's shopping does not always permit one to get an entirely good view of the various fashions, and it rarely allows one to choose with discretion and judgment.

However, here are some of the hats as they rush by. They are suited to each face, each purse and each social environment, be it said to their credit. There are linen hats in vivid colors, which have been substituted for the widely heralded glaucous hats. Red linen with black satin ribbon, and green linen with black satin binding rise up against the others.

There are wrapped turbans taken from the Orient and worn with caps. They are considered the exact type of head covering to go with a flowing billow covering. They are made of satin; of the new satin straw, which is as supple as cloth; of old crepe; of shantung, and sometimes of Chinese brocade. They are as comfortable in their wrappings as the headgear of the Cohibitor of Cairo or that of a negro of the old South.

Wheat May Be Worn, Not Eaten. Women in mass these days appear like a wheat field with the wind blowing over it. The tops of their hats show these stalks of forbidden grain, var-colored, shrouded, curled and discovered. It is no longer wheat colored. It goes into every dyepot that is managed by the American manufacturers, since we have begun to stand on our own feet in the dye business.

The milliners have invented a curious and complex treatment of wheat after it comes from the dyepot in red, blue, yellow and green. They put it through some trick of magic in the back rooms, and it emerges there fit cousin to an aligrette or as a half-sister to an ostrich feather.

Along with the wheat go popples. The two rest together on one hat with an amiable grace. We have great open, scarlet popples from Spain and England, and when they are not used with wheat they encircle black hats or yellow ones which have streamers of black velvet ribbon.

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Attractive Ornamentation. Black satin on which large gold oak leaves are applied is a bit of evening-room ornamentation that is seen on some of the best gowns.

Blague is undoubtedly a good color for blouses. Military red is about the only bright color used. Jet will continue to be a favorite trimming this spring. Simplicity is the standard of the well dressed woman.

The Short-Sleeved Frock. The short-sleeved frock for daytime wear is here again, not only for thin fabrics, but also in the heavier fabrics, such as satin, foulard and even serge. One striking serge frock of this sort is made with a bodice showing elbow sleeves, with a little under-bodice of tan organdie with sleeves that reach three or four inches below the elbow. The organdie, too, shows at the neck.

Cutting by Pattern. Don't pin pattern if you are in a hurry; you are sure to pin crookedly. Use weights of books, heavy desk articles or small bags filled with sand for the purpose. They hold as well as pins and are a much simpler proposition.

There are many broad black velvet hats worn. It is the most fashionable color. It is the most fashionable color. It is the most fashionable color.

It is the most fashionable color. It is the most fashionable color. It is the most fashionable color.

J. B. Arpin has purchased a seven passenger Buick auto.

Miss Helen Norton has accepted a position in the St. Paul freight office.

Mr. and Mr. T. E. Esben visited with relatives in Marshfield on Sunday.

Mrs. James Mahan and children are visiting with relatives in Portage.

Joe Klapp of Hiron favored this week with a pleasant call on Monday.

Fred Link was called to Milwaukee on Saturday by the death of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crossland returned from a visit at Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mrs. Bert Smith is spending two weeks in St. Paul visiting her sisters, Geo. Anderson.

Mrs. Nettie Connors and family have moved to this city from Thorpe and will make this city their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Crockett and only spent Sunday visiting at the home of Joe Peters in the town of Randolph.

Peter Condo, of the town of Sledge, called at this office on Friday and had his name enrolled on the Tribune subscription list. Mr. Condo is a son in the army in France.

Messrs. Ferdinand Link and John Lymannski were in Milwaukee this week attending the state convention of Catholic Foresters. James Dickson represented the Rudolph Lodge and Andrew Zurhult the Nekosau Lodge.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Four lots of horses, \$14 per head per month. Deliverable, west of city. J. B. Merriam, 20

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call Mrs. Nellie Polan at 414 during the day or at 421 after 5 P. M. 20

FOR SALE—My 20 acres of land, 1 mile south of Wood county Nat'l bank, very cheap for cash. For lease and full particulars address L. H. Stroff, R. 6. 11

WANTED—Position by reliable young woman. Clerical or collector desired. Emporia Tribune. 11

FOR SALE CHEAP—Leather bicycle, set of tires and elastic fenders. Arthur Skeels, 435, 9th Ave. 11

FOR SALE—Economy motor, just like new. A good bargain. Call Tribune office for information. 21

FOR SALE—In acres, good garden land with 8 room house, barn and henery. 1 acre timber near house. Everything planted. Will sell for \$200. Also sold forty acres with 10 buildings and 3 head of cattle. Or, we will take city property in exchange. Also 8 room house on 2nd and Ave. for rent, also 80 acres of land in town of Souda for sale cheap. 11

Mrs. Fred Schaefer, R. 5, box 6

FOR SALE—Wagon, 2 in. eklin, 48 in. wheels, 4 in. tires, box 12 ft. sides 14 in. Inquire of Mel Wood Co. 12

FOR RENT OR SALE—A saloon for sale or rent. Inquire Anton Krueger, 106 2d Ave. N. 25

FOR SALE—My automobile - has been long been drafted, don't think I need it again. Price very reasonable, only \$200. Machine in good condition and a bargain. For running order and price call at Marlining Mfg. Co's. 21

FOR SALE—1917 Ford Roadster, with truck back, good as new, run on 2000 miles. Cheap if taken at once. Sweet Carriage Works, 1st and 2d streets.

FOR SALE—Four good farm horses, two buggies and one single harness. E. T. McCarthy. 11

FOR SALE—Two lots, 6000 sq. ft. each, under except land with barn, or I will sell west half of lots separate. Located corner of Baker and 10th streets. Also 20 acres land 3 1/2 mile south of High school. Will sell in 5-acre tracts if desired. Apply to R. E. Kenna, owner. 11

FOR SALE—22 acres unimproved land facing Grand Avenue. Bargain. Phone 876. 5w

WANTED—20 girls. Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co. 11

FOR SALE—My saloon property for lease at Kelling. Poor health is reason for selling. Also 1 mounted moose head and 3 mounted deer heads, one electric plant with 2000 watts, ready to run, or will be removed for Ford car. Jessa Worden, R. D. 7, Grand Rapids, Wis. 11

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished. 11

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished. 11

Several Lumber Wag-
ons, Small Wheeled Truck
Lumber Wagons, Spring
Open and Top Buggies.

Truck Bodies made to fit
any car.

Lights in back and Side
Curtains.

Auto Painting and General

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

Mr. and Mrs. John Hazza of Stevens Point were guests at the Mike Hazza home on Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Muenster has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. James Muenster, at Merrill.

Misses Harriet Lamberton and Irene Cook are visiting at the C. E. Lamberton home in Milwaukee this week.

Joseph Pelt, of the town of Rudolph favored this office with a call on Tuesday while in town to attend the stock fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Copress are the proud parents of a baby girl which was born to them at the Ricecreek hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Toto Carrington returned on Monday from Neenah where they had been to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Anna Merrill of Oshkosh departed for her home on Tuesday after a weeks visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Trossier.

Miss Dora Hanson who has been attending the Training School here the past year has gone to her home at Oxford to spend her vacation.

Frank LaMontaine of Waupun, organizer and solicitor for the C. E. U., is spending a few days in this city doing some work for that order.

Mrs. P. E. Murgatroyd and son, John, and daughter, Marlene, returned on Monday from a visit of several days with relatives and friends in Vesper.

Mrs. Grant Babcock and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sutor and daughter visited with relatives in Stevens Point and Marshfield several days the past week.

Mrs. Peter Moberg, who has been spending the past winter with her son, A. B. Moberg, at Sparks, Nev., is visiting with relatives and friends in the city.

L. J. Blum, principal of the schools at Hilbert, is visiting his brother, officer Cliff Blum, in the city and will return to Hilbert at Arph before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gladish of Stuart who have been visiting at the Chas. Kluge home on Peach street, for two weeks returned to their home on Tuesday.

Miss Laura Fritz, who is employed at the First First National Bank, is enjoying a two weeks vacation, in which she is spending in Minneapolis visiting with friends.

John McCarthy, has returned to his home in Balfour, N. D., after spending several weeks in the city looking after his business matters and is visiting with relatives.

Joe Corvillian recently disposed of thirty-two lots which he owned near the St. Paul. As he had owned the property since 1886, the clean-up was naturally a welcome one.

"Happy" Dodge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nobles, who has been operating a dredge in Minnesota, arrived home on Friday and leaves this week to join the U. S. navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jones and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lindberg of Mazomanie, arrived here on Saturday and spent Sunday visitors at the W. T. Jones and D. A. Teller home.

J. H. Mullerix has received word the past week that his son, R. A. Mullerix, who is in the artillery has landed safely in France and that as soon as he had thirty days training would be in the trenches.

Miss Harriet Reichel, who has been spending the past season at Prairie du Chien, returned here on Saturday, and will spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel.

Word received here on Monday was to the effect that Frank W. Eickman, who is now at Camp Grant, has been promoted to Sergeant. Frank left here with the last draft contingent from Wood County.

P. H. Likes of the town of Hansen, was in the city this morning, being on his way to LaCrosse, to meet his daughter, Alpha, who has been attending school in Illinois during the past year.

A year ago a Waupaca county farmer was milking 11 cows and getting a monthly cream check of \$85. He joined a raw feeding association and increased his requirements, and increased his check to \$95 a month.

Terry Hanson returned on Saturday from Camp Grant where he had been to visit his brother who had been seriously ill with spinal meningitis. He reports that his brother is now out of danger, but the illness has left him apt to leave him crippled for life.

Geo. S. Cook of Unity, one of the two state automobile license inspectors was in the city on Thursday checking up some of our drivers who were not complying with the law.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Cook had a pleasant trip at this office, coming in to visit with A. B. Sutor with whom he served in Co. A. Second Regt. during the war with Spain.

We have been in business for many years but at no time have we felt so secure against sudden calamity as since becoming members of the Federal Reserve System. It gives us assurance that we can realize upon a substantial portion of our assets at any time. This places us in a position to serve our patrons as well as protect their money.

Walter Cepros, one of the hustling farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at the office on Friday. Walter says that a good number of farmers who had potatoes and corn planted on low places out his way were drowned out by the heavy rains recently and are replanting.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Hanson and daughter, Helen, of Strong's Prairie, Adams county, were business visitors in the city on Wednesday. Mr. Hanson reports the death of Andrew Hanson, the youngest man in Adams county, who was buried on Monday. Deceased was in his 97th year. Among the surviving children are Mrs. Jacob Winger of the city.

WHEAT CONSERVATION EXTREMELY URGENT

Reports have been circulated that food administration officials have stated that further wheat conservation is not necessary. No statement of this character has ever been issued. The actual position is that our supply until harvest allow home consumption of approximately one third normal if we are to maintain allied supplies.

The actual position is that in farmers' hands and storage we had at the beginning of May seventy-five million bushels of wheat to carry us approximately three months or until an early harvest two weeks ahead of our normal consumption for three months would be one hundred twenty million bushels not allowing allied anything.

Mondays and Wednesdays of each week as wheatless days and one wheatless night every day must continue to be strictly observed.

Magnus Swenson,
Food Administrator of Wisconsin.
Andrew H. McVilly,
Executive Secretary.

CADDOCK TO WRISTLE STRANGER LEWIS JUNE 21

Dus Moines, Ia., June 6.—Earl Caddock will defend his heavyweight wrestling crown against Earl Strangler Lewis in a match here June 21. It will be a two hour and half match, with a winner and a loser. No draw can be given.

FAILED TO MATERIALIZED

The total eclipse of the sun that the astronomers had advertised for last Saturday was apparently not pulled off on account of the cloudy weather and was revealed that afternoon and evening. Whether it has been abandoned entirely or only postponed until a later day, we are unable to state at this time, but it is entirely probable that the planetary and astronomical events of the July celebration and other large attractions that are crowding themselves in at the present time. However, we find that it wouldn't have been a total eclipse up in this part of the country, so that it really does not matter a great deal whether it came off or not.

Adding machine paper for sale at this office.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Grand Rapids, Wis., June 4, 1918.
Council met in council chamber in the city hall.

Meeting called to order by Mayor Chas. E. Briere.

Aldermen present: Ernsner, Bamberg, Burchell, Link, Horton, Geoghan, Ruenius, Plenke, Bealer, Schlig, Whitrock Hansen, Lemense, Damoh. Alderman absent: Lynch and Jackson.

The following reports of the committees were read and upon roll call the reports were adopted:

First, the committee on Petition for Sewer and Water on Canal street recommended that the petition be referred to the Board of Public Works. Motion carried.

Second, the committee on petition for a sidewalk on 12th avenue south recommended that the petition be granted a grade established and the sidewalk ordered in. Motion carried by a unanimous vote.

Third, the committee on petition for an arc light on the corner of Washington avenue and 14th street and on the 10th avenue at the railroad crossing recommended that the same be ordered in at once. Motion carried on roll call, all Aldermen voting aye.

Fourth, the matter of the subsidies for the white way lights as submitted by the Electric Light Co. was accepted as follows on roll call, all Aldermen voting aye.

15-400 candle power lights all night service at \$5 per month.

63-400 candle power lamps until

Road could be purchased for the sum of \$125 and it was moved, seconded and carried all aldermen voting aye that the said right of way be purchased at once and that a road and ditch be laid on the same at once and the work recommended immediately.

Moved, seconded and carried that larger lights be placed on the road bridge, all aldermen voting aye.

The Electric and Water Commission reported that they recommended that a Commercial water works line be laid from the river on McKinley street to the St. Paul tracks through the railroads and factories

Itself do the work.

The petition for oil on 5th street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the city engineer be instructed to ascertain the cost of the bond in purchasing a right of way for extending Hooker street.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried by roll call that the city furnish Co. K 9th Regiment, Wisconsin State Guard with fuel and lights for all their own meetings.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the city engineer and city attorney be instructed to make a survey of the extension of Oak street and ascertain the true lines.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the city engineer and the city attorney be instructed to make a survey of the extension of Oak street and ascertain the true lines.

clean of the rear of the Day
Taylor building be referred to the City Health Officer.

The invitation of the Civic Committee of the Women's Federation Club inviting the Common Council and Mayor to a meeting Thursday, June 6 was read.

Moved, seconded and carried that the city purchase an extension ladder and roof ladder for the west side fire department on roll call, all aldermen voting aye.

It was moved and seconded that the city purchase 1,000 feet of fire hose for the fire department, all aldermen vote aye.

The mayor appointed L. A. DeGuere, Geo. W. Mead and M. H. McSwain, swimming pool committee, and Alderman Whitrock, Bamberg and Ernsner, license committee. On motion duly made, second and carried the above appointments were confirmed.

Mayor Briero recommended to the council that the wages of the city employees be increased as follows:

Common labor, 35c per hour.
Expert labor, 45c per hour.
Teams, 70c per hour.
Fire teams, \$135 per month.

Motion made, seconded and carried by roll call, all aldermen voting aye that the recommendation be accepted and that the wages be established as recommended.

Moved, seconded and carried by roll call, all alderman voting aye that the city mayor and city clerk be instructed to borrow the sum of \$20,000 and give notes of the city therefor.

Ordinance relating to the duties of the Health Officer presented, by Alderman Geoghan who moved that the same be adopted.

Motion seconded and on roll call ordinance No. 206 was adopted all alderman voting aye.

ORDINANCE NO. 206.

AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING THE DUTIES OF THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

The common council of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever the Health Commissioner of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, shall learn that any person in said city has any contagious disease or shall have any cause to believe that any person has any contagious disease, the said health commissioner shall forthwith visit the said person and diagnose the case and quarantine the said person and the premises in which the said person may be, for such contagious disease as the health commissioner, from his personal diagnosis of the case, shall determine the said person to have.

Alderman Roenius presented proposed ordinance relating to the issuing of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids.

Dated June 4th, 1918.

C. E. Briere,
Mayor.

ATTEST:
F. G. Gilkey,
City Clerk.

Alderman Roenius presented proposed ordinance relating to the issuing of \$15,000 of Water Works and Public Improvement Bonds.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE Providing for the issuance of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, this, the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, had heretofore acquired a site for a public building, to-wit: a fire engine house, in and for the best interest of said city to erect such public building, and it will require the sum of \$15,000 for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, it is, in the judgment of this Common Council, necessary and for the best interest of said city to erect such public building and for that purpose to borrow said sum of \$15,000, and issue the bonds of said city thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the city of Grand Rapids do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the city of Grand Rapids in the County of Wood and state of Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting public building, to-wit: a fire engine house in and for the use of said city, and that bonds be issued therefor.

per cent per annum, payable January 1st, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment thereof respectively, and any such interest be collected by coupons on said bonds, that such bonds be signed by the mayor and city clerk of said city and bear the corporate seal of said city, and the coupons evidencing the interest thereon be signed by said officers by their respective facsimile signatures, which said signatures shall, by the execution of said bonds, adoptures, or their respective facsimile signatures, their respective facsimile signatures appearing on said coupons, and that said bonds and coupons

No. 1. KNOWN ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood and state of Wisconsin, acknowledges itself to owe and for value received to the Grand Rapids Water Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) on the first day of January, 1913, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, to be paid in installments hereof until paid, payable January 1, 1919 and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and the first day of July, until the satisfaction and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached as they severally mature. Both principal and interest on the above coupons and interest thereon are hereby made payable at the office of the city treasurer of and in said city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and the principal and interest on this bond, both principal and interest as aforesaid; the full faith, credit and resources of said city are hereby pledged to the payment of the same.

pose of erecting a public building in and for the use of said city, pursuant to the act in all respects in compliance with the 4th and second sections of 1912 to 1944 inclusive of the statutes of Wisconsin, 1917 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

It is hereby certified and recited that all the taxes, things and acts done by law to be and to be done precedent to and in the issuing of this bond have been, have happened and been performed in due form and time as required by law, and that the indebtedness of said city, including this bond, does not exceed any limitation imposed by law, and that provision has been made for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient for the prompt payment of the interest, and hereon, at the same mature.

WITNESS WHEREOF, the city of Grand Rapids, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed by its corporate seal, and to be signed by its auditor and city clerk, and its interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers and by their respective fac simile signatures, which said officers do, by the execution hereof, adopt as and for their respective acts and deeds, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK.
(FORM OF COUPON)

No. _____ \$12.50.

On the first day of _____ 19____, the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, will pay to bearer of this coupon the sum of Twelve Dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) for interest due that day on its Public Building Bond, dated July 1, 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK

SECTION 4. That in order to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it accrues, and to pay and discharge the principal thereof at maturity, there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city a direct annual tax for each of the years while said bonds or any of them are outstanding, in amounts that there be and is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city the following direct annual tax, to-wit:

For the year 1918 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest;

For the year 1919 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1725 for interest and principal;

For the year 1920 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1921 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1625 for interest and principal;

For the year 1922 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1575 for interest and principal;

For the year 1923 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1525 for interest and principal;

For the year 1924 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1475 for interest and principal;

For the year 1925 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1425 for interest and principal;

For the year 1926 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1375 for interest and principal;

For the year 1927 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1325 for interest and principal;

For the year 1928 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1275 for interest and principal;

For the year 1929 a tax sufficient to raise the sum for \$1225 for interest and principal;

For the year 1930 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1175 for interest and principal;

For the year 1931 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1125 for interest and principal;

For the year 1932 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1075 for interest and principal;

For the year 1933 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1025 for interest and principal.

That the duty of the city clerk in each of the above mentioned years to extend upon the tax roll of said city for each of such respective years the amount of taxes hereinafore levied for the payment of interest on said bonds and for each of such respective years and such annual taxes shall be collected by the same officers and in the same time and manner in which the taxes for general city purposes are collected.

SECTION 5. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage and publication, provided, however, that said ordinance shall not be in full force and effect for thirty days after the passage hereof.

RESOLVED, that ordinance entitled "An ordinance providing for the issuance of \$15,000 Public

Leader, the official newspaper of said city, at least one week prior to the date of the regular meeting wherein said proposed ordinance will be taken up for final passage, a notice in substantially the following form:

"NOTICE

To the people and voters of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given that there has been introduced and is now pending in and before the Common Council of the city of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, and will at a regular meeting of said Common Council, to be held on the 2nd day of July, 1918, in the hall of and in said city, on the 2nd day of July, 1918, at 8 o'clock

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE
An Ordinance Providing for the Issuance of \$15,000 Water Works Bonds of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

WHEREAS, this, the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, has determined to enlarge the water works system in and for the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and it will require the sum of \$15,000 for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, it is, in the judgment of this Common Council, necessary and for the best interests of said City to enlarge said water works system and for that purpose to borrow said sum of \$15,000, and issue the bonds

NOW THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the City of Grand Rapids in the County of Wood and State of Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of enlarging the water works system in and for said City, and that bonds be issued therefore.

Section 2. That said bonds be thirty in number, of the denomination of \$500 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both numbers included, dated July 1, 1918, and be due and payable in numerical order \$1000 on the first day of January in each of the years from 1920 to 1934, both years included. That such bonds bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable January 1st, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment thereof respectively, and that such interest be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, that such bonds be signed by the Mayor and City Clerk of said City and bear the corporate seal of said City, and the coupons evidencing the interest thereon be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, which said officers shall, by the execution of said bonds, adopt as and for their respective signatures, their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, and that said bonds and coupons be payable at the office of the City Treasurer of and in said City of Grand Rapids.

Section 3. That such bonds and coupons be in substantially the following forms:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
State of Wisconsin County of Wood
City of Grand Rapids
Water Works Bond

No. \$500.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that the City of Grand Rapids, in the County of Wood and State of Wisconsin, acknowledges itself to owe and for value received promises to pay to bearer the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) on the first day of January, 19.., with interest thereon at the rate of Five (5) per cent per annum from the date hereof until paid, payable January 1, 1919 and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year upon presentation and surrender of the interest coupons here-to attached as they severally mature. Both principal and interest hereof and hereon are hereby made payable at the office of the City Treasurer of and in said City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. For the prompt payment of this bond, both principal and interest as aforesaid, the full faith, credit and resources of said City are hereby irrevocably pledged.

This bond is issued for the purpose of enlarging the water works system in and for the use of said City, pursuant to and in all respects in compliance with Chapter 40a and Sections 942 and 944 inclusive of the Statutes of Wisconsin, 1917 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

It is hereby certified and recited that all conditions, things and acts required by law to be and to be done precedent to and in the issuing of this bond have been, have happened and been performed in due form and time as required by law, and that the indebtedness of said City, including this bond, does not exceed any limitation imposed by law, and that provision has been made for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient for the prompt payment of principal and interest hereon as the same mature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Grand Rapids, by its Common Council, has caused this bond to bear its corporate seal, and to be signed by its Mayor and City Clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, which said officers do, by the execution hereof, adopt as and for their respective signatures, their respective fac simile

No. _____ \$12.50
On the first day of _____, 19____,
the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin,
will pay to bearer, at the office of the
City Treasurer of and in said City,
the sum of Twelve Dollars and fifty
cents (\$12.50) for interest due that
day on its Water Works Bond, dated
July 1, 1918, Number _____
Mayor.

City Clerk,
Section 4. That in order to provide
for the collection of a direct annual
tax sufficient to pay the interest on

and that be and is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said City the following direct annual tax, to-wit:

For the year 1918 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest;

For the year 1919 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1725 for interest and principal;

For the year 1920 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1921 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1625 for interest and principal;

For the year 1922 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1923 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1625 for interest

For the year 1924 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1475 for interest and principal;

For the year 1925 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1425 for interest and principal;

For the year 1926 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1375 for interest and principal;

For the year 1927 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1325 for interest and principal;

For the year 1928 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1275 for interest and principal;

For the year 1929 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1225 for interest and principal;

For the year 1930 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1175 for interest and principal;

For the year 1931 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1125 for interest and principal;

For the year 1932 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1075 for interest and principal;

For the year 1933 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1025 for interest and principal;

That it shall be the duty of the City Clerk in each of the above mentioned years to extend upon the tax roll of said City for each of such respective years the amount of taxes hereinafter levied for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds for each of such respective years and such annual taxes shall be collected by the same officers and in the same time and manner in which the taxes for general city purposes are collected,

Section 5 That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage and publication, provided however, that said bonds be not issued until the expiration of thirty days after the passage hereof.

RESOLVED, that ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Providing for the Issuance of \$15,000 Water Works Bonds of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin" first introduced, be taken up for final passage by this Common Council at the regular meeting thereof to be convened in the Council Chambers in the City Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918, at 8 o'clock P. M.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, that the City Clerk do publish in the Daily Leader, the official newspaper of said City, at least one week prior to the date of the regular meeting whereat said proposed ordinance will be taken up for final passage, a notice in substantially the following form:

"NOTICE

To the people and voters of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given that there has been introduced and is now pending in and before the Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, and, will, at a regular meeting of said Common Council, to be held in the Council Chamber in the City Hall of and in said City, on the 2nd day of July, 1918, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be called up for final reading and consideration and for passage, the following proposed ordinance, to-wit:

(Here will appear the ordinance in full as proposed.),

Published pursuant to order of the Common Council of said City and Section 925-133 of the Statutes of the State of Wisconsin.

Dated June 10, 1918.

F. G. Gilkey,
City Clerk.

City Treasurer's Report of the Water Work Department for the Month of May, 1918.

Overdraft May 1st	\$10,734.03
Orders drawn in May	2,891.80

Overdraft June 1st	\$13,625.83
Respectfully submitted,	
Louis A. Schall, City Treas.	
Grand Rapids, Wis., June 1, 1918.	
To the Honorable Mayor and Common council of the City of Grand Rapids.	

Gentlemen:—I herewith report for my office for the month of May as follows:

The following bills were presented.

E. H. Stafford Mfg. Co., new city hall furniture	1,040.44
Wisconsin Tax Commission, audit new books	162.61
F. W. Lueke & Co. brick	253.75
C. Johnson, repair work	2.25
Grand Rapids Electric Dept lights	376.77
Gaulke sisters, quarantine	9.00
Mrs. Whitlock, quarantine	9.00
Mrs. Freda, quarantine	14.14
Standard Oil Co., supplies	5.10
J. W. Natwick, city hall sup- plies	2.25
Grand Rapids Tribune, signs	6.50
L. Neitzel, supplies	3.00

Otto Erdman, quarantine.	9.00
H. L. Boyington, quarantine	9.00
E. Metzger, quarantine	9.00
Sam Church, supplies	66.15
W. A. Marling Lbr. Co.	
lumber	88.71
A. L. Ridgman, quarantine	165.00
Emil Lambert, quarantine	9.00
Jake Goff, quarantine	9.00
Niles supplies	.8
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies	17.65
Otto Sachs, quarantine	9.00
Wm. Kruger, quarantine	9.00
Geo. Delap, quarantine	7.72
C. Porter, quarantine	9.00
Wm. Bodette, quarantine.	7.68
J. D. Smith, supplies	40.38
Natwick Electric Co.	11.65
Wood County Telephone Co. telephones	23.38
N. W. Sanitary Supply Co.	

Otto Schurman, repairs.....	1.25
Interstate Oil Co.	600.00
Pure Oil Co., oil	35.50
Leonard Witt, quarantine ..	6.40
Joe Exner, quarantine	7.08
John Kania	18.00
Fred Blanchfield, quarantine ..	9.00
John Sandman, quarantine.....	9.00
Julius Kresbach, quarantine ..	4.50
I. Dasher, quarantine	9.00
Austin Mfg. Co. supplies.....	30.00
Wisconsin Granite Co. stone ..	98.39
Natwick Electric Co., supplies	8.36
Glenc Bros., supplies	41.63
Russel Mfg. Co., grader.....	8.25
E. T. McCarthy, repairs.....	14.65
Chambers Livery	8.50
Schroeder & Miller, extras ..	293.25
N. W. Stamp works, dog tags	7.92
E. Anderson	12.60
W. C. Weissel, poor chair.....	8.01
American LaFrance Engine Co., 1st payment	417.00
Wm. Burchell, dray	4.03
F. Mackinnon Mfg. Co., supplies	17.25
Lyle Culvert Co., police signs, etc.	37.85
G. R. Electric Dept., white way	3.72
Nash Hardware Co., supplies	25.61
Kellogg Bros. Lbr. Co., lumber	64.71
Natwick Electric Co.	3.35
Peter Construction Co.	185.40
J. E. Farley	7.00
Grand Rapids Foundry Co.	38.50
On motion made and seconded by roll call, all aldermen voting aye the above bills were allowed and ordered paid.	
Treasurer presented his report as follows:	
INSERT	
On motion made, carried and seconded council adjourned. until June 27, 1918 at 8 o'clock p. m.	
F. G. Gilkey, City Clerk.	Chas. E. Briere, Mayor.
May 9, received from Bank of Grand Rapids	\$22,500.00
May 13, received from D. J. Arpin for cleaning sewer	5.00
May 14, received from Grand Rapids Plumbing Co. sewer pipe	5.00
May 23, received from J. J. Conates, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from C. W. Whitrock, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from C. E. Kruger, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from Wm. Pribbanow, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from Geo. W. Lyons, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from Lacy Horton, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from Art. Madsen, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from Frank Swarick, garbage can	2.75
May 23, received from E. J. Clark, garbage can	2.75
May 24, received from Chas. Peters, garbage can	2.75
May 24, received from Mel. Palmer, garbage can	2.75
May 27, received from C. E. Briere, garbage can	2.75
May 27, received from Rev. Locke, garbage can	2.75
May 27, received from Wood Co. Fire Co., garbage can	2.75
May 27, received from E. M. Coyle, garbage can	2.75
May 27, received from J. P. Glennon, garbage can	2.75
May 31, received from M. L. Gruwell, garbage can	2.75
Total	\$22,556.75
May 1, overdraft	\$19,091.42
Order paid by bank	5,487.28
Total	\$24,294.14
Overdraft June 1, 1918	\$2,021.95
Outstanding orders June 1, 1918	\$1,765.50
Overdraft	\$3,502.89
Respectfully submitted, Louis A. Schall, City Treas.	
FOR SALE OR RENT.—Seven room house, barn and two acres of land A fine place for truck garden. A G. Kock, care Cohen Bros.	
Scandinavian Moravian Church Sunday April 7, 1918, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Norwegian preaching service at 10:30 a. m.	

Rev. A. C. Koenig
Pastor.

Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Tax

June 6 June 20
County Court—Wood County, Wisconsin—in probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emma King deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that at a term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids in said county on the 1st Tuesday, (being the 2d day of July, A. D. 1918, at the opening of court on that day the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of Elbert A. King, administrator of the estate of Emma

<p>J. J. Jeffrey, Attorney</p>	<p>W. J. Conway, County Judge.</p>
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Summons

<p>June 6 State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court for Wood County</p>	<p>July 11 Emil Niskanen, plaintiff, vs C. E. Hewitt and Lydia S. Hewitt, his wife, Edward N. Pomainville and Maude A. Fisher, Defendants.</p>
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The state of Wisconsin to the said defendants and each of them:-

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office to answer the contents of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and defend the above entitled action in the court of the Wood County, Wisconsin, or your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served.

W. J. Conway,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Human factor in Airplane Accidents

Cadets Say Fliers, Not German Agents, Are Responsible for Most Falls

The officers and cadets of the flying fields that are scattered thickly over Texas do not share the belief of Senator Overman and a good many others that German agents in airplane plants are responsible for any of the deaths by accident among them. They say they do not know anything about conditions in airplane factories and therefore do not know whether or not his assertions about the number of Germans employed therein are true, but they are skeptical about the senator's fears and allegations. They think they know a good deal about the causes of the many accidents, both fatal and nonfatal, that have occurred during the last six months, says a writer in the New York Times magazine section. And they declare very positively that not one of these accidents has been due to faulty construction or to enemy tampering with the machinery. They say that in every case, thus far, the cause for the accident was to be found in the pilot himself and not in the machine he was driving.

Among the flyers the conviction is strong that even if the machinery of an airplane were to be weakened by the method indicated by Senator Overman it would probably be discovered in the course of the rigorous examination and tests to which it is subjected before it is sent from the factory. Still, they admit that a machine so damaged might possibly slip through without discovery. But they do not believe that, up to the present time, any such damaged machine has been sent to an American flying field.

And as for the possibility of a German agent doing any "monkey business" with an airplane after it is received by a flying field, they scoff at the notion. They say that at any moment, without money at the mere suggestion. They do not deny the possibility of spies being present on any or all the flying fields but they do not believe that the most astute and malignant German agent could "pull anything over" in the hangars which house their steeds of the air.

In charge of each hangar is an officer whose duty it is to know all about each machine in it, what happens to each one, where it is at any moment, and what its condition is whenever it is in the hangar. Three mechanics are detailed to each machine to keep it in order and groomed for use whenever it may be needed. The flying men are confident that no sabotage could be successfully attempted under these conditions except by means of an organization so large and so unlikeliy in flying field forces that its possibility is not worth considering. In addition, no man takes a plane out on a flying field without first carefully inspecting its machinery. The aviators are so confident that the fault does not lie in the planes that when they are discussing the cause of accidents they do not even mention the planes or their machinery, unless they are questioned by an outsider. They confine their discussions to the human factor involved and speculate upon why his nerves, his muscles, his heart or his brain, failed him at some crucial moment.

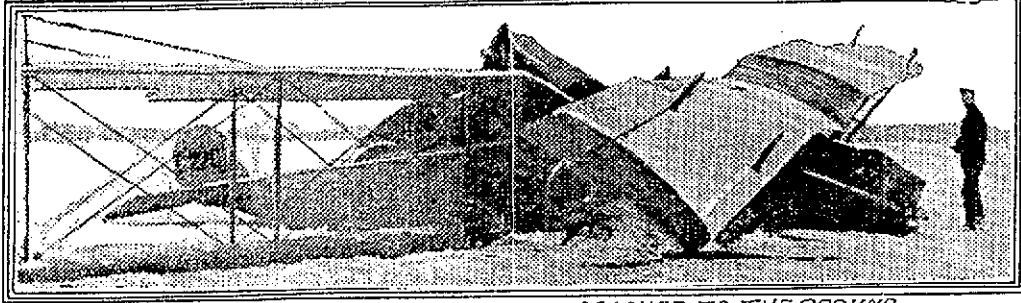
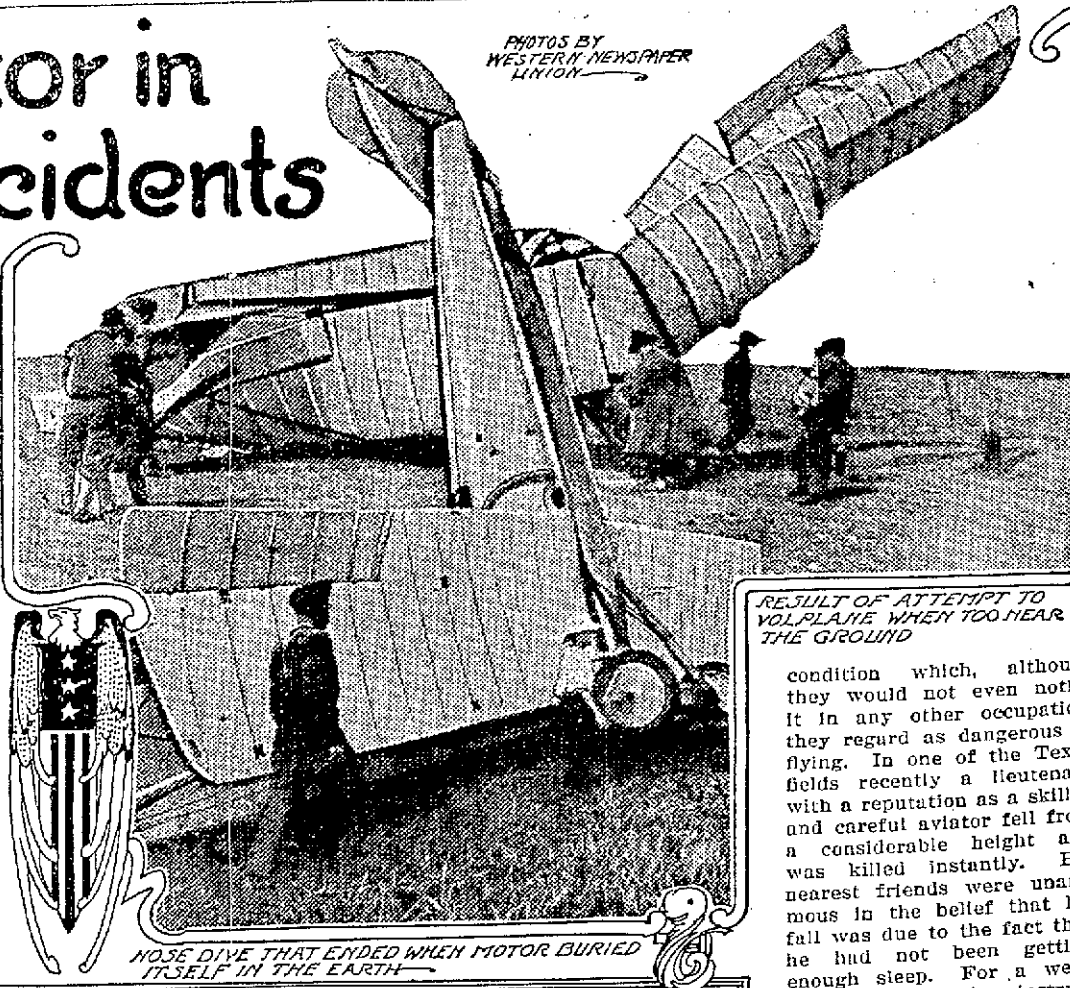
The percentage of losses among student aviators is much larger at Canadian than at the American training schools, while the number of fatal accidents at the Canadian field at Port Worth, Tex., is appalling. That field has suffered more casualties than all the other flying fields in Texas. "The officers of the American Air Corps are of the opinion that the fatalities there are mainly due to haste and carelessness in training."

At the American fields a man must have had from four to nine hours of training in the air with an instructor, the time depending on his quickness in learning control, before he is allowed to take up a machine by himself.

A "tail spin," which is the cause of accidents most commonly, is an acrobatic stunt which the aviator must know how to execute with skill and ease. In it he noses his machine downward with its tail wheeling in a circle above him, while its nose whirles in a similar but smaller circle beneath him, and he, in the pilot's seat, is the pivot of the gyrations. The aviator must be a steady sort of a tightrope walker, and it is sounds a heady sort of a combination, and it is likely to prove a little dizzy unless he has the knowledge and the skill with which to manage it. To throw his machine in and out of tail spins is a part of his daily practice after he begins the actual training, and in a very little while he acquires sufficient knowledge of what to do and instinctive control of the machinery to execute tail spins as easily and safely as he could twirl on his toes or turn on his head if his feet were on solid ground.

He may get into a tail spin accidentally in his early flights alone and, although he may know what is the right thing to do to take the machine out of it, he may lose his head at the crucial moment and fail to do what he has learned to do. Every man, woman, or child who has learned to ride a bicycle or to drive a car has experienced the unconscious influence of the mind over the muscles which causes one who has not yet acquired complete command of a machine to drive straight at the object which he wishes and is doing his best to avoid. The aviator has a brief time in his training when he suffers from this same difficulty and at important moments is prone to give the wrong pressure upon his control stick or his elevator. If he does this when his machine goes into a tail spin and his mind does not work quickly enough to recognize his difficulty and do the right thing, a fatal accident is very likely to result.

Dizziness, sudden panic, failure to think quickly, unconscious movement, a moment of what to do, may cause a fatal accident when a learner



TWO PLANES THAT COLLIDED IN MIDAIR AND CRASHED TO THE GROUND

RESULTS OF ATTEMPT TO VOLCANOE WHEN TOO NEAR THE GROUND

Nose Dive That Ended When Motor Buried Itself in the Earth

Two Planes That Collided in Midair and Crashed to the Ground

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GOOD EFFECTS OF NEW SEDITION LAW

PRO-GERMAN CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR POLICIES ALREADY DECREASING.

DISLOYALTY TO BE CRUSHED

Four Senators Appointed by Governors Will Be Candidates for Election Next Fall — Republicans Will Oppose Three of Them.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Already the officials of "Washington" state there have been good results from the recent legislation enacted which gives the government more power in regard to seditious utterances and publications. It is asserted there has been a notable falling off in the critical and carping comments in many papers, while those persons who were constantly fostering opposition to governmental war policies have begun greatly to modify their utterances. The officials here believe the mere fact that the power exists to punish will have a still greater effect on the full knowledge of what the government can do reaches the pro-German sympathizers in America.

It also asserts that officials that the time is now opportune for all persons of German parentage or birth to get on the right side and declare themselves unequivocally for the United States and against Germany. The officials here do not want to accept what is becoming a growing idea that is for them believe there are many people of German blood in the United States who are loyal, although they have not manifested it by proper declaration and works.

One thing seems to be assured, however, that public sentiment in the United States is going to cause the enforcement of the right laws which have been enacted, and it will be well for the pro-Germans, whether Americans or foreigners, to guard carefully their utterances in regard to the United States and the great war.

In addition to the 32 regular vacancies that occur by expiration of the six-year terms in the senate, four additional senators will be appointed by governors. The senators and their states are: Guion of Louisiana; Henderson, Nevada; Nugent, Idaho; Willey, Missouri. All are Democrats, and the Republicans will make a contest in three states—Idaho, Nevada and Missouri.

It will be the people who talk that the political action about a nonpartisan election this coming fall, but if anyone can discover any let-up in the political activity of parties and partisans they will do better than the average resident of Washington, for everything points to a right lively political campaign.

President Wilson has always been more or less of a ready letter-writer and he has written quite a number of letters lately which have been used with considerable effect. The president writes letters quite freely during political campaigns, and he also writes letters to congressmen and representatives regarding legislation that he wants passed or killed. He has written quite a number of letters on the subject of woman suffrage, and it was thought at one time that he had influenced enough senators to carry the measure. In the case of representatives, a letter is sometimes sent in regard to a bill, and it usually has the effect of getting votes. During one of the recent discussions over a bill to which there was considerable opposition Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania asked:

"Before we proceed further with this measure, I want to know if the gentleman in charge of the bill, or some other gentleman, has a letter in his pocket from the president? If so, it will save a lot of time which might be wasted in discussion of the bill."

It would not be at all surprising if America should adopt the nickname which the English have given our soldiers, "Husksies" seems to fit very well the fine, solid and substantial-looking men that now make up the American army. Anyone who has been around the training camps or has seen the soldiers marching through the streets, or riding on the railroad cars, or in any place where their solid substantial forms are in sight, cannot help thinking of them as mighty husky fellows.

There has been quite an undercurrent of objection to the term "Sammy," the appellation which some have attempted to apply to American troops abroad. It is well-known to the war department and among army officers to signify that the designation was altogether pleasing to the soldiers. They believe the average soldier will much prefer to be called a "Husky" rather than a "Sammy." More than that, the army men believe that when the time comes the Germans will be made to appreciate just what our "Husksies" can do, either in the way of defense or attack.

The first intimation congress had that it was going to be requested to stay in session and pass another revenue bill was published in a New York paper. Leader Kitchin was trying to get unanimous consent for the consid-

eration of the Overman bill and was interrupted by Congressman Hloks of New York, who inquired of the majority leader if he was as optimistic as to the chances of session when he said congress ought to adjourn by July 1.

"If what I saw in a New York paper today is true," replied Kitchin, "saying that we shall have to bring in a new revenue bill here in time to cast a vote, if we do not live too far away."

"Does the New York paper control the situation?" asked Congressman Garner of Texas.

"No," replied Kitchin; "the gentleman must have been sleeping when I made my remark, for I said 'if it is true.'"

"Has the administration said anything to the chairman of the committee on ways and means about a revenue bill this session?" continued Garner.

To Kitchin's reply of "No," Garner suggested that it was not likely that the need of a revenue bill would be told to a newspaper before information was conveyed to the man who would prepare the bill, and Kitchin replied: "I have known some administrations of late to confer with newspaper men and tell them what ought to be done long before any member of congress was told."

Washington authorities have learned that the people of the country are more interested in men who have been at the front, who have seen service, and who have earned distinction in fighting the Germans, than they are in anything else connected with the war. Pershing's men who get more attention than any other kind of men in or out of uniform. The so-called "Blue Devils" of the French army received a great deal of attention, not only in Washington but elsewhere.

The Red Cross, which under its present new management is doing so much effective work, has been quite kind of men in or out of uniform. The so-called "Blue Devils" of the French army received a great deal of attention, not only in Washington but elsewhere.

It all goes to show that the actual participation in the war by United States forces is the one thing that has aroused an intense interest. That was shown when our navy first went over, and if more information were given out about what our navy is doing, there would be more real interest manifested among our people in the great war. It all goes to show that the war must be brought home to people before they become vitally interested in it.

Sometimes Washington correspondents wonder what the leading lights on the metropolitan papers think of themselves and their influence. Take for instance the recent changes of committee assignments in the senate. Very vigorous assaults were made on Senator Hitecock of Nebraska on account of his past record in relation to the war in Europe, particularly before the United States entered the war. When Senator Stone died and it was suggested that Senator Hitecock would be made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, several prominent papers broke out with "vicious" demands that Hitecock should not be the successor of Stone.

Well, the time came to fill the vacancy, and Senator Hitecock's name was proposed as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and he was elected in the senate without a dissenting voice. The whole transaction was by unanimous consent. Naturally the papers that had been making these demands could not have been very much impressed with the influence they wielded.

Debating the aircraft service between Washington and New York, Senator McKellar of Tennessee declared the idea of opposing anything because it was new or experimental. He then told a story about "Cannes" toy."

It seems that a man named Cannes, captain of the famous Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, which was one of the crack militia companies of the country, was a sort of an inventor and a telephone came into existence, he sought permission from the city council for a license to string on the street wires over which people could talk to one another. Finally some member of the council in a jocular manner remarked: "Let's let Cannes' toy."

And the ordinance went through. Cannes did not follow up his project and did not seek to patent his telephone idea, but years afterward in a law suit it developed that the only license to use wires for telephone purposes in the city of Memphis was that in the grant to Cannes, for a telephone device was in advance of the actual Bell invention.

While the Red Cross is conducting a mighty drive to collect \$100,000 for war work, it is not abandoning usual peace-time methods of raising money for use in this country. Six hundred million of the Christmas seals that are put on so many Christmas cards, have been ordered already. This seems to indicate that while the organization's strongest efforts will be toward the more important work made necessary by the war, there will be no let-up in the campaigns against tuberculosis and other peace-time evils.

Optimistic Thought. Riches amassed in haste will vanish, but those collected little by little will multiply.

Make Beautiful Lives. What beautiful books our lives would be if all the bindings, the instances of voice and motives, were genuine, and what beautiful and helpful lesser editions we could turn out in the way of children from such homes. It may be well in this era of unrest, doubt and change to remember that the estimate people place in our characters today and tomorrow, far in the great future, will be the volume we will hand down to posterity.—Exchange.

Gassing. A soldier was showing a young woman around his camp, and he said, "Do you know that the Germans can make gas?" "Why no," she said, "I should think their gas bills were too high to waste gas like that."

Really Ill. "The bookkeeper is sick."

"Aw, he ain't sick. He just wants to go fishing."

"Yes, he is sick. I told him he couldn't get off."

Gambled in Assembly. Dancing, gambling and fiddle playing at one time formed the chief diversion of visitors to the third general assembly of Illinois, when the state capital was located in Vandalia in 1823.

Review of the Journal. The time shows representative William Lowery of Clark county introduced and had passed a resolution providing that "no dancing, gambling or playing of the fiddle shall be allowed in this hall during this (the third) session of the general assembly."

The Better Way. "They used to quarrel a great deal." "Yes, but they're getting along much better now."

"What happened?" "Nothing. He just discovered that instead of arguing it was easier and quicker to admit everything and ask forgiveness."—Detroit Free Press.

STORIES OF AMERICAN CITIES

Just Why Liberty Loan Fund Was Short \$700

CHICAGO.—A great volume of cheers accumulating in William Ranswick, who had been suppressed for the duration of the war. He awoke a bit early the other morning with enough headache to worry a bronze monument and minus \$700 which he intended to invest in Liberty bonds.

Patriotism in its most acute form attacked William. He was pressing trousers in his tailor shop at the time and when he got through cheering and applauding as a drum corps passed there was an aroma of stewed clams about the shop and the trousers had come to their reward.

William announced that he would pay for the trousers and would also invest \$700 in Liberty bonds. Adam Ranswick, who worked at the next bench, began sewing rapidly without hitting anything with his needle. He assured William he was a patriot and would take him to a place to buy the bonds.

William drew the money from the bank and was proceeding along the street with the helpful Adam when they encountered a friend, whom Adam had known since he first peeked out of his bassinet. Oddly enough, the friend had invented a machine which with one whiff could asphyxiate the knicker, crack the kneecaps of his troops, feed the German populace, blow the nards and blowers off the Turks and make it possible for the poor to use whip cream in their coffee forever and a day.

All that the machine needed was one hot, three platinum dizzy plug and a cerise plush ribbon, all of which could be bought for \$394.75. William decided to further investigate the machine that would stop the war and so all repaired to a cafe but not before a third party, before sunlight skidded down over William's cheeks the party was having the teeth round, all of which tasted peculiar.

Twenty-four hours later William awoke a bit dazed. He felt for the \$700. He put it solemnly—it had vanished. So had his friend Adam. William went to the police, who were sympathetic, but inclined to be giggly as he led up to the story's climax. So William is through cheering for the duration of the war.

King of All "Cheap Skates" Found in New York

NEW YORK.—Not far from Herald square there is a blind man who makes a doubtful living selling newspapers. He has been there for years. It was a warm, spring morning with enough ting in the air to make New Yorkers glad they were alive. One of those 1918 model cheap men walked up to the stand. He had on a striped coat, striped trousers, spats and moccasins. A cane was crooked over his left arm. He looked like a man who could recite "What the mea will wear" without missing a stroke.

A glaring war headline on the blind man's newspaper caught his eye. He paused, and from a distance tried to read the announcement. This whetted his curiosity, and stepping forward he withdrew the top newspaper, retaining it until he had finished the article. All the while the blind man stood with upturned palm waiting for his two cents. Mr. Snappy Dresser ignored the mute appeal. He refolded the newspaper, slipped it under the blind man's arm, helped himself to a shrug and walked on.

A toesman with an uneven neck but perhaps a clean heart was driving by. He saw the performance and with a wild whoop jumped from his seat and grabbed the nifty dresser by the arm.

"Stealing the limit from a blind man!" he exclaimed. "That's a little more than the limit. You wouldn't give a man the mumps when you got them with 'em." And with that he delivered a back-hand slap across the headline purveyor's face.

A cop on the corner, aroused by the crowd, walked over, saw what was going on and discreetly turned his face away. The man who cuts his hair, the man who gives only one cheer when three are called for, the man who holds out his flimsy finger when asked to shake hands—all these may now be considered second-hand cheap men.

With Beloved Juliet Gone, Romeo Is a Sad Mule

DOUGHERTY, N. Y.—Two minds with but a single brain, four heels that kicked as one, only foal describes the perfect romance of a pair of loving Dutchess county mules, the details of which were aired in the supreme court here before Justice Morschauer in an action which Samuel Boskin, owner of the mules and mayor of Beacon, has started to compel Frank Yardie of Ossining to recompense him for an accident which broke up his mule set.

Many in the courtroom were moved to tears, Justice Morschauer blinking at times, as the attorney for Boskin told of the devotion of Romeo and Juliet—the names under which the mules were listed in the Beacon directory—and of the terrible grief of Yardie, since a motorcade, owned by Mr. Yardie, won the decision over Juliet. Life no longer holds any charm for Romeo. He not only refuses to work, but positively declines to get up when the alarm goes off. The extra hour of daylight means absolutely nothing to Romeo. Efforts to interest him by buying some of the hired help bend over in his vicinity have failed. He cannot be induced to kick. And he and Juliet held the dual kicking record for Dutchess county. His boy, once of callous power, has been reduced to a pathetic snail.

Romeo has been introduced to many inspiring mules, but he refuses to put on the old work act with a new partner. Because Romeo's usefulness as an industrial mule has been totally destroyed, the owner wants Mr. Yardie to pay him for the loss of both animals. Justice Morschauer makes no secret of the fact that he is puzzled by the case. At a late hour he was still searching for an authority in mule lore.

Milwaukee Twins Hailed as "Champion Runaways"

MILWAUKEE.—With the title of "Milwaukee's champion boy runaways" safely tucked away in their pockets, Joe and Billy Purpura, eleven years old, have added to their accomplishments the feat of successful financing.

The wandering twins are back in the Purpura family circle. The couple of Luckebecky Flins managed to amass the grand total of \$2 during their absence from the parental roof. Accompanied by a big police sergeant the twins were returned to their home not the least bit fagged out by the experience and apparently very much roiled on candy and pie, which was their chief diet, according to Joe. Billy told interviewers that they spent the day-time in seeking out "junk," which they sold to the ragman and used the proceeds for things dear to the heart of every red-blooded youngster. The twins followed their heads at night in the rear hallway of a downtown moving picture theater, so Joe said, and were patrons of the place during the day.

Turn puns—that is, Joe was the offender—were blamed by Billy for having prompted the twins' latest expedition. Billy said Joe met with an accident necessitating an attempt to repair a rent in his pantaloons, the operation having made them late for school in the first place, and it was not altogether a success in the second place. So they just naturally didn't go to school. The rest has been told.

Lucky for Mr. Landon That Barber's Razor Slipped

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Phillip Smith, a miner, who arrived here during the war, notes that a man named Alexander Landon, another miner employed at a place known as Benton's Siding, was dead for two days and two nights, or was so considered by a doctor, the undertaker and the man's family. A casket had been procured for him and the undertaker had come to prepare the body for burial. The man was supposed to have succumbed to an attack of pneumonia.

The man's widow insisted on the corpse being shaved, and a barber was called to perform this operation. When he had finished the supposed dead man's face and the barber about half completed the barber cut through a small pin on the man's face and considerable blood poured forth. Within a few minutes the man gave evidence of returning life, and half an hour later was sufficiently recovered to be able to speak.

He said he had heard every word that had been spoken during the time he was supposed to be dead, but could not make out just what had happened or what he could do to stop the burial proceedings. He realized that the doctor, undertaker, barber and members of his family believed him dead, but was powerless to make any sign of life until the barber made his lucky slip with his razor.

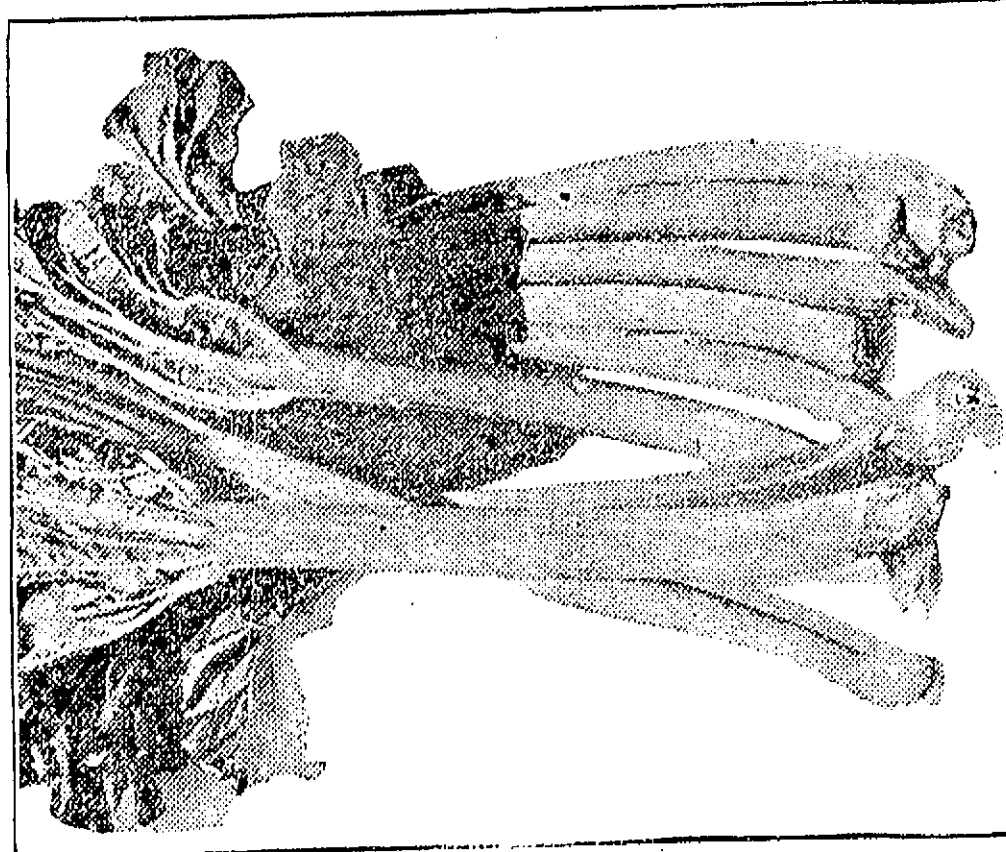
Mr. Landon, who was not greatly excited over his strange and thrilling experience, is recovering his strength rapidly and says he has no notion of dying until many years later.

AWK!

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

RHUBARB—MAKE THE MOST OF IT



Rhubarb Fresh From the Garden. Ready for Use in Any One of Half a Dozen Attractive Ways.

RHUBARB IS ONE OF BEST PLANTS

Advance Guard of Many Good Things in Way of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

YOUNG LEAVES ARE TENDER

Expert of Department of Agriculture Relates Her Experience in Making Delicious Dishes—Some Recipes Are Given.

I always hail with delight the first tender stalks of rhubarb that grow in my garden. They are the advance guard of so many good things in the way of fresh fruits and vegetables that the spring and summer bring to us.

Even the back yard or city garden can have its clump of rhubarb. I find it one of the most useful plants in my garden. By cutting out the bloom stalk before it matures and pulling the leaves in the center of the crown will be tender and usable all summer. The leaf area should not be reduced too much by harvesting, as it will weaken the root and reduce the harvest the following year. Even when fruits come I do not forget the rhubarb, and in preserving time it repays me for my care by saving me money.

Making Preserves. Strawberries and raspberries are usually expensive to buy by the crate for preserving, but I make preserves using from one-third to one-half by weight of rhubarb. Both raspberries and strawberries have a decided flavor, so that the rhubarb is not noticeable. I allow the rhubarb to cook down until fairly concentrated before adding the berries. The result is a delicious jam or preserve.

From time to time I cut the rhubarb and, if it is not wanted for immediate use, put up a few cans for winter. I have kept some very successfully by cutting into half-inch pieces, packing in jars and filling to overflowing with cold water, then sealing the jars as usual.

Later in the summer I make a few jars of rhubarb conserve, cooking the rhubarb with sugar until concentrated, then adding nuts and raisins.

When rhubarb made its appearance this spring I resolved to find a way to use it without using more than my share of sugar. I have found that by using corn syrup I can make rhubarb sauce successfully.

Rhubarb Sauce. Wash the rhubarb and cut in half-inch pieces. Put three cups of the cut rhubarb in a saucepan with two tablespoons of water and cook for five minutes. Add one and one-half cups of corn syrup and cook to gether until the rhubarb is tender.

If you desire a sweeter sauce, a half cup of sugar will help. One of my favorite desserts is rhubarb tapioca.

Rhubarb Tapioca. Soak a half cup of pearl tapioca in two cups of water until soft. Put in double boiler and cook until clear, adding more water if necessary. Add a half teaspoonful of salt and stir in two cups of rhubarb sauce. When cool add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Chill and serve with cream.

Another favorite of mine is rhubarb scallion. I save all leftover muffins or biscuits made from the wheat substitutes and grind them into crumbs. These I use as a basis for scallion dishes.

Rhubarb Scallion. Wash tender rhubarb stalks and cut into pieces about an inch long. For each cup of crumbs use a cupful and a half of the cut rhubarb. If the crumbs are very dry, moisten slightly with water.

Butter a baking dish and put a layer of crumbs sprinkled with cinnamon on the bottom, then a layer of rhubarb and three or four tablespoons of corn syrup. Dot with butter. Repeat until dish is full, covering the top with buttered crumbs. Bake for 20 minutes and brown on top. This may be served hot with or without sauce.

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RHUBARB—HOW TO USE IT

One of the food specialists employed by the United States department of agriculture is an enthusiastic on rhubarb. Not only does she demonstrate it in the departmental kitchens and elsewhere, not only does she commend its good qualities to women everywhere, but she grows it in her own garden and prepares it in her own kitchen for use by her own family. Read her statement of some of the excellent uses she finds for it.

Breadless Meals Save Wheat.

Now are you saving wheat? One way is to serve breadless meals now and then. Have you ever tried them? Breadless meals need planning ahead. You can't take just any menu and bake the bread out and expect the family to like it. Bread has several functions in the meal, and fully deserves the high opinion which we have of it. It is one of our best foods for fuel, furnishing carbohydrate in the form of starch and also body-building protein and mineral substances. But if the meal contains enough other food to furnish the starch and the protein needed why not save the bread?

Try planning your meals so that these wheat-saving dishes take the place of the bread. Potatoes, sweet potatoes or dasheens—mashed, baked, boiled or fried—rice, oven-fried cornmeal, hominy, green beans, split peas—all are good served as vegetables, with meat and gravy. It is not necessary to serve more than one of these starchy foods at a meal, but serving two of them, for instance, well-browned, crusty croquettes or fried mush (and these can be cooked in the oven instead of in the fat kettle) in addition to potatoes or sweet potatoes, makes the meal more tasty for many of us and is an easy way of securing variety. Aside from the question of economy and convenience the important thing in such a case is not the number of cereal foods served, but the character of the meal as a whole, which must be truly varied and not made up almost entirely of any single type of food. We must have other kinds of food in our diet in abundance as well as starchy foods.

Therefore, in planning your breadless meals make sure that you serve an abundance of fresh vegetables, such as green cabbage, kale, turnips, onions, onion tops, chard, green peas, tomatoes, spinach, carrots and so on, choosing those which are in season and abundant in your garden or your market. With a varied menu planned in the usual way, except that the servings of the starchy foods and the vegetables are larger than usual to make up for the bread, you can have a breakfast, dinner or supper which will meet the body needs.

There are other food combinations and dishes which you can take advantage of in planning the meals with bread. For instance, you may prefer to replace part of your usual allowance of bread with a wheat-saving dessert. These desserts furnish much the same food materials as bread, but in a different form: Rice pudding, hominy pudding, Indian pudding, tapioca cream or fruit tapioca, cornstarch pudding, baked bananas (see bananas which are underripe, because they are richer in starch than the ripe ones), or gingerbread made from the wheat substitutes.

A delicious and novel salad is made of lettuce, cream cheese and prunes. Milk must be kept covered to prevent molds from the air getting into it. Barley and wheat flour mixed can be used for baking powder biscuits.

Onions cooked with milk, cheese or a meat flavor make a satisfactory dish. To make cut flowers last in water keep them in a wide-mouthed jar.

Oysters are said to come nearer to milk than any other form of food. Stuffed figs are made by soaking the figs in grape juice, then split them and insert a marshmallow or some nuts.

The kitchen stove will be clean and bright if it is wiped off each morning with a cloth moistened with kerosene. To relieve the soreness of a painful soft corn, try binding it up each night with baking soda moistened with a little water.

When sharpening a lead pencil, first stick the knifeblade through a slip of paper. This paper acts as a guard on the knife, and prevents the lead dust from soiling the fingers.

The demand for geese is strong and steady throughout practically the whole year and is not confined to certain holiday seasons.

Although grit is necessary for chicks, they must not be allowed to eat enough to fill their crops, as that will cause indigestion.

Lice positively must not be allowed on brooders, on sitting or on brooding hens or on chicks. They not only cause suffering to the stock, but make proper growth impossible.

The poultry house should be built as low as possible without danger of the attendants bumping their heads against the ceiling. A low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

Don't keep cocks through the summer. It is a waste of feed and a menace to good eggs.

Don't keep early moulting hens through the summer. They are certain to be poor layers and to consume feed for which you will get no returns.

Don't fail to provide the laying hens with plenty of clean water, plenty of fresh air and plenty of shade.

Don't allow vegetable culls to be thrown in the garbage can. Feed them to the flock and convert them into eggs.

Don't fail to put the chickens grown at home on the home table. Give the family the benefit of good eating and save easily transportable meals for the armies overseas.

Don't fail to preserve at least one case—30 dozen—of summer-laid eggs for home use this winter, when egg prices will be high.

How to Candle Eggs. If you are going to put away some summer-laid eggs for winter use—as, of course, you are, it being both a patriotic and a personal duty—you will need to exercise considerable care that only good eggs are put in the water-glass or lime-water container. One bad egg is likely to destroy several others. By consistently gathering the eggs when they are fresh, most of the danger of storing bad eggs is avoided, but since it is necessary to hold the eggs until a sufficient number is accumulated to fill the container, and since some eggs are imperfect when they are laid, candling, where it can be done without too much trouble and danger might well be practiced. The United States department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin on "How to Candle Eggs." The text is brief and direct and is illustrated with colored plates showing the way in which an egg should appear before the candle, together with the various defects which should not appear.

The bulletin was written by Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory, assisted by H. K. Jenkins, bacteriologist, and H. M. P. Betts, artist. It should be of great use, not only to persons putting away eggs for home use, but, as well, for all those who desire to establish or maintain a reputation for delivering eggs in perfect condition.

Only 1 Egg in 100 Damaged. An eggshell is not quite the most fragile thing in the world—workers in laboratories know of a few things more fragile—but it is the most fragile thing with which the average individual has to deal. To transport a hundred eggs a distance of 1,200 miles in a freight car and to have the shells of 30 of them perfectly intact at the end of the journey is something of an achievement. Yet the United States department of agriculture has done a little better than that. In a series of tests covering a period of two years, in which the average haul was 1,200 miles, the total damage, including "checks," "dents" and "leakers," was less than 1 per cent.

If shippers of eggs in carload or less than carload lots will study and apply the methods of the department of agriculture in packing and hauling eggs, a long step will be taken toward conserving the food supply.

Hens and the Home. What do you do with the table scraps? Don't let them go to waste. They make fine feed for fowls, and fowls make fine feed for you. Farmers' Bulletin 889, "Back-Yard Poultry Keeping," tells how. Free on request—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chickens and ducks are especially in need of shade in the runs. Geese will live almost entirely on grass. They excel all other kinds of poultry as fat producers—and fat is valuable now. Fowls of the heavier breeds cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year. This holds true with the lighter breeds at the end of their third laying year. Remember that eggs produced by the back-yard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials. The poultry house should be built as low as possible without danger of the attendants bumping their heads against the ceiling. A low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

KEEP BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR

Investment in Paint Is Good Insurance, Says Expert.

CANNOT WELL BE POSTPONED

Work Necessary to Protect Structures From Deterioration Should Not Await Reduction in Prices.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

This year, many farmers and suburbanites who have hitherto gone about their spring repairs as a matter of course, will perhaps delay before getting them under way to ask "Will it pay?" The unprecedented scarcity of labor and the unusually high prices of nearly all kinds of building materials will, no doubt, suggest to many the advisability of postponing the usual improvements to a later time.

As a matter of fact nothing could be more shortsighted and contrary to every principle of sound management and economy. While building materials of many kinds are, undoubtedly, higher in price than they have been in many

years, there is every reason to believe that they will mount still higher. As the war goes on, the available supplies will be steadily decreasing, and it is hardly possible that any but higher prices will result. On the other hand, should the war come to an end in the near future, it is not likely that the general range of prices will show an appreciable decrease for many years. The war undoubtedly will be followed, in this country, by an unprecedented period of building, which, in conjunction with the enormous reconstruction necessary in Europe, will for a long time prevent a return to normal prices.

Insurance Against Deterioration. But whatever the effect of the war on prices, money spent now on property maintenance cannot well be better spent. The fact that building materials are higher in price than ever before means that property investment is just that much more valuable. It is always cheaper to keep property in good condition than to replace it. It is even more so at the present time. Good upkeep now is insurance against having to make replacements at a time when they will be almost prohibitive in cost.

A practical builder in explaining what he meant by good maintenance said the other day: "Repairs and painting when necessary." He placed his emphasis on the last two words. It is impossible to repair or paint on buildings that have been neglected, as it is to take out insurance after buildings have burned to the ground. Painting, like insurance, has for its object protection, and to be effective it must be done on time.

Paint is so ordinarily considered as a beautifier that very often not enough thought is given to its protective functions. Actually a building coated with sheets of India rubber would not be as well protected from decay as a structure that has been well painted, because the rubber is not nearly so durable as paint. A paint film one one-thousandth of an inch in thickness, as long as it remains intact, will protect the surface to which it is applied indefinitely from moisture and decay.

Economy in Painting. True economy is in keeping farm buildings well painted at all times. A paint film on a few square yards of surface costs but little, yet it will protect and beautify several dollars' worth of surface for many years. To leave a surface unpainted for several years will "save" in paint by a few cents for every square yard of surface, but it will cost several dollars in structural materials wasted and in the cost of repairs.

When buildings are painted frequently, they are always well protected, the surface is in better condition for repainting, less paint is required and the appearance of the property is always at its best. The cost represents the lowest possible rate of insurance.

Nothing shows more clearly the value of good painting and repairs than the attitude of bankers in making loans on farm property. A careful inquiry of leading bankers shows that a farmer can borrow all the way from five to fifty per cent more when his buildings are well painted and in good condition than when they appear neglected.

The average increased loan value under such conditions is considerable. Bankers take this attitude not only because well-painted buildings are well preserved and better security but because where houses, barns, fences and tools are well taken care of the assumption is that the farm is a profitable proposition and the farmer a good client. A well-kept farm is invariably an indication of thrift, and the banker knows that money can safely be loaned to the thrifty farmer.

The same line of reasoning applies, of course, to the selling value of farm property. Farms with buildings in good order invariably sell more readily and for a higher price than those whose appearance indicates that the farm was an unprofitable venture. It is common knowledge among real estate men that well-painted farm buildings bring an increased price out of all proportion to the cost of maintaining them in good condition and keeping them well painted.

Not only is good maintenance a sound business proposition that no farmer can afford to put off to a later time, but it is also especially desirable at the present time, for the preservation of building materials, is a means of further conserving our national resources. There can certainly be no better way of aiding in the war against waste than by protecting through every means at our disposal the enormous investment we have in

our dwellings and farm buildings as well as city property. A good example of a well-built and well-cared-for farm building is shown in the accompanying diagram. It is a barn for valuable dairy cows.

Dairy cattle, like everything else, have gone way up in price. It doesn't take much of a cow today to sell at \$100, and plenty of thoroughbreds are bringing ten times that amount.

They are worth it, too. A high-priced cow is often the biggest money-maker for her owner, and the best food producer for the nation.

Valuable dairy cows should be well housed. No animal can produce efficiently when stabled in an uncomfortable or insanitary way. A clean stall and clean manger, plenty of sunshine and fresh air, protection from the cold, and pure drinking water piped to the stall and within reach at all times, add anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent to the yield from each cow over what it would be under the ordinary neglected conditions of stabling and feeding.

Any cow that's worth keeping at all, is worth taking care of and housing in the proper stable. For thorough-breds—prize stock—it pays to go still further and give them quarters in line with their value.

Such a barn is illustrated here. The driveway across the barn is special. Some would dispense with this, thereby gaining stall room for six more cows. As it is, the layout is generous in size.

Devil and the Deep Sea. The source of this expressive but rather cryptic proverb is not easily determined. It is usually held to have some connection with the miracle of the casting out of devils in Gadara, and the rustling of the possessed swine into the water. In Clark's Paraemology, published in 1930, it is quoted as "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea."

The meaning, of course, is that there is a choice only between two terrible alternatives, and the allusion may be to some long-forgotten incident of legend or fiction.

Many Snakes in Australia. Australia is said to have about one hundred species of snakes, three-fourths of them venomous. The big pythons and rock snakes are harmless, but as one travels from the tropics southward the dangerous varieties increase in number, and in Tasmania all are venomous, though only five are really deadly.

When Sharpening Pencils. When sharpening a lead pencil, first stick the knifeblade through a slip of paper. This paper acts as a guard on the knife, and prevents the lead dust from soiling the fingers.

Dealing With the Selfish Child. Just how far we check the child's impulses and just how far allow him to be natural? It does not seem to me difficult to draw the line. Most of the details and niceties of etiquette may safely be left to a later time, but the child should be given from the very beginning a training in the big fundamental of good manners, namely, self-control and unselfishness. The child who flies into a temper, who "swears back," who shows his dislike for others, is simply a child who is ex-

hibiting a lack of self-control. The child who pushes ahead, disregarding others, who speaks his mind when to do so causes the discomfort of some one present, who takes benefits with out gratitude or thanks, who usurps the conversation among others older and more experienced than himself, is "bad mannered," if you like to speak of it in that way, but he is the child who is fundamentally selfish, who has no regard for others, and prefers his own pleasure and comfort to those of anyone else.

Chickens and ducks are especially in need of shade in the runs. Geese will live almost entirely on grass. They excel all other kinds of poultry as fat producers—and fat is valuable now. Fowls of the heavier breeds cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year. This holds true with the lighter breeds at the end of their third laying year. Remember that eggs produced by the back-yard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials. The poultry house should be built as low as possible without danger of the attendants bumping their heads against the ceiling. A low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

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A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

PRODUCING EGGS IN SUMMER



How Shade Can Be Provided for Summer Layers in the Absence of Back-Yard Trees.

SELL ALL EARLY MOULTING FOWLS

Requisites for Layers Are Shade, Clean Water, Fresh Air and Proper Food.

UTILIZE CULL VEGETABLES

Problem for Poultry Keeper Is to Get Greatest Number of Eggs Possible—Unproductive Hens Should Be Sent to Market.

Now that the hatching season is pretty well over, the poultry keeper, particularly for the back-yard poultry keeper, is to get the greatest number of eggs possible from the summer. Hens that are not good layers should be marketed. Unless the hens have already been carried through one summer, which is perhaps not the best practice for the back-yard poultry keepers, there is necessarily some difficulty in determining which are the good summer layers. The fact that a hen has been a good spring layer does not prove that she will be a good summer layer. Of course, a hen should be sold while she continues to lay, but a hen that has been broody may, after a brief period, begin laying again and continue through the summer. The condition of the comb will indicate

Dr. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office to Citizens National Bank
Building, West Side,
Phone 1102 Open Evenings
Grand Rapids Wisconsin
ANALGESIA

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2
to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: Office 597; Home 828
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W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daily Block, East Side
Telephone No. 243
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice limited to
EYES, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
Examinations, fitted correctly, Eye
and Eye Surgeon, Riverview
Hospital, Office in Wood County
Bank Building, Phone No. 254

DR. C. T. FOOTE
DENTIST
Office in Mackinon Block at
west end of bridge
Phone
Office, 28, Residence, 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We
have \$2,000 which will be loaned
at a low rate of interest. Of-
fice over First Natl. Bank, East
Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

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Loans and Collections. Commer-
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fice across from Church's Drug
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GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block
over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
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W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and
Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 886

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand
Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12,
2 to 6, 7 to 8

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Over Sixty Years Behind the
camera, but not a day behind
the times.

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO
Phone 90
Residence 210, South 4th Street

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UNDERTAKERS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
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Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work

J. R. RAGAN
LICENSED EMBALMER
AND UNDERTAKER
House Phone No. 60
Store 812
SPAFFORD BUILDING
East Side
John Ernster, residence phone
No. 426

NOTICE!
If you are going to hold an
auction sale, you are entitled
to that talent for which you pay
your money.
Col. C. D. HAMIEL, central
Wisconsin's leading live stock
auctioneer, will handle your
sale for you. Backed by 14
years of successful block work
is your guarantee of the able
ability for doing the selling.
Terms reasonable and satis-
faction guaranteed.
COL. C. D. HAMIEL
Real Estate and Auctioneer
Phone 1015 and 388
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE
Thursday, June 13, 1918
—Published by—
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Obituary Notice, per line .50
Paid Advertisement, per line .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch .150

This newspaper is a member of the
Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association
and pledges its uncompromising loy-
alty to our government in this war.

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GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

**LIGHTNING RODS DO
PREVENT FIRE LOSS**
Lightning has commenced its
spring drive.
Lightning does not strike twice in
the same spot. If it strikes once,
it comes like a flash, unannounced
and unexpected. No one knows
where it will strike, how much property
it will destroy, or how many lives it
will exact.
The annual property loss of this
country, due to lightning, is about
\$8,000,000. About 1,500 persons
are struck by lightning each year,
one-third killed outright, the others
injured or maimed for life.
Fully three-fourths of this loss
falls on the rural districts.
Farm barns and residences, churches,
schools, elevators and wire fences
are favorite targets.
The main trouble on steel rods,
the steel sky scraper, or other iron
structures, are apparently immune
from lightning. In reality they are
struck fully as often as wooden build-
ings. The steel and iron in them
offer a good conducting path for the
equalizing electric current be-
tween the air above and the earth
below flows unimpeded.
Wood is a poor conductor, so wood
buildings are frequently struck, as we
call it.
The problem then is to equip the
wooden buildings with some good
conductors, to perform the same
function steel and iron do in build-
ings which appear to be immune
from lightning. In reality they are
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buildings are frequently struck, as we
call it.

TEN MILE CREEK
Don't forget the church services
in the Hall schoolhouse here Sat-
urday, at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon.
The auction sale and program for
the Red Cross held at the town hall
last Thursday was well attended and
everyone enjoyed the entertainment.
A profit of \$100 or so was cleared
for the Red Cross.
The program will be given again
in Kellner Saturday evening, the
15th at 8:30 in the town hall. We
hope to see some from Saratoga
present to show their interest in the
work.
Besie Lipitz was home for a few
days last week. She returned to
her work at Avenue last evening.
The young folks gathered at the
Lipitz home last Sunday afternoon.
Henry Weber was a visitor here
last Sunday.
A number were shopping in Grand
Rapids Saturday.
Helen Lipitz is sick with the mea-
sles at the writing. We hope to see
her well soon.
W. J. Mathews was home over
Sunday.
The Circle will meet at the Mat-
thias home on Friday, June 21.
All are welcome.

PLOVER ROAD
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Forgen spent
Sunday evening at the Chas. Voigt
home.
S. C. Ranson who is employed at
Nokoska spent Sunday at home.
Mrs. Ernest Kruger and daughters
of Plover spent Sunday at the home
of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas.
Voigt.
A number of young folks spent
Sunday evening at the John Knight
home.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Metzger of Grand
Rapids spent Friday evening at the
Herman Young home.
Miss Magdalena Pargen of Grand
Rapids spent Sunday at home.
Word was received here from the
Henry Hansen family of Milwaukee
that a son was born to them June
6th, but only lived a short time.
The child was named after his grand-
father, John Hansen, and was born
with them in their recent sorrow.
Mrs. John Knight and daughter,
Mrs. Neimier and baby spent Friday
afternoon at the John Walter home.
Mr. and Mrs. John Knight and
family, Mrs. Josie Neimier and
baby, returned to Stevens Point Sun-
day afternoon.
Mrs. Peter Benson and daughters,
Ellen and Maudie, spent Thursday
afternoon at the John Walter home.

**SHEEP SPECIALISTS
AID BEGINNERS**
The sheep extension specialists ap-
pointed by the Department of Agri-
culture and now at work in 15 states
are giving special assistance to pro-
spective sheep raisers in aiding them
in procuring satisfactory stock and
in providing necessary equipment to
ensure successful outcome of the new
venture. In this way people who are
unable to obtain for breeding pur-
poses the full number of the female
increase of their flocks, are ar-
ranging through the extension speci-
alists and local county agents to
have their sheep stock go into the
hands of other persons who are look-
ing for stock. This has been an im-
portant factor in conserving breed-
ing stock which might otherwise
have gone to the market for im-
mediate slaughter.

TO THE FARMER
The farmer's big job just now, as
most of them already know is culti-
vating corn. Wisconsin farmers, ac-
cording to R. A. Moore, have got
cultivation down to a science, and
do a thorough job of killing the
weeds, not just covering them up
with smothering them for a while.
This is the way Mr. Moore sums
up the art of cultivating: "After
planting, run the fine-toothed har-
row over the ground before the corn
plant has appeared above the sur-
face. Wherever possible all weeds
should be removed before the corn
sprouts. After the plant appears
above the ground the small shovelled
cultivator can be used to advantage.
The first cultivation should be as
deep as two or four inches while later
cultivations should be shallower.
"The reason for shallow cultivation
is to avoid tearing the roots that
spread across the rows. The roots
of the corn grow as fast as the
plant does above ground. When the
corn is 18 inches high the roots
spread between the rows. In a wet
season such as this the roots put
out near the surface of the ground
because they do not have to grow
deep to secure moisture.
"No one thing assists the corn
crop more than proper cultivation.
In weedy lands lack of proper culti-
vation will reduce the final output
more than one half. In clay soils
frequent cultivation is necessary be-
cause the heavy lands are dry and
moisture is readily lost. A few
extra days given to the cultivation
program will pay for themselves in
the fall crop."

**Grand Rapids Widow
Gries For Joy**
"I couldn't eat anything but raw
eggs and sweet milk and was so
weak I could hardly walk across
the room. I was having a hard
time in my grave today if I hadn't taken
May's Wonderful Remedy when I
died. When I think how I have
suffered with my stomach and how
good I feel now I cry for joy." It
is a simple, harmless preparation
that cures the catarrhal mucus
from the intestinal tract and allays
the inflammation which causes prac-
tically all stomach, liver and intes-
tinal ailments. It is sold everywhere.
One dose will convince you of
money refunded.—Ott's Pharmacy.

ALTDOFF
Mark Lacroix is working for Mrs.
Geo. Otto of Hansen.
Dorinda Schiller, who is now
salaried at Camp Robinson near
Spartan, has been home on a five days
furlough.
Gertie Schultz of Racine is
visiting at the home of her mother,
Mrs. Peter Woltz.
Sophie Schiller who has been sick
with the measles is well again.
Next Wednesday, June 19 will oc-
cur the annual picnic of the Hol-
stein Association at the farm of
H. Gadsdon, eight miles southeast of
Marshfield.
Last word received from Theodore
Laf is that he has gone across to
France already.
The little baby of F. Marx has been
very sick, but is a little better at
present.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY
Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

Along the Seneca Road
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pryka of Chil-
cago are visiting at the home of
Annie Pryka. Mr. Pryka is a brother
of Mrs. Walezak.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Surhowski and
son visited at the Walezak home on
Sunday.
Sprafka and family are occu-
pied in their new home, having
celebrated Mr. Sprafka's 55th birth-
day anniversary by moving in. They
are to be congratulated.
Tony Walezak expects to go to
Camp Douglas with the Home
Guards for a week's training.
Harold Peterson is one of the
eighth grade graduates at the county
Training school next Thursday.
Walter Merriam, youngest son of
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Merriam, has
been in the coast guards of Cali-
fornia.

CITY POINT
(Too late for last week)
Mrs. Scott Anderson who recently
came from North Dakota, died at her
home east of our village May 26th,
after an illness of only two days.
She leaves a husband and seven
children, a babe of five weeks old.
Three brothers in Washington, an
only sister in Arkansas. The bereav-
ing family have the sympathy of the
entire community. She was laid at
rest in the Protestant cemetery Tues-
day afternoon.
Mrs. Chris. Hiesinger of Pray died
at her home May 30 after months of
suffering from cancer. She leaves
a husband and four children to
mourn her death.
Steven Riesel was badly hurt on
the knee by being thrown from a
horse.
Francis Hancock returned home
Monday from the army, being dis-
charged for the time being on ac-
count of his eyesight.
E. N. Nelson and family moved to
Granton.
T. J. Nelson was a Nelsville vis-
itor Tuesday.
W. Frankson and family, Leon
Ryder and Chet Jenson were at
Grand Rapids Sunday.
P. Hancock and family was at
Pittsville Tuesday.
Jugo Ieloff and Barbara Dlehn
of Grand Rapids visited her parents
over Sunday.
J. A. J. Stage left for A. C.
conference in Illinois Monday.
Dorinda Schiller visited in the
Illinois Hills on Monday.
Miss Stella Paulosa of Lake
Geneva is visiting her parents.
Miss Esther Bills is visiting her
parents here.

REMINGTON
(Too late for last week)
Miss Elsie Dymore closed a suc-
cessful term of school in district
No. 2 on Monday, May 20th.
A school picnic was given in dis-
trict No. 2 on Sunday for the benefit
of the Red Cross which was well
attended. The proceeds realized was
\$10.00.
C. S. Lewis made a business trip to
Pittsville Monday.
The Griswold family of Daly, are
visiting at Wyville, Wis., this week.
Mrs. Labors returned from
Illinois where she was called by the
death of her sister.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Urban visited
at the Sanger home on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ronice of Pittsville
and son, Wayne, were guests at the
Urban home on Sunday.
Joe Samuels of Illinois is here
improving his farm.
A picnic for the school children
was held in the Bowden district
June 4th.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rasmussen
autored to Chicago, Ill., the latter
part of last week.
C. Griswold and sons, Delos and
Harold, and J. F. Lowe, autored to
Pittsville on Sunday.
J. W. Carey has gone to Canada,
where he will work during the sum-
mer. He was accompanied on his
trip by his brother, George Carey, of
Plainfield.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roulbe and
son, Wayne, of Pittsville visited at
the Lowe home Wednesday and
Thursday. They also visited at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. David
and the home of J. Q. Daniels of Daly,
Friday and Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Miers re-
turned from Chicago. They will go
to housekeeping at Hubek.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Miers are
residing on the Miers farm.
Mrs. Edward Frost and baby are
visiting at the Frost home.
Chas. Thomas, one of our Rem-
ington boys left for the army on Tues-
day, May 28th.

PLEASANT HILL
Mrs. R. H. McManmer and son,
Roland, of Black River Falls, and
Mrs. J. M. Hunt and daughter, Gwen-
delyn of Salix, Iowa, arrived last
Friday for a visit with their parents,
Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Likos. Mrs. Mc-
Manmer left for her home Tuesday.
Mrs. Zentner left last week for a
visit with her relatives. She was
accompanied by Miss Emma Linna,
who will be in attendance for nervous
trouble. Her brother, Will was called
to Milwaukee Friday but found his
sister gaining slowly.
Fred Dex has the brick work on
his new house up to the second
story.
The creamery moved their barn
to make an annex to the creamery
last week.
Geo. and Earl Robinson motored
to Tilton last week for a visit with
relatives.
Otto Erdman says that the baby
will soon be over, the cause a war
girl was born Tuesday, June 3.
We understand that since last
Saturday some of our young men
are contemplating a picnic at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dackel
Sunday with their parents, Mr.
Mrs. Kellman, near Pittsville.
Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Horgberg ar-
rived home Friday after a weeks
visit with relatives at Rockford, Ill.
While there they visited Camp Grant
and saw all the Wood county boys.
Word has been received here that
Kenneth Buchanan who belongs to
the Engineers, has sailed for
France. Also John Zesch was at
New York and expected to sail for
France soon.
Peter Hansen and John Zeigler
each suort a new Ford.
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Winch enter-
tained their parents of Sigel last Sun-
day.
Alfred Alme has purchased a Nash
touring car.
The rains of the past two weeks
has delayed the planting of corn and
potatoes. We need dry weather
now.

SARATOGA
Mrs. Joe Nannoslek has received
a card from her son, Peter, that he
had arrived safely in France.
Ella Shoar arrived home Thurs-
day and will spend the summer with
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will
Shoer.
The home talent play given by the
young people and also the sale which
was held there, was largely attended
both in afternoon and evening and
the sum of \$113.72 was taken in and
given to the Red Cross.
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Denniston and
children of Rudolph visited at the
George Peterson home Sunday.
Rev. H. Reiser of North Dakota,
assisted Rev. Reithenke in conduct-
ing the mission at Stevens Point and
the sum of \$22.00 was taken in and
given to the mission.
Harold Schwede of Grand Rapids
is visiting with Fredrick Merriam.
The ladies aid will meet with Mrs.
C. W. Olson on the 20th.
Mrs. Otto Lorenz Jr., and two
sons are visiting at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. Otto Lorenz, Sr.
Mrs. Koppel and little daughter of
Chicago are visiting at the T. J.
Johnson home.
Mrs. Nellie Palmeriet and daughter,
Nell, visited at the Tom Christy
home.
George Glick has had the tele-
phone put in his home.
The Greenwalds held an
evangelistic meeting in our church
last Wednesday afternoon.

ARPIN
(Too late for last week)
Miss Myrtle Lewis will be attend-
ing summer school at Grand Rapids
next Sunday at home.
Miss Sophia Holm returned home
one day last week from Steele, N.
D., where she has been teaching
the past year.
The patriotic speech and program
at the hall last Thursday evening
was well attended and well worth
going to hear. Rev. Phleer gave
the speech and the program was
under the leadership of Mrs. W.
Winchboro. The service flag was
unfurled by Prof. Elliot of Bo-
thel Academy. Arpin now has
fourteen boys gone.
Mrs. Will Whittingham was a
Grand Rapids visitor Friday.
The Rev. C. W. Abbott of Grand Ra-
pids visited over Sunday with re-
latives here.
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cutler enter-
tained at their home Sunday. Mr.
and Mrs. Fred Burgess of Pittsville
and Mrs. C. W. Abbott of Grand Ra-
pids were present. Mrs. C. W. Ab-
bott is visiting at the home of her
friend, Miss Cecelia Kasper,
of Boar Creek, Wis.
Mrs. Winchboro and Mrs. Joe
Routz were Grand Rapids visitors
Tuesday.
Peter Vandepoeg had a barn rat-
ing Tuesday.

ADVERTISED MAIL
LADIES
Jintz, Stella; Taylor, Mrs. M. L.;
Steinke, Ella
GENTLEMEN
Felder, E. W.; Woodworth, Or-
mand; Brooks, Harry; Holland, Peter;
Kestner, Louis; Hill, Herman; Light-
ner, Arthur; Olson, Edward; Smith,
George; Sporn, George; Stultz,
Frank
ROBERT NASH, Postmaster.

TIRES!
Buy Co-operative, 3500
Mile Guaranteed Tires and
Save 50 per cent of your
Tire Bills.
Come in and see these won-
derful tires. A few of our
prices, look these over, other
sizes in proportion.
30x3 plain or non skid \$11.85
30x3 1/2 " " " 12.99
32x3 1/2 " " " 15.99
33x4 " " " 20.65
33x4 1/2 " " " 26.95
37x5 " " " 33.80
We carry all sizes.
**Wood County Tire &
Repair Company**
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

United States Tires
are Good Tires
We know that United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them
EUGENE MILLER
RAGAN AUTO SALES CO.
Grand Rapids, Wis.

**War-time Responsibility—
Yours and Ours**
National necessity has put a new responsibility
on every motorist.
Utmost service is demanded—the highest use-
fulness of yourself and your car.
Service and economy are your only considera-
tions.
Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.
As the largest rubber manufacturer in the world,
it is our duty to supply you with tires of unfailing
reliability and extreme mileage.
United States Tires are more than making good
in this time of stress.

**They are setting new mileage records—establish-
ing new standards of continuous
service—effecting greater economy
by reducing tire cost per mile.**
There is a United States Tire for
every car—passenger or commer-
cial—and every condition of
motoring.
The nearest United States Sales
and Service Depot will cheerfully
aid you in fitting the right tire to
your needs.

United States Tires
are Good Tires
We know that United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them
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and Service Depot will cheerfully
aid you in fitting the right tire to
your needs.

Supporting the Government
We are supporting the Government by member-
ship in the Federal Reserve System, the backbone of
the Nation's banking organization.
This enables us to do our share in assisting the
government in handling its financial problems,
and to extend to business and industry their proper
measure of accommodation.

Wood County National Bank
(Grand Rapids, Wisconsin)
STANDARD
FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM

**THE DAY OF HOLDUPS IN
MERCHANDISING**
If it ever did exist, has long since
passed.
The Purchasing Public of Today
is well advised as to its needs and re-
quirements. It is up to the merchant
to have the goods in ample variety and
required grades. Fair prices and good
service are also factors.
We Solicit Your Trade

**W. A. MARLING
LUMBER COMPANY**
PHONE 169
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

**GOODS WE
HAVE
THAT YOU MAY
HAVE
WHEN YOU
HAVE
TO HAVE THEM**
LIME
PLASTER-SAND
WALL BOARD
CEMENT
BLOCK-TILE
CULPINS
BRICKS
RIDGE ROLL

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**They are setting new mileage records—establish-
ing new standards of continuous
service—effecting greater economy
by reducing tire cost per mile.**
There is a United States Tire for
every car—passenger or commer-
cial—and every condition of
motoring.
The nearest United States Sales
and Service Depot will cheerfully
aid you in fitting the right tire to
your needs.

United States Tires
are Good Tires
We know that United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them
EUGENE MILLER
RAGAN AUTO SALES CO.
Grand Rapids, Wis.

**War-time Responsibility—
Yours and Ours**
National necessity has put a new responsibility
on every motorist.
Utmost service is demanded—the highest use-
fulness of yourself and your car.
Service and economy are your only considera-
tions.
Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.
As the largest rubber manufacturer in the world,
it is our duty to supply you with tires of unfailing
reliability and extreme mileage.
United States Tires are more than making good
in this time of stress.

**They are setting new mileage records—establish-
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Grand Rapids, Wis.

EUGENE MILLER
RAGAN AUTO SALES CO.
Grand Rapids, Wis.

500 dozen on sale at 8c the dozen. Sours, highly spiced and Dills. Bring your pails to put them in. Good large size. The biggest bargain of the season.

LOCAL ITEMS

J. B. Arpin has purchased a seven passenger Buick auto.

Miss Helen Norton has accepted a position in the St. Paul freight office.

Mr. and H. K. Esben visited with relatives in Marshfield on Sunday.

Miss James Mahar and children are visiting with relatives in Portage.

Joe Klappa of Iron favored this office with a pleasant call on Monday.

Ferd. Link was called to Milwaukee on Saturday by the death of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crossland returned from a visit at Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mrs. Bert Smith is spending two weeks in St. Paul visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Anderson.

Mrs. Nettie Cunnors and family have moved to this city from Thorpe and will make this city their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Grotzau and family spent Sunday visiting at the home of Joe Peters in the town of Randolph.

Prof. Condo, of the town of Sigel, called at this office on Friday and had his name enrolled on the Tribune subscription list. Mr. Condo has a son in the army in France.

Messrs. Ferdinand Link and John Shynowski were in Milwaukee this week attending the state convention of Catholic Foresters. James Dickson represented the Randolph lodge and Andrew Zurluh the Nekosia lodge.

WANT COLUMN

PASTURE—For cows or horses, \$1 per head per month. Inquire Tribune office or at 121 after six P. M.

WANTED—Call for general housework. Call Mrs. 75th Polan at 14 during the day or at 121 after six P. M.

FOR SALE—My 20 acres of land, 1 mile south of Wood county Nat. Park. Call Mrs. 75th Polan at 14 during the day or at 121 after six P. M.

WANTED—Position by reliable young woman. Clerical or collection desired. Enquire Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet—Lowest price. Set of tires and electric fan. Mrs. Arthur Sikes, 125, 9th Ave. South.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet motor, just like new. A road runner. Call Tribune office for information.

FOR SALE—10 acres good garden land with 8 room house, barn and garage. 1 acre timber near house. Everything planned. Will sell for \$12,000. Also sold forty acres with buildings and 9 head of cattle. Cheap, or will take city property in exchange. Also 8 room house on Grand Ave. for rent, also 80 acres of land in town of Seneca for sale cheap. Call Mrs. Fred Schuler, R. 5, box 41.

FOR SALE—Wagon, 3 in. skein, 48 in. wheels, 4 in. tires, box 12 ft. 10 in. 14 in. Inquire of Mr. & Wood Co.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A saloon for sale or rent. Inquire Ambro Krueger, 106 2nd Ave. N.

FOR SALE—My automobile—having been drafted, don't think I can run it again. Price very reasonable, only \$300. Machine in good running order and a bargain for someone. R. Mackinnon, at Mar. Knott Mfg. Co's. office.

FOR SALE—1917 Ford Roadster, with truck body, good as new, run about 500 miles. Cheap if taken at once. Sweet Carriage Works, Baker street—1E.

FOR SALE—Four good form horses, two buggies and one single harness. E. T. McCarthy.

FOR SALE—Two lots, 6-room house modern except bath, with barn, or will sell west half of lots separately. Located corner of Baker and 10th streets. Also 20 acres land 3 1/2 miles south of High school. Will sell in 3-acre tracts if desired. Apply to E. S. Itano, owner.

FOR SALE—35 acres unimproved land facing Grand Avenue. Bargain. Phone 876.

WANTED—20 girls. Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co.

FOR SALE—My saloon property located at Kollner. Poor health is reason for selling. Also 1 mounted moose head and 3 mounted dog heads, one electric piano with 110 volt motor, ready to run, or will trade for Ford car. Jesse Worden, R. D. 7, Grand Rapids, Wis.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished. 444 Roosevelt street. Orin Clark.

I Have For Sale

Several Lumber Wagons, Small Wheeled Truck Lumber Wagons, Spring Open and Top Buggies.

Truck Bodies made to fit any car.

Lights in back and Side Curtains.

Auto Painting and General Repairing.

Sweet Carriage Works

Baker Street

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT

Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

Mr. and Mrs. John Hazzia of Stevens Point were guests at the Mike Hazzia home on Sunday.

Mrs. Louie Meunier has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. James Meunier, at Merrill.

Misses Harriet Lamberth and Irene Cook are visiting at the C. B. Lamberth home in Milwaukee this week.

Joseph Polot, of the town of Randolph, favored this office with a call on Tuesday while in town to attend the stock fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Cunnors are the proud parents of a baby girl which was born to them at the Intervale hospital, June 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Holo Garthorn returned on Monday from Neenah where they had been to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Anna Merrill of Oshkosh departed for her home on Tuesday after a week's visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. J. Fowler.

Miss Doris Hagman who has been attending the Training School here the past year has gone to her home at Oxford to spend her vacation.

Frank LaMontaine of Waunakee, organizer and collector for the E. P. L. is spending a few days in this city doing some work for that order.

Mrs. E. E. Murgatroyd and son, John, and daughter, Marian, returned on Monday for a visit of several days with relatives and friends in Neenah.

Mrs. Grant Babcock and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Suter and daughter visited with relatives in Stevens Point and Marshfield several days the past week.

Miss Peter Meyer, who has been spending the past winter with her son, A. B. Meyer, at Sparks, Nev., is visiting with relatives and friends in this city.

L. J. Burt, principal of the schools at Hilbert, is visiting his brother, John Burt, here. He will also visit his sister at Apple before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gledhill of St. Paul who have been visiting at the Chas. Kluge home on Peach street, for two weeks returned to their home on Tuesday.

Miss Anna Fritz, who is employed at the First National Bank, is enjoying a two weeks vacation which she is spending in Minneapolis visiting with friends.

John McCarthy, has returned to his home in Baltimore, Md. after spending several weeks in the city looking after some business matters and visiting with relatives.

Joe Corviera recently disposed of thirty-two bits which he owned near the St. Paul. As he had owned the property since 1885, the cleanup was naturally a welcome one.

"Happy" Nollan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nollan, who has been operating a dredge in Milwaukee, arrived home on Friday and leaves this week to join the U. S. navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jones and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lander of Manitowishauke arrived here on Saturday and spent Sunday visiting at the W. T. Jones and R. A. Teller home.

J. H. Mulliken has received word the past week that his son, R. A. Mulliken, who is in the artillery has landed safely in France and that as soon as he had thirty days training would be in the trenches.

Miss Harriet Reibel, who has been teaching the past season at Pelee in Ohio, returned here on Saturday, and will spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reibel.

Word received here on Monday was to the effect that Frank W. Erickson, who is now at Camp Grant, will be promoted to Sergeant. Frank left here with the last draft contingent from Wood County.

P. H. Lillos of the town of Hansen, who is in the city this morning, being on his way to LaCrosse to meet his daughter, Alpha, who has been attending school in Illinois during the past year.

A year ago a Waunakee county farmer was milking 11 cows and getting a monthly cream check of \$55. He joined a cow testing association, followed its recommendations, and increased his check to \$75 a month.

Prey Benson returned on Saturday from Camp Grant where he had been to visit his brother who had been seriously ill with spinal meningitis. He reports that his brother is now out of danger, but the illness will very soon take him to his grave.

Geo. S. Conk of Italy, one of the two state automobile license inspectors was in the city on Thursday checking up some of our drivers who were not complying with the law. While in the city Mr. Conk was a pleasant caller at this office, coming in to visit with A. B. Suter with whom he served in Co. A, Second Regt. during the war with Spain.

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Several Lumber Wagons, Small Wheeled Truck Lumber Wagons, Spring Open and Top Buggies.

Truck Bodies made to fit any car.

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BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

clean of the rear of the Daily & Taylor building referred to the City Health Officer.

The invitation of the Civic Committee of the Women's Federation Club inviting the Common Council and Mayor to a meeting Thursday, June 6 was read.

Moved, seconded and carried that the city purchase an extension ladder and roof ladder for the west side fire department on roll call, all Aldermen voting aye.

It was moved and seconded that the city purchase 1,000 feet of fire hose for the fire department, all Aldermen voting aye.

The mayor appointed L. A. DeGuere, Geo. W. Mead and M. H. McSwain, swimming pool committee, and Aldermen Whitrock, Bamberg and Ernsner, license committee. On motion duly made, second and carried the above appointments were confirmed.

Mayor Briere recommended to the council that the wages of the city employees be increased as follows:

Common labor, 35c per hour.

Expert labor, 45c per hour.

Teams, 70c per hour.

Pipe teams, \$135 per month.

Motion made, seconded and carried by roll call, all Aldermen voting aye that the recommendation be established as recommended.

Moved, seconded and carried by roll call, all Aldermen voting aye that the city mayor and city clerk be instructed to borrow the sum of \$20,000 and give notes of the city therefor.

Ordinance relating to the duties of the Health Officer presented by Alderman Geycham who moved that the same be adopted.

Motion seconded and on roll call ordinance No. 203 was adopted all Aldermen voting aye.

ORDINANCE NO. 205.

AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING THE DUTIES OF THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

The common council of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Whenever the Health Commissioner of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, shall learn that any person in said city has any contagious disease or shall have any cause to believe that any person has any contagious disease, the said health commissioner shall forthwith visit the said person and diagnose the case and quarantine the said person and the premises in which the said person may be, for such contagious disease as the health commissioner, from his personal diagnosis of the case, shall determine the said person to have.

Alderman Roenius presented proposed ordinance relating to the issue of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids.

Dated June 4th, 1918.

C. E. Briere, Mayor.

ATTEST:

F. G. Gilkey, City Clerk.

Alderman Roenius presented proposed ordinance relating to the issue of \$15,000 of Water Works and Public Improvement Bonds.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE Providing for the issuance of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, this, the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, did heretofore acquire a fire engine house, and for said city, and has determined to erect such public building, and it will require the sum of \$15,000 for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, it is in the judgment of this Common Council, necessary and for the best interests of said city to erect such public building and for that purpose to borrow said sum of \$15,000, and issue the bonds of said city therefor.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the city of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000, for the purpose of erecting a public building, to-wit: a fire engine house in and for the use of said city, and that bonds be issued therefor.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the city of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000, for the purpose of erecting a public building, to-wit: a fire engine house in and for the use of said city, and that bonds be issued therefor.

SECTION 2. That said bonds be thirty in number, of the denomination of \$500 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both numbers included, dated July 1, 1918, and be due and payable in numerical order \$1,000 on the first day of January in each of the years from 1920 to 1934, both years included. That such bonds bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable January 1st, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment thereof respectively, and that such interest be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, that said bonds be signed by the Mayor and City Clerk of said City and bear the corporate seal of said City, and the coupons evidencing the interest thereon be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, which said officers shall, by the execution hereof, adopt as and for their respective signatures, their fac simile signatures, and the coupons attached to said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK.

(FORM OF COUPON)

No. ----- \$12.50.

On the first day of -----, 19-----, the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, will pay to bearer, at the office of the City Treasurer of and in said City, the sum of Twelve Dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) for interest due that day on its Public Building Bond, dated July 1, 1918, Number -----.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK.

SECTION 4. That in order to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it accrues, and also to pay of said bonds, the principal thereof at maturity, there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city a direct annual tax for each of the years while said bonds or any of them are outstanding, to-wit: \$12.50 for each \$1,000 of taxable property, and there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city the following direct annual tax, to-wit:

For the year 1918 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest;

For the year 1919 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,175 for interest and principal;

For the year 1920 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1921 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1922 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1923 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1924 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1925 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1926 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1927 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

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For the year 1930 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1931 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1932 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1933 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

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For the year 1935 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1936 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1937 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1938 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1939 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1940 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1941 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1942 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 1943 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

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For the year 2020 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

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For the year 2082 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 2083 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 2084 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

For the year 2085 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;

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For the year 2172 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$1,675 for interest and principal;</

MUST BE VACCINATED

All children who expect to attend school this coming year must be vaccinated before entering school. This is in accordance with the order of the state board of health.

A. L. Ridgman, Health Officer.

ARRIVED SAFELY

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Natwick have received word from their son, Donald, to the effect that he has arrived safely across the water, although they do not know where he is located at this time.

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION

To the Manufacturers of the Counties of Portage and Wood.

Pursuant to the request of Aug. H. Vogel, chairman of the Regional Industrial Committee No. 17, War Industries Board, comprising the state of Wisconsin, established by and under the authority of the U. S. War Industries Board, you are hereby notified that a convention of the manufacturers of Portage and Wood Counties will be held at the City Hall in the city of Marshfield, Friday, June 21st, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The purpose of this convention is to perfect an organization to consist of one representative of each of the several classes of industrial manufactured products located in these counties. This committee will in turn be authorized to name one representative to serve as chairman and one representative to serve as secretary. The chairman of the organization thus perfected will be a member of the War Industries Board of the state of Wisconsin and the state organization will have a state representative at Washington, who will be in direct communication with the National War Industries Board, which will have absolute control of all manufacturing resources of the country. The importance of this convention is such that it is desired that every industrial manufacturing establishment in Portage and Wood Counties be represented at this convention.

It is expected that a representative of the Regional Industrial Committee will be present to outline in detail the plan and scope of this government organization.

W. H. RODDIS, Chairman Sectional Convention Committee for Portage and Wood Counties.

F. J. LAMSON, Secretary of Marshfield Chamber of Commerce.

TEACHERS HIRED FOR COMING YEAR

Following is a list of the teachers that have been engaged for our public schools during the coming season, with the department in which they will have charge:

High School, Eighth Grade and Supervisors
E. G. Doudna, Superintendent.
W. A. Baldauf, Principal and Science.
R. L. Kittell, Director of Manual Training.
A. Emmagene Hayward, Science, Ellen Doherty, Home Arts.
Cecelia Karon, History.
Wm. C. Croeland, Mathematics.
Norma Woodhouse, English.
D. W. Middlecamp, Manual Training.
Grace K. Schwarzhopf, Supervisor of Drawing.
Dulalia Breene, Director of Domestic Science.
Stella Annen, Eighth Grade.
Ruth Fontaine, Domestic Science.
Phyllis Palmer, History and English.
Letha Hoskins, English.
Elizabeth Bradford, Supervisor of Music.
Mario F. O'Brien, English.
Mrs. Annette Hall, Latin.
Mary H. Paul, History and Gymnastics.
Ida Hayward, Eighth Grade.
Kathryn McDermott, Science.
Kate M. Cochran, Mathematics.
Vocational Schools
E. L. Hayward, Principal.
Martha Murray, Commercial.
Helen Johnson, Commercial.
Marion Jackson, Cooking and Sewing.
Ernest Gahl, Shop Work.
Howe School
7 A & 7 B Inga Reichel, Helen Dickinson, Assistant.
6 A & 6 B Eliza Montgomery.
6 B & 5 A Irma Plawman.
5B Mrs. Selma Rousseau.
4 A & 4 B Daisy Sprau.
3 A & 3 B Daisy F. Dill.
3 B & 2 A Mildred Papenfus.
2 B Esther Gill.
1 A & 1 B Ruth Richer.
Irving School
4 B & 3 A Laura A. Reeves, Principal.
3 A & 2 B Grace Morgan.
1 A & 1 B Frances Rector.
Kindergarten, Belle Quinn, Director, Florence Lynn, Assistant.
Lowell School
7 A & 7 B Mabelle Rowland, Principal, Annina Daly, assistant supervisor of Music.
6 A & 6 B Alice Jackson.
5 A & 5 B Mrs. Chester Ridgman.
5 B & 4 B Jessie Wolf.
3 A & 2 B Hazel Elfelder.
1 A & 1 B Fern Willette.
Emerson School
4 A & 4 B Ruth Emmons, Principal.
3 A & 3 B Maude Griffith.
2 A & 2 B Mabel Roton.
1 A & 1 B Mattie Wolton.
Kindergarten, Constance V. Harger, Director, Ruth Horton, Assistant.
Edison School
3 A & 3 B Harriet E. Dietz, Principal.
2 A & 2 B Ellen C. Hepburn.
1 A & 1 B Mae Morrissey.
Kindergarten, Constance V. Harger, Director, Ruth Horton, Assistant.
Lincoln School
Kindergarten, Belle Quinn, Director, Florence Lynn, Assistant.

WOULD DEPORT DISLOYALIST

Rhineland New North.—The following petition to Senator L. L. Lorimer is being circulated in Rhineland's banks and several business houses and is being liberally signed:

"The undersigned, citizens of Oneida county, respectfully suggest that all disloyal citizens alien enemies and others whom it becomes necessary to intern, should thereby automatically forfeit all rights of citizenship, that their property be confiscated by the government and of their native country; and if they are American born, that they be driven from the country, and never allowed to return to American soil. We think this punishment will be more feared than any other given them."

"We also believe there should be no talk or thought of peace until Prussian autocracy is destroyed."

CAUGHT BIG FISH

M. D. Keith, Tom Shelp and John Kuss, while fishing at Stone Lake yesterday, caught a great northern pike which tipped the scales at fifteen pounds. A number of smaller ones were also captured. Credit for catching the big fellow should be given to Mr. Keith as he line landed him. It was a beautiful specimen of the finny tribe and is just a sample of what kind of fish can be caught about Crandon in our numerous lakes and streams.—Crandon Republican.

MAY DISCONTINUE SYSTEM

There is talk of discontinuing the street car system at Marshfield, owing to the fact that the business is not sufficient any more to make it a paying investment. It was expected several years ago that the system would be discontinued, but it was braced up for a time and kept in operation in spite of drawbacks. The fact that the line does not connect any of the surrounding cities or towns makes it rather slim picking.

Miss Elsa Bissig recently took the civil service examination and has since received an appointment, and goes to Washington where she will take up her work.

Miss Beatrice Arnett, who has been employed in the Leader office during the past two years, left this morning for Marshfield, where she has entered the employ of the Connor Land and Lumber company.

Miss Aileen Eklund has been quite sick for some time past, and at time her life was despaired of, but she is gradually improving at a complete recovery.

AWNINGS

Direct from Factory At Factory Prices
PORCH CURTAINS and CANVAS HAMMOCKS all kinds of Canvas Covers
Write for Prices and Samples
Fond du Lac Awning & Tent Co.
Fond du Lac, Wis.

PORS GETS RULING ON CANNED FOODS

Marshfield Herald.—In answer to an inquiry by County Pors Administrator Pors, as to whether it is lawful to purchase a season's supply of food, such as canned fish, condensed milk or canned fruit, canned vegetables not grown in this vicinity, the Federal Food Administration makes in effect the following ruling:

"That the purchase, by a person for his individual use of foodstuffs, whether licensed or not, in excess of his reasonable needs for thirty days, would be regarded as hoarding and punishable as such."

This does not apply to canning and preserving done by the family for their own use. On this there is no limit.

Will Collins who has resided in this city for several years has been appointed cashier of the bank at Marshfield. His family expects to join him there within the next few weeks. Since residing here Mr. and Mrs. Collins have made many friends who will regret to see them leave our city. The stockholders of the Marshfield Bank are to be congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Collins.

VESPER WILL HAVE A FINE INDUSTRY

A company known as the Vesper Clay Products company is being formed which will operate at Vesper and manufacture drain tile and brick. The officers of the new company are as follows:

G. A. Perry, Stillwater, Minn., president.
C. N. Brundage, Minneapolis, secretary.
C. R. Goldsworthy, Vesper, treasurer.

W. C. Kirkpatrick of Chicago is the architect and designing engineer. He is a man of more than ordinary reputation on the economical construction and designing of clay plants and an authority on fuel economy and coal distillation or producer gas operation. It is expected that at the Vesper plant will be used in the production of gas for burning and power as well as for producing carbon briquettes from the peat for domestic use. This process is comparatively new in this country but has been in use in some

RAISE IN POSTAGE RATES

The Tribune has received a communication from A. M. Dockery, third assistant Postmaster general, stating that on and after July 1st, 1918, the postage rates on newspapers will be higher. It will be put on a zone system at that time, and the further you live from the office the more the postage will cost. On the newspapers that go to the sixth, seventh and eighth zones the increase will amount to about half a cent per paper for the coming year, and next year it will be higher, and it will increase every year until 1921, when the postage in the eighth zone will be 10c per pound, or about 2 cents for each paper that is sent out.

The result will be that the price of the paper will have to be raised for those people who live away from Grand Rapids, but for this coming year the raise will not be more than 25 cents for those farthest away.

GOT NINETEEN YEARS

Miss Grace Lusk, the school teacher at Waukesha who shot and killed Mrs. Mary Roberts, was sentenced to nineteen years in state prison by Judge Martin Lueck on Tuesday.

JAMES WALSH AGAIN IN BAD WITH POLICE

James Walsh, who only a short time ago was released from the reformatory at Green Bay, where he served a sentence for adultery, was again arrested on Sunday afternoon by the sheriff, the charge against him this time being rape. Walsh was taken before Justice Pannanville on Monday, when an adjournment was asked for by the defendant, which was granted for one week, bail being fixed at \$3,000, which he was unable to furnish.

Complaining witness is Lola Nerlock, a young girl not yet sixteen years of age. The girl claims that Walsh enticed her to the engine house on the west side where he assaulted her. She escaped from the place after getting outside called for help, and her cries were heard by a number of people, as well as by members of the police force. When her story was learned the police went to look for Walsh, but he had meantime escaped, and the result was that he was not apprehended until the next afternoon, when Sheriff Normington landed him.

NEW COMMITTEE ROOM

The First National bank of this city has just completed a new committee and director's room on the second floor of its building. The old director's room of the bank is now occupied by the machine bookkeepers and one or two other clerks, thereby accommodating the expanding business of the bank.

The new room is large enough to seat twenty or thirty people, and is offered free to the public for committee or directors meetings.

Now that the Elks Club rooms are occupied by the Red Cross workers, this new meeting place will be found most convenient by the many committees of the Men's and women's organizations who frequently need a centrally located meeting place. Adjoining the large room is a smaller one for use of sub-committees and for private telephoning. Dates may be arranged in advance by calling any officer of the bank.

LARGE NUMBER ATTEND

There were more than a hundred in attendance at the luncheon given last Saturday night by the woman's branch of the Council of Defense. There were a number of ladies present from out of town, as the chairman of different towns had been invited, and many of them responded.

The subject of the evening was that of food conservation, and Royce M. Rogers, city food administrator, was in attendance and gave a talk on this matter. Mrs. R. Gibson talked on Child Welfare, and L. M. Nash on Thrift Stamps. Mrs. P. Whit, who presided at the meeting, and gave an appropriate reading at the end of the luncheon.

The luncheon was prepared with a view to showing the ladies what could be done with substitutes of all kinds, and was a great success from all viewpoints.

HOFFT-BRENE

Miss Freda Hoff of New Rome and Mr. John Brene of Adams, were married at 9 o'clock at St. Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Reading officiating. The wedding was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Edwards where a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Hoff left the same day for Milwaukee where they expect to spend a few days on a wedding tour, after which they will make their home at Adams, Adams county. The bride is well and favorably known down in Adams county where she had been supervisor of teachers for some time past.

HOLDUP FIZZLES OUT

The alleged holdup in which Lloya McCathie figured in Thursday evening, when reported that he had been grabbed and thrown to the ground and robbed of \$52 by an unknown footpad, fizzled out entirely when the police and district attorney got hold of the matter and gave the young man a going over. It seems that the young man has spent the money, and was trying to account for it by alleging a holdup. The matter looked pretty fishy to the police right away from the start and they soon had the truth out of McCathie when they commenced to question him.

FORD TRACTOR HERE

The Jensen & Anderson, agents for the Ford car, received their three Ford tractors on Saturday, and the machines have since been on display about town. One of them was tried out at plowing on the east side on Monday afternoon and is reported to have handled the work in fine shape. The new tractor, with the plows that go with it, sells for \$750 at the factory, which is the wholesale price as the agents do not make anything on the deal.

GIVEN TWENTY DAYS

Frances McClure was up before Justice Pannanville on Wednesday on a charge of stealing, was sentenced to serve twenty days in the county jail. She had been working for the H. M. Bray family on the east side, and while there had stolen a sum of money and some clothing. She had afterward gone to work in the box factory, and while there was obliged to work in overalls. It seems that she had stolen this attire better than that usually worn by ladies and when arrested she was dressed in men's clothes.

Wm. F. Gleue and R. F. Matthews left on Monday for Milwaukee and Chicago, making the trip by automobile.

GERARD FILM PRODUCTION TELLS GERMAN SECRETS

"Is it not a shame that the world should have been disturbed that peaceful men are compelled to lie in mud and filth in the depth of winter, shot at and stormed at, shelled, waiting for a chance to murder some other inoffensive fellow creature? Why must the people in old Poland die of hunger, not finding dogs enough to eat in the streets of Lemberg? The long lines of broke peasants in Serbia and Roumania; the population of Belgium and northern France torn from their homes to work as slaves for the Germans; the poor prisoners of war starving in their huts or working in factories and mines; the cries of the old and the children wounded by bombs from Zeppelins; the wails of the mothers for their sons; the souls of the ten million dead sweep to another world—why must all these horrors come upon a fair green earth where we believed that love and help and friendship, genius, science and commerce, religion and civilization once ruled?"

In the introduction to Ambassador James W. Gerard's remarkable book he so eloquently asks these questions which all the world is interested in. In the big, remarkable film production of the book, "My Four Years in Germany," you will find the answer, why the world is at war, you will see unrolled before you the whole history of German intrigue and plot.

This picture will be shown at the Palace theatre, two days starting Monday, June 24th, matinee at 2:30, children 15c, all seats 25c. Nights 8:00 o'clock prices 25c and 50c.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

—From the Lady Foresters, St. Rose Court No. 1.

Whereas, it has pleased our heavenly father to take from our midst, one of our devoted members, Irene Brown Fritzinger, one who always had a gentle and a word of cheer, and where we feel her loss very keenly, and

Whereas, our hearts full of sympathy are extended to the bereaved husband and affectionate family.

Therefore be it resolved, that we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved husband and family, and

Therefore that we spread a copy on our minutes.

And be it further resolved, that we drap our charter in memory for thirty days, and have a copy of these resolutions printed in the city papers.

Signed,
Margaret McNamey,
Margaret Nash,
Cecilia Stark,
Committee.

LOCATED IN NEW JERSEY

Leander Nordstrom writes the Tribune that he is now located at Jersey City, New Jersey, but is working in one of the skyscrapers in New York City, where he is in the aviation freight department. He says it is quite a change from camp life and more like home than being in the army. He says he has good quarters to sleep in, with spring cots, mattresses, feather pillows and sheets and wants to know what more a man can expect in the army.

GIENE-SCHMIDT

Miss Gertrude Giese of this city, and Mr. Schmidt of Watertown were married in this city on Saturday afternoon at the east side Lutheran church, Rev. Pautz officiating. They were attended by Miss Dora Giese and Mr. William Koppelman of Lake Mills. After the ceremony the bride's sister, Mrs. A. C. McKahan, where a wedding dinner was served to the immediate friends of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt left the same evening for Watertown, where they will make their home. The Tribune unites with their many friends in extending congratulations.

HALT THE HUN

Provide the boys with the things they need to make short-work of him.

Guns, clothes, aircraft, food, munitions and the ships to get over with. These are the things the boys need, and they cost money—hunks of it.

June 28th National War Savings Day

Make a pledge to buy War Savings Stamps

The more quickly our soldiers have all the things they need, the more quickly the ships will be bringing our boys back to us.

National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

Nash Hardware Co.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Oleomargarine, 5 pound prints \$1.25
Oleomargarine, 1 pound prints25c
Salt Butter, 1 pound print25c
Pamphlet's Baked Ham, sliced as you like it at per pound45c
Pamphlet's Bacon, sliced or by the piece per pound at 20, 35, 40, and 45c25c
Lemon style sausage, sliced per pound22c
Hoboken, Weiland's home made per pound19c
Blue Cheese, very fancy, sliced per pound40c
Fancy Salt Pork per pound24c
Standard Tobacco, full pound41c
White Dorcas Saphro soap, 10 bars for49c
This is a big special

A good Brown for55c
Quarter Raisin, Large Size25c
Oatmeal by the pound65c
Large Sliced Queen Olives per bottle20c
Worcestershire Sauce per bottle10c
Postum, large size10c
Blue Olives per bottle10c
Campbell's Soup per can10c
Fancy Dried Red Apples by the box10c
Fancy box Raisins per pound12c
Pamphlet's Santa Clara per pound10, 11, 12, and 13c
Pineapples, the last lot, fancy per dozen \$1.56
Can them now

Excellent Blend Coffee per pound19c
Pamphlet Butter, very fancy per pound20c

LET US HAVE PART OF YOUR PATRONAGE

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.

Suggestions For The... Bathing Pool

Children's 2 yr. Wool Knit Bathing Suit \$1.25
Children's 6 to 14 yr. Bathing Suits \$1.45 to \$2.25
Ladies Bathing Suits \$2.00 to \$2.75
Ladies Black Knit Tights \$1.00 to 89c
Boys Suits 45-50-55 and 95c
Boys Two Piece Suits39c
Bathing Caps From 15c to60c
Mens Bathing Suits at \$1.00
Bathing Slippers at39c
Water Wings at45c
Turkish Towels Below value 10c, 19c, 29c and up
Reed Bags for Carrying Outfits at 30c, 39c up to \$1.45
Shepherd Check Wash Skirts \$1.25
\$15.00 Last Season Beach Suits at \$7.50

W. C. WEISEL

FARMERS! Look Here!

For Friday and Saturday

Middlings, per 100 pounds \$1.95
Corn and Barley, per 100 \$2.44
Corn and Oats, per 100 \$2.15
Barley Shorts, per 100 \$1.85
Oatmeal, per pound7c
Standard Tobacco, per oz3c
Molasses for baking, per can 10c
Lemons, per doz30c

Nash Grocery Co.

Anything you want in the Grocery and Feed Line.

WARNING! Hot Weather is going to be here before you know it!

PREPARE!! For the hot days NOW, so when they get here, you'll be ready!

YOU NEVER SAW A MORE COMPLETE LINE OF COOL THINGS for HOT WEATHER



Light Weight Suits for Men and Young Men who want to keep cool-lined, semilined or unlined—excellently assorted as to style and materials—we will make them fit you.

\$10.00 to \$35.00

Summer Underwear--the loose fitting, athletic kind which always keeps you cool--also the light woven kind.

\$1.00 to \$3.00

Shirts--the new materials are sure pleasing to the eye, and we know that the value is in every one.

\$1.00 to \$5.00

You know the other things that go to make up the Outfit Complete--we have them all--and they are real "Money-Back" values. Drop in and see us.

Abel & Podawiltz Co., Inc.

MYER FRIDSTEIN, President

"Your Moneys Worth or Your Money Back"

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

LOCAL ITEMS

J. B. Arpin has purchased a seven passenger Buick auto.

Miss Helen Norton has accepted a position in the St. Paul freight office.

Mr. and H. R. Esben visited with relatives in Marshfield on Sunday.

James James and children are visiting with relatives in Portage.

Joe Klappa of Ithaca visited with relatives in Marshfield on Sunday.

Ford Link was called to Milwaukee on Saturday by the death of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crossland returned from a visit at Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mrs. Bert Smith is spending two weeks in St. Paul visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Anderson.

Mrs. Nettie Connors and family have moved to the city from Thorpe and will make this city their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Croteau and family spent Sunday visiting at the home of Joe Peters in the town of Randolph.

Peter Condo, of the town of Sigel called at this office on Friday and had his name enrolled on the Tribune subscription list. Mr. Condo has been in the city for a while.

Messrs. Ferdinand Link and John Shymanski were in Milwaukee this week attending the state convention of Catholic Foresters. James Dickson represented the Randolph lodge, and Andrew Zurluh the Nekosca lodge.

WANT COLUMN

PASTURE—For cows or horses \$1 per head per month. Kistow place, west of city. J. R. Merriam.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call Mrs. Nellie Deban at 104 during the day or at 421 after six p. m.

FOR SALE—My 20 acres of land, 1 mile south of Wood county Natl. bank. Very cheap for cash. For price and full particulars address L. Gottfried, R. 5.

WANTED—Gentleman by reliable young woman. Clerical or collection desired. Enquire Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Chevy—Leather top, not set of lines and electric fan. Mrs. Arthur Sticks, 445, 9th Ave. South.

FOR SALE—Reverend motor, just like new. A good bargain. Call Tribune office for information.

FOR SALE—10 acres good garden land with 8 room house, barn and garage. 1 acre timber near house. Everything planted. Will sell for \$3,000. Also sold forty acres with buildings and 9 head of cattle. Everything planted. Will sell for \$4,000. Also sold 80 acres of land in town of Seneca for cash cheap. Mrs. Fred Schuler, R. 5, box 6.

FOR SALE—Wagon, 3 in. skids, 48 in. wheels, 4 in. tires, box 12 ft. skids 14 in. Inquire of Mott & Wood Co.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A saloon for sale or rent. Inquire Anton Krueger, 106 2nd Ave. N.

FOR SALE—My automobile—has everything wanted. Price very reasonable, only \$300. Machine in good running order and a bargain for someone. R. Mackinnon, at Mackinnon Mfg. Co's. office.

FOR SALE—1917 Ford Roadster, with truck body, good as new, run about 500 miles. Cheap if taken at once. Sweet Carriage Works, Baker street.

FOR SALE—Four good farm horses, two buggies and one single harness. E. T. McCarthy.

FOR SALE—Two lots, 6-room house modern except bath, with barn, or will sell half of lots separately. Located corner of Baker and 10th mile south of High school. Will sell in 5-acre tracts if desired. Apply to E. S. Kenne, owner.

FOR SALE—33 acres unimproved land facing Grand Avenue. Bargain. Phone 876.

WANTED—20 girls. Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co.

FOR SALE—My saloon property located at Keller. Poor health is reason for selling. Also 1 mounted moose head and 2 mounted deer heads. One electric piano with 110 volt motor, ready to run, or will trade for Ford car. Jesse Worden, R. D. 7, Grand Rapids, Wis.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished, 444 Roosevelt street. Orin Clark.

I Have For Sale

Several Lumber Wagons, Small Wheeled Truck, Lumber Wagons, Spring Open and Top Buggies.

Truck Bodies made to fit any car.

Lights in back and Side Curtains.

Auto Painting and General Repairing.

Sweet Carriage Works

Baker Street

COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

Mr. and Mrs. John Hazza of Stevens Point were guests at the Mike Hazza home on Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Meunier has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. James Meunier, at Merrill.

Misses Harriet Lamberton and Irene Cook are visiting at the C. F. Lamberton home in Milwaukee this week.

Joseph Pelot, of the town of Randolph favored this office with a call on Thursday while in town to attend the stock fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Cress are the proud parents of a baby girl which was born to them at the Riverview hospital, June 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolo Cartington returned on Monday from Neenah where they had been to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Anna Merrill of Oshkosh departed for her home on Tuesday after her visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. C. Rossier.

Miss Doris Hagaman who has been attending the Training School here the past year has gone to her home at Oxford to spend her vacation.

Frank LaMontaine of Wausau, organizer and solicitor for the E. F. H. is spending a few days in this city doing some work for that order.

Mrs. P. E. Murgatroyd and son, John, and daughter, Marian, returned on Monday from a visit of several days with relatives and friends in Vesper.

Mrs. Grant Babcock and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sutor and daughter visited with relatives in Stevens Point and Randolph several days the past week.

Mrs. Peter Moberg, who has been spending the past winter with her son, A. B. Moberg, at Sparks, Nev., is visiting with relatives and friends in the city.

L. J. Bluet, principal of the schools at Hilbert, is visiting his brother, officer Cliff Bluet, who is also visiting with relatives at Arpin before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gladish of St. Paul who have been visiting at the Chas. Kluge home on Peach street, for two weeks returned to their home on Tuesday.

Miss Laura Fritz, who is employed at the First National Bank, is enjoying a two weeks vacation visiting with relatives in Minneapolis.

John McCarthy, has returned to his home in Balfour, N. D. after spending several weeks in the city looking after some business matters and visiting with relatives.

Coretreen recently disposed of thirty-two lots which he owned near the St. Paul. As he had owned the property since 1896, the clearing was not a very big one.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jones and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lindley of Monticello, arrived here on Saturday and spent Sunday visiting at the W. T. Jones and D. A. Teller homes.

J. H. Mullenix has received word this week that his son, R. A. Mullenix, who is in the artillery has landed safely in France and that as soon as he had thirty days training would be home.

Miss Harriet Reichel, who has been teaching the past season at Prairie du Chien, returned here on Saturday, and will spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel.

Word received here on Monday was to the effect that Frank W. Rieken, who is now at Camp Grant, has been promoted to Sergeant. Frank left here with the last draft contingent from Wood County.

P. H. Likes of the town of Hansen, was in the city this morning, being on his way to LaCrosse to meet his daughter, Alpha, who has been attending school in Illinois during the past year.

A year ago a Waupaca county farmer was milking 11 cows and getting a monthly cream check of \$35. He joined a cow testing association, followed its recommendations, and increased his check to \$95 a month.

Percy Benson returned on Saturday from Camp Grant where he had been to visit his brother who has been seriously ill with spinal meningitis. He reports that his brother is now out of danger, but the illness will be very apt to leave him crippled for life.

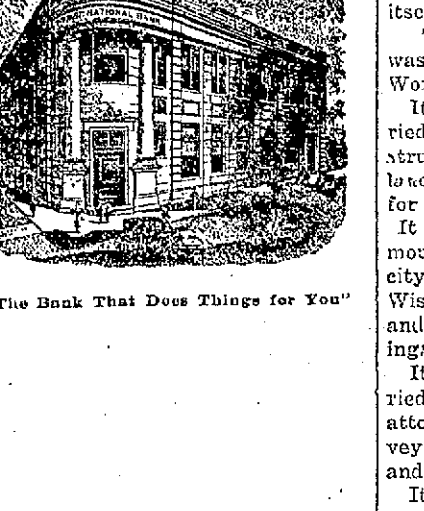
Geo. S. Cook of Unity, one of the two state automobile license inspectors was in the city on Thursday checking up some of our drivers who were not complying with the law. While in the city Mr. Cook was a pleasant caller at this office, coming in to visit with A. B. Sutor, with whom he served in Co. A, Second Regt. during the war with Spain.

Secure as Never Before

We have been in business for many years but at no time have we felt so secure against sudden calamity as since becoming members of the Federal Reserve System. It gives us assurance that we can realize upon a substantial portion of our assets at any time. This places us in a position to serve our patrons as well as protect their money.

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN



"The Bank That Does Things for You"

Walter Cepress, one of the bustling farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday.

His farmers boys had potatoes and corn planted on low places out his way were drowned out by the heavy rains recently and are replanting.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Hanson and daughter, Helen, of Strong's Prairie, Adams county, were pleasant visitors in the city on Wednesday. Mr. Hanson reports the death of Andrew Langer, the oldest man in Adams county, who was buried on Monday. Andrew was in his 87th year.

Among the surviving children are Mrs. Jacob Winger of this city.

WHEAT CONSERVATION EXTREMELY URGENT

Reports have been circulated that food administration officials have stated that further wheat conservation in the country has ever been issued. The actual position is that our supply until harvest allows some consumption of approximately 100,000 bushels of wheat for each day. The actual position is that in farmers' hands and storage we have the beginning of May, seventy-five million bushels of wheat to carry a year's harvest two weeks shorter. Our normal consumption for three months would be one hundred twenty million bushels not allowing allies anything.

Monday and Wednesday of each week are designated as wheat conservation days and one wheatless meal every day must continue to be strictly observed.

Magnus Swenson, Food Administrator of Wisconsin, is now in the city.

Andrew H. Melville, Executive Secretary.

EARL CADDOCK TO WRESTLE STRANGER LEWIS JUNE 21

Dus Moines, Ia., June 6.—Earl Caddock will defend his heavyweight wrestling crown against Ed Lewis in a match here June 21. It will be a two hour and half match, with a winner and a loser. No draw can be given.

FAILED TO MATERIALIZE

The total eclipse of the sun that was advertised for last Saturday was apparently postponed on account of the cloudy weather and rain that prevailed that afternoon. The weather was so bad that the eclipse was entirely or only postponed until a later date, but we are unable to state at this time, but it is entirely probable that the plan is to have the eclipse on the 14th of July. The eclipse will be a total one, and it is entirely probable that it will be a total one. It will be a total one, and it is entirely probable that it will be a total one.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Grand Rapids, Wis., June 4, 1918.

Council met in council chamber in the city hall.

Meeting called to order by Mayor Chas. E. Briere.

Aldermen present: Ernsner, Bamberg, Burckell, Link, Horton, Geoghan, Ronnies, Plenke, Bealer, Schlig, Whitbeck, Hanson, Lemense, Damoh. Aldermen absent: Lynch and Jackson.

The following reports of committees were read and upon roll called the reports were adopted:

First, the committee on Petition for Sewer and Water on Canal street recommended that the petition be referred to the Board of Public Works. Motion carried.

Second, the committee on petition for a sidewalk on 12th avenue south recommended that the petition be granted a grade established and the sidewalk ordered in. Motion carried by a unanimous vote.

Third, the committee on petition for an are light on the corner of Washington avenue and 14th street and on the 10th avenue at the railroad crossing recommended that the same be ordered in at once. Motion carried on roll call, all Aldermen voting aye.

Fourth, the matter of the rates for the white way lights as submitted by the Electric Light Co. was accepted as follows on roll call, all Aldermen voting aye.

5-400 candle power lights all night service at \$5 per month.

63-400 candle power lamps until 10 o'clock p. m. at \$1.50 per month.

The matter of the 9th street sewer was on motion laid over until the next meeting of the council.

The engineer reported that the right of way for a ditch and road on 7th Avenue extended to the Sigel Road could be purchased for the sum of \$125 and it was moved, seconded and carried all Aldermen voting aye that the said right of way be purchased at once and that a road and ditch be laid on the same at once and the work recommended immediately.

Moved, seconded and carried that larger lights be placed on the road bridge, all Aldermen voting aye.

The Electric and Water Commission reported that they recommended that a Commercial water works be laid from the river on McKinley street to the St. Paul tracks to supply the railroads and factories and that the work commence. It was moved, seconded and carried by roll call all Aldermen voting aye that the recommendation be adopted that the city proceed at once to advertise for the construction of said line and if the Board of Public Works was not satisfied with said bids that the city itself do the work.

The petition for oil on 5th street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the city engineer be instructed to ascertain the cost of the land in purchasing a right of way for extending Hooker street.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried by roll call that the city furnish Co. K 9th Regiment, Wisconsin State Guard with fuel and lights for all their own meetings.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the city engineer and city attorney be instructed to make a survey of the extension of Oak street and ascertain the true lines.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the cleaning up and keep-

This bond is issued for the purpose of erecting a public building in and for the use of said city, pursuant to and in all respects in compliance with Chapter 40a and sections 925-133 of the Statutes of Wisconsin, 1917 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

It is hereby certified and recited that all conditions, things and acts required by law to be and to be done precedent to and in the issuing of this bond have been and are being done and been performed in due form and time as required by law, and that the indebtedness of said city, including this bond, does not exceed the limit imposed by law, and that provision has been made for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient for the prompt payment of principal and interest hereon as the same mature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the city of Grand Rapids, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed and sealed and to be attested by its mayor and city clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK (FORM OF COUPON)

No. 1250.

On the first day of July, 1918, the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed and sealed and to be attested by its mayor and city clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK

SECTION 4. That in order to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it accrues, interest on to pay and discharge the principal thereof at maturity, there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city the sum of \$750 for interest.

ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING THE DUTIES OF THE CITY COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

The common council of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Whenever the Health Commissioner of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, shall learn that any person in said city has any contagious disease or shall have any cause to believe that any person has any contagious disease, the said health commissioner shall forthwith visit the said person and diagnose the case and quarantine the said person and the premises in which the said person may be, for such contagious disease as the health commissioner, from his personal diagnosis of the case, shall determine the said person to have.

Alderman Ronnies presented proposed ordinance relating to the issuing of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids.

Dated June 4th, 1918.

C. E. Briere, Mayor.

ATTEST:

F. G. Gilkey, City Clerk.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE Providing for the issuance of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, this, the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, did heretofore acquire a site for a public building, to-wit: a fire engine house in and for said city, and has determined to erect such public building, and will require the sum of \$15,000 for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, it is, in the judgment of this common council, necessary for the best interests of said city to erect such public building, and for purpose to borrow said sum of \$15,000, and issue the bonds of said city thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting a public building, to-wit: a fire engine house in and for said city, and that bonds be issued therefor.

SECTION 2. That said bonds be thirty in number, of the denomination of \$500 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both numbers included, dated July 1, 1918, and be due and payable in numerical order \$1000 on the first day of January, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment in full of principal and interest thereon be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, that such bonds be signed by the mayor and city clerk of said city and bear the corporate seal of said city, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Grand Rapids, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed and sealed and to be attested by its mayor and city clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July, 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK (Form of Coupon)

No. 1250.

On the first day of July, 1918, the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed and sealed and to be attested by its mayor and city clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July, 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK

SECTION 4. That in order to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it accrues, and to pay and discharge the principal thereof at maturity, there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city the sum of \$1025 for interest.

NOTICE

To the people and voters of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given that there has been introduced and is pending in and before the common council of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, a proposed ordinance, to-wit: an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and that the same shall be taken up for final passage, a notice in substantially the following form:

AN ORDINANCE Providing for the Issuance of \$15,000 Water Works Bonds of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, this, the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, has determined to enlarge the water works system in and for the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and it will require the sum of \$15,000 for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, it is, in the judgment of this common council, necessary for the best interests of said city to enlarge said water works system and for that purpose to borrow said sum of \$15,000, and issue the bonds of said city thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of enlarging the water works system in and for said city, and that bonds be issued therefor.

SECTION 2. That said bonds be thirty in number, of the denomination of \$500 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both numbers included, dated July 1, 1918, and be due and payable in numerical order \$1000 on the first day of January, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment in full of principal and interest thereon be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, that such bonds be signed by the mayor and city clerk of said city and bear the corporate seal of said city, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Grand Rapids, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed and sealed and to be attested by its mayor and city clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July, 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK

SECTION 2. That said bonds be thirty in number, of the denomination of \$500 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both numbers included, dated July 1, 1918, and be due and payable in numerical order \$1000 on the first day of January in each of the years from 1920 to 1934, both years included. That such bonds bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable January 1st, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment thereof respectively, and that such interest be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, that such bonds be signed by the Mayor and City Clerk of said City and bear the corporate seal of said City, and the coupons evidencing the interest thereon be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, which said bonds, adopt as and for their respective signatures, their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, and that said bonds and coupons be payable at the office of the City Treasurer of and in said City of Grand Rapids.

SECTION 3. That such bonds and coupons be in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA State of Wisconsin County of Wood City of Grand Rapids Water Works Bond

No. \$500.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that the City of Grand Rapids, in the County of Wood and State of Wisconsin, acknowledges itself to owe and for value received promises to pay to bearer the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) on the first day of January, 1919, with interest thereon at the rate of Five (5) per cent per annum from the date hereof until paid, payable January 1, 1919 and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year upon presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereon attached as they severally mature. Both principal and interest hereof and hereon are hereby made payable at the office of the City Treasurer of and in said City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. For the prompt payment of this bond, both principal and interest as aforesaid, the full faith, credit and resources of said City are hereby irrevocably pledged.

This bond is issued for the purpose of enlarging the water works system in and for the use of said City, pursuant to and in all respects in compliance with Chapter 40a and Sections 942 and 944 inclusive of the Statutes of Wisconsin, 1917 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

It is hereby certified and recited that all conditions, things and acts required by law to be and to be done precedent to and in the issuing of this bond have been and are being done and been performed in due form and time as required by law, and that the indebtedness of said City, including this bond, does not exceed the limit imposed by law, and that provision has been made for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient for the prompt payment of principal and interest hereon as the same mature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Grand Rapids, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed and sealed and to be attested by its mayor and city clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July, 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK

SECTION 4. That in order to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it accrues, interest on to pay and discharge the principal thereof at maturity, there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city the sum of \$1025 for interest.

For the year 1918 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1919 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1920 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1921 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1922 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1923 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1924 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1925 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1926 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1927 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1928 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1929 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1930 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1931 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1932 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1933 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1934 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

SECTION 5. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage and publication, provided however, that said bonds be not issued until the expiration of thirty days after the passage hereof.

RESOLVED, that ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Providing for the Issuance of \$15,000 Water Works Bonds of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin" this day introduced, be taken up for final passage by this common council at the regular meeting thereof to be convened in the Council Chambers in the City Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1918, at 8 o'clock P. M.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, that the City Clerk do publish in the Daily Leader, the official newspaper of said City, at least one week prior to the date of the regular meeting whereat said proposed ordinance will be taken up for final passage, a notice in substantially the following form:

"NOTICE

To the people and voters of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given that there has been introduced and is now pending in and before the common council of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, a proposed ordinance, to-wit: an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$15,000 public building bonds of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and that the same shall be taken up for final passage, a notice in substantially the following form:

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WHEREAS, this, the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, has determined to enlarge the water works system in and for the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and it will require the sum of \$15,000 for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, it is, in the judgment of this common council, necessary for the best interests of said city to enlarge said water works system and for that purpose to borrow said sum of \$15,000, and issue the bonds of said city thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of enlarging the water works system in and for said city, and that bonds be issued therefor.

SECTION 2. That said bonds be thirty in number, of the denomination of \$500 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both numbers included, dated July 1, 1918, and be due and payable in numerical order \$1000 on the first day of January, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment in full of principal and interest thereon be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, that such bonds be signed by the mayor and city clerk of said city and bear the corporate seal of said city, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

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WHEREAS, this, the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, has determined to enlarge the water works system in and for the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and it will require the sum of \$15,000 for such purpose; and

WHEREAS, it is, in the judgment of this common council, necessary for the best interests of said city to enlarge said water works system and for that purpose to borrow said sum of \$15,000, and issue the bonds of said city thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be borrowed on the credit of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of enlarging the water works system in and for said city, and that bonds be issued therefor.

SECTION 2. That said bonds be thirty in number, of the denomination of \$500 each, numbered from 1 to 30, both numbers included, dated July 1, 1918, and be due and payable in numerical order \$1000 on the first day of January, 1919, and semi-annually thereafter on the first day of January and of July of each year from the date of said bonds until payment in full of principal and interest thereon be evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, that such bonds be signed by the mayor and city clerk of said city and bear the corporate seal of said city, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July 1918.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Grand Rapids, by its common council, has caused this bond to be signed and sealed and to be attested by its mayor and city clerk, and the interest coupons attached hereto to be signed by said officers by their respective fac simile signatures, and the execution of this bond to be attested by their respective signatures, and their respective fac simile signatures appearing on said coupons, all this first day of July, 1918.

MAYOR.

CITY CLERK

SECTION 4. That in order to provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it accrues, and to pay and discharge the principal thereof at maturity, there be and there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in said city the sum of \$1025 for interest.

For the year 1918 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1919 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the year 1920 a tax sufficient to raise the sum of \$750 for interest.

For the

LABOR WILL FIGHT TO OUST KAISER

Gompers Pledges Unions' Support to the Cause of Freedom.

CURB ON STRIKES URGED

Workers Will Give Everything for United States, but Nothing for Profit—Must Crush Militarism.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—Working men of the United States will be satisfied only with a peace brought about by the complete overthrow of the German military machine, according to President Samuel Gompers, who made the principal address on Monday at the opening session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The struggle means so much for the world that if we should lose the lights of freedom, justice and human rights, they must be maintained, the speaker declared.

"For the republic of the United States and her cause we are ready to give everything, but for profit nothing."

Laying great stress upon the necessity of crushing the autocratic and imperialistic aims of Germany, Mr. Gompers stated that a peace by treaty would be absolutely worthless.

"Autocracy, militarism and its most dangerous supporting weapon, irresponsible democracy, must be destroyed. Justice, freedom and absolute equality must be established and triumph. It is the verdict of American labor upon its country's participation in the war, expressed by the report of President Gompers and the executive council of the federation.

"Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force," the report declares. "No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purpose of the war. No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France."

"America has drawn into this world war by the challenge of those autocratic forces which enthroned might as their chief aim. With the growth of achievements of our republic, this nation has stood as a beacon light to all the oppressed peoples of the earth."

ARMY OF U. S. BEST IN WORLD

Major General Gorgas Denies That Vice Is Rampant Either Abroad or at Home.

Chicago, June 12.—"The American army is the best in the world physically, mentally and morally. And it will be kept so until the enemy are returned to their homes."

"This was the message of Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, to the homes of America. He made most positive denial of immorality or drunkenness being rampant among either the American expeditionary forces or in the contingents at home and asserted that "there never was a cleaner army on the face of the earth." He is in Chicago to attend the American Medical association convention.

BRITISH TRANSPORT IS SUNK

Ausonia Attacked Hundreds of Miles Out in Atlantic—Ninety Survivors Reach Irish Coast.

New York, June 13.—The British transport Ausonia, owned by the Cunard line, has been torpedoed in the Atlantic by a German submarine and 90 of the crew have been landed on the Irish coast, according to cable dispatches received in New York.

The Ausonia left a British port on May 25 and was some hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic when it was attacked. The survivors were picked up by an eastbound steamship and a search is being made for the missing members of the crew, which numbered 130 officers and men.

700,000 YANKS IN FRANCE

Secretary of War Baker Makes Statement in Address to French "Blue Devils."

Washington, June 12.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have been sent to France, Secretary Baker said in a speech to French "Blue Devils" who came to bid to the third Liberty loan campaign. Mr. Baker's previous official announcement some weeks ago was that more than half a million had gone over.

Semenoff Beats Russ Army.

Hertin, Manchuria, June 12.—General Semenoff, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, has driven back the Russian troops which had crossed the Onon river, in Transbaikalia.

Three U. S. Ships Destroyed.

New York, June 12.—News of the sinking of the American steamer Munbun off the coast of Italy late in May was brought here by 20 members of her crew who arrived on a freight steamship.

McAdoo's Daughter Weds.

Philadelphia, June 11.—Mrs. Harriet McAdoo Martin, a daughter of Secretary of the Treasury William C. McAdoo, was married to Clayton Platt. The ceremony took place in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church.

Mrs. Gould-Shepard Ill.

New York, June 11.—Mrs. Findley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, is seriously ill with appendicitis. The attending physicians reported that her condition is satisfactory, and it is hoped an operation may be avoided.

War Correspondent Wounded.

Paris, June 10.—Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at American headquarters, was wounded by machine gunfire while following operations of American troops near Chateaux Thierry.

Fire Renders 50,000 Homeless.

Amsterdam, June 10.—Fifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire of St. Rembrandt, the Mohammedan section of Constantinople, which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST STRIKES

Wilson Sends Message of Praise to Labor Convention at St. Paul.

ASKS SUPPORT OF WAR PLAN

Executive Declares American Workmen Are Bearing Their Share of the National Burden Nobly.

Washington, June 13.—President Wilson on Tuesday telegraphed to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy in convention at St. Paul, Minn., urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program.

No controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the war, the president said. To Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, the president telegraphed:

"Please convey to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the program of the nation in the last year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield where so many of our young men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and the shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen."

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, and stand now that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment."

"To these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish his place will be as honored and his services as gratefully esteemed."

In his telegram to Robert M. La Follette, the president said:

"The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has my earnest hope for a successful convention that will give added strength to future activities. Called into being to combat ignorance and misunderstanding, skill and loyalty in the service of the nation, it is the duty of every citizen to fully play upon by his individual and necessary work. It has added nobility in promoting the unity that proceeds from exact understanding and is today a valid and important part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the energies of America in the prosecution of a just and righteous war."

"This war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and it is considered an unjustified interruption of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it."

"No controversy between capital and labor should be suffered to interrupt it until every instrumentality set up by the government for its amicable settlement has been employed and its inter-mediation headed to the utmost; and the government has set up instruments wholly fair and adequate."

"This duty to avoid such interruptions of industry wherever they can be avoided without the actual sacrifice of essential rights rests upon the employer as imperatively as upon the workman. No man can afford to do justice at any time, but at this time justice is of the essence of the national defense and contest for any sort of advantage that at other times would be justified may now jeopardize the very life of the nation."

RUSS CADETS ASK U. S. AID

Appeal From Party Urges America and Allies to Send Troops to Drive Out Huns.

Washington, June 13.—An appeal to the United States and the allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the German invaders, forwarded by the central committee of the cadet party in Russia, was transmitted to the state department on Tuesday by the Russian embassy.

The message of the constitutional democrats declares the situation in which Russia has been placed by the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty only can be unqualifiedly by the active aid of the allies. The advance of the German armies, it is declared, otherwise cannot be halted.

The appearance of a strong allied force in the East, it is declared, will have a decisive bearing on the issues of the war and on the conditions of peace.

Call 9,000 Selective Men.

Washington, June 13.—A call for selective service men of Class 1, for limited military service, was issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The men will be sent to the Northwest to cut spruce for airplane construction.

"Sub" Sinks Swedish Ship.

An Atlantic port, June 13.—The Swedish steamship No Sweden, a passenger and freight vessel of 5,319 tons gross register, owned by the Swedish-American-Mexico line, was sunk by a submarine May 20.

Slaoker Roundup Nets 2,000.

Detroit, Mich., June 12.—In the most extensive roundup of draft evaders undertaken in Michigan, the police, co-operating with federal authorities, took into custody 2,000 young men between Saturday night and Monday.

U. S. Officer Killed By Mexicans.

Del Rio, Tex., June 12.—Lieut. David J. Schall, Sixteenth United States cavalry, was killed in an encounter with Mexican troops on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The Mexicans captured four privates.

Must Cure Huns of Desire for War.

New York, June 10.—Thomas A. Edison, in a statement read to a convention here, said: "There is but one result with which we can be satisfied; Germany must be cured forever of the desire to wage war."

Neal for New Fuel Post.

Washington, June 10.—Post Administrator Garfield announced the appointment of J. B. Neal as director of production of the fuel administration. One of the plans of the new office is to stimulate production.

Italian Smash Foes.

Rome, June 10.—Italian forces broke into enemy trenches on the Monte Di Val Bellia front, taking 50 prisoners, six machine guns and a quantity of munitions, the Italian war office announced.

E. A. Strause Found Guilty.

Peoria, Ill., June 10.—E. A. Strause, banker, was convicted of murdering Bernie M. Mead. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree on Friday, after deliberating four hours.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM AN EXPERT



SUB SINKS U. S. SHIP GREAT WHEAT CROP

STEAMER PINER DEL RIO DESTROYED; CREW SAVED.

Report Received at Washington Says Seven Submarine Are Operating in Atlantic.

Washington, June 11.—The American steamer Piner del Rio was sunk by an enemy submarine on June 8, during the morning, it was announced on Sunday night by the navy department. The sinking occurred about 75 miles off the Maryland coast.

Two lifeboats containing the captain and crew of the steamer have been picked up at sea and landed. The Piner del Rio was a 2,500-ton steel vessel, owned by the American and Cuban Steamship line. She was built in 1905.

A report was received on Sunday that an Italian dispatch said that there were seven U-boats off the American coast, three of them of the larger size and four smaller vessels. An Atlantic port, June 11.—The British transport which was reported in the New York Times of May 20 to have been sunk by a German submarine arrived here with its stem twisted by the collision. The vessel was in dry dock to have its hull inspected for any damage that might have been done when it cut through the U-boat and sent every member of the crew to the bottom of the sea.

SEVEN IN PLOT AGAINST U. S.

Jeremiah O'Leary and Six Others Indicted by Federal Grand Jury at New York.

New York, June 10.—Six men and one woman were indicted by a federal grand jury here on Friday on a charge of high treason on a charge of having conspired to overthrow the government of the United States. The indictment was returned against Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish agitator, now a fugitive from justice. The others are: Maria K. de Victoria, now being held at Ellis Island, and Paul Rodicker, who are charged with being spies of the German government; Albert Paul Ficke, W. J. Robinson, Emil Klipper and John D. Ryan.

In an indictment the defendants are charged with furnishing information of value to the military and naval armaments of the country; with handling money for the financing of enemy propaganda; with placing of spies in munition and other manufacturing plants, and with handling money for the financing of bomb plots throughout America.

25 YEARS FOR 46 OBJECTORS

Members of Mennonite Faith Sentenced to Prison for Refusing to Wear Army Uniform.

Dallas, Tex., June 12.—Forty-six conscientious objectors were sentenced to life imprisonment here. The sentence of life imprisonment imposed by a court-martial on the conscientious objectors, who refused to wear the army uniform was revised to 25 years by Brigadier General O'Neil, who reviewed the record. He directed that the prisoners should be sent immediately to Fort Leavenworth. The men are nearly all from Oklahoma and members of the Mennonite faith.

U-BOATS SINK U. S. SUGAR

More Than 24,000,000 Pounds From Cuba Are Sent to Bottom—To Cut Consumption.

Washington, June 11.—More than 24,000,000 pounds of sugar en route from Cuba have been lost by submarine sinkings along the Atlantic coast this week, Food Administrator Hoover announced on Saturday. Further cuts in sugar consumption will be necessary to make up for loss. Soft drinks probably will be hit hard, it was indicated.

Baker's Industrial Chief.

Washington, June 13.—Secretary of War Baker announced the appointment of Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth college, to be assistant to the secretary of war in charge of industrial relations.

Eight Arkansas Draft Evaders Held.

Little Rock, Ark., June 13.—Federal and state officers captured eight of a gang of sixteen alleged draft resisters and conspirators in a remote section of Salline county 50 miles southeast of here.

U. S. Flyer Falls to Death.

East Greenwich, R. I., June 13.—Jack McGee of Pawtucket, an aviator who had given many exhibition flights to this country, was killed in an airplane accident here. His machine fell after an explosion.

Grave Yank Is Decorated.

Washington, June 11.—Lieut. William J. Flannery, infantry, received the Croix de Guerre on the afternoon of June 5 for swimming the Marne on June 3 and bringing back a wounded French soldier.

Anna Held Is Improving.

New York, June 11.—Rope, abandoned recently, that Miss Anna Held would live, was renewed. Physicians attending the actress said her improvement in the last week had been marked.

Italians Smash Foes.

Rome, June 10.—Italian forces broke into enemy trenches on the Monte Di Val Bellia front, taking 50 prisoners, six machine guns and a quantity of munitions, the Italian war office announced.

E. A. Strause Found Guilty.

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WISCONSIN HAPPENINGS

News of the Badger State Arranged in Condensed Form

Madison—The industrial commission in a bulletin just issued reports 600 eye accidents occurred in Wisconsin during 1917, each of which has caused disability of more than seven days' duration. In ninety-four cases there was permanent loss of sight or impairment of vision. Almost without exception these eye injuries occurred in lines of work in which there are flying particles or chips, such as stone cutting and chipping in foundry and machine shops.

Madison—The State Council of Defense began the preparation of a record of Wisconsin's financial contribution to war activities. A request was mailed to the county councils of defense, asking for detailed information on subscriptions to loans, war savings stamp campaign, Red Cross campaigns and other activities, also the record of miscellaneous subscriptions. This information will be kept complete during the war.

Madison—By recommendation of the council of national defense a special form of mourning garb is suggested to those American women who have lost members of their family in the service of the country. It consists of a black band, three inches wide with a gold star for every man who has given his life in service. It is to be worn on the left arm and will take the place of regulation mourning.

Kenosha—Six men have been arrested here at the direction of the department of justice, charged with interfering with government production. It is alleged that the men were responsible for incipient strikes in Kenosha industries which threatened to shut down production. The men protest that their action was the result of a misunderstanding.

Wausau—The boulevard between the sidewalk and curb at the northeast corner of the intersection of Town Line road and Prospect avenue, has been planted to beans which are now several inches in height. The area covered is about 360 square feet. In other parts of the city boulevards and vacant places along the streets have been planted to vegetables.

Madison—State Food Administrator Magnus Swenson ordered 11,000 barrels of wheat flour in the possession of the Horlick Malted Milk company, Racine, turned over to agents of the federal government in Chicago. The matter has been placed before Food Administrator Hoover, who has approved Swenson's action.

Eau Claire—Another German institution in Eau Claire, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, a high school German society, has drawn its last breath. Recently one of its officers appeared at a Red Cross headquarters and submitted the last of the organization's treasury funds, about \$6, for Red Cross uses.

Superior—Five hundred men unable to show registration cards were gathered in by a small army of state guards, police and deputy sheriffs in Superior's first slacker raid. Nearly all claimed to have promised to produce proof.

Green Bay—Fifty-three fatherless children of France have been adopted by individuals and organizations of the city, according to information given out by the committee in charge of the placing of the children. Only three names remain upon the list received by the committee.

Mayville—Two weeks' suspension of business and a fine of \$150, which will be turned over to the Red Cross, was the penalty imposed upon the Naber store, one of the largest in this city. Violation of government food regulations was charged.

Madison—C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public schools, and Chief Justice John B. Winslow of the Wisconsin supreme court, in interviews declared emphatically in favor of the movement of eliminating the teaching of German from the high school.

Ellsworth—Charles Smith of Hager, who has been in jail here for a couple of weeks charged with stealing a motor from a boat and then sinking the boat, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge George Thompson to three years at Waupun.

Marquette—Robert Hanson, 13 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hanson, was scalded to death when he upset a pan of boiling water in the family home.

Hartford—John Julie, a well-known and prosperous farmer near Jackson, met with a peculiar accident which resulted in his death. It was while chasing a calf that he fell upon some hard object, injuring his abdomen. The subsequent operation proved fatal.

Abbotsford—A deal has been made whereby Henry E. Ryberg of New Richmond, Wis., becomes the publisher of The Abbotsford Clarion, succeeding William Mannes, who has retired from the newspaper field owing to poor health.

Appleton—The farmers of Outagamie county responded nobly to the appeal of the government to raise more wheat. The acreage of spring wheat in this county was increased from 1,150 acres in 1917 to 5,500 acres in 1918, a percentage of increase of 380.

Madison—Frank C. Ramsdale, 59, old-time printer of Madison and for many years identified with the fish commission, committed suicide by shooting with a shotgun at his home. Ill health is believed to have been the cause.

Waupesa—Portage county Guernsey Breeders' association will hold its annual picnic at Iowa, June 21, and stock judging contests will be conducted by county agents. O. A. Onsdorf of Petersboro, N. H., will be one of the speakers.

Wausau—John J. Boehman, found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree on circuit court here for causing the death of Edmund Egan, was sentenced to five years in the state prison.

Madison—Wisconsin has taken the lead over all other states in the Union in collecting and preserving those records that show the part the state is playing in the great war. The war history commission, which was appointed in March, 1918, to direct the work of organizing local committees in the different counties, reports that all but twelve now have their committees organized and are on the job collecting and saving their war records.

Ashland—State Fire Warden Charles Good of Superior discovered that the fire which did over \$1,000 damage to the Peter Cooper school, was set by two boys, Homer Payne, 12, and Norman Wede, 10. The boys when arrested confessed they had set fire to the school in four different places and gave as a reason that they thought they would not have to go to school any more, if the school house was burned.

Appleton—Appleton's last horse mail delivery was abolished last week when Robert Schmieg, carrier in the Fourth ward, was instructed to discontinue his horse and deliver mail on foot. Because of the length of the route and distance from the postoffice this carrier has been provided with a horse to save time, but the high cost of feeding the animal has made it necessary to abolish the service.

Ashland—Information from a special believed authentic is that several agents of Gov. E. L. Philipp have been sent here and is trying to obtain evidence against the men who tarred and feathered William Landraut, former income tax assessor. No warrants have been asked for as yet, according to District Attorney Merrill.

Eau Claire—Nineteen girls employed in the Linderman Box and Veneer company here, the first local concern exclusively employing men labor to employ girls since the war started, recently struck for higher wages, although the company gave them an increase a few days before.

Manitowish—Pleading necessity for protection of public health, the city of Manitowish has appealed to the federal government in its efforts to close all shops for sprinkling of streets this summer and has asked the state highway commission to back up its petition.

Madison—John Schmitt, enemy alien, who recently pounded up his watch crystal and put it into a fellow prisoner's breakfast food was sentenced in Superior court to five years at Waupun. Schmitt made a full confession. A similar charge by the federal government is being held against him.

Kenosha—The Rev. Henry T. Sell of Kenosha, former editor of the Advance and a prominent religious writer, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church here. He succeeds the Rev. Theodore R. Fayville, recently called to Oshkosh.

Oshkosh—Undersheriff William Goltz was nearly killed by a blow from a club on the head struck by Frank Davis, a prisoner held on a burglary charge, who was trying to fight his way out of the jail. Davis went back to his cell at the point of a revolver.

La Crosse—Rudolph Tanks, La Crosse saloon-keeper, was arrested here by Frank O'Connor, United States marshal, on a charge of violating the federal fuelless Monday order of last winter. He was placed under bonds.

De Pere—Less than an hour after a baby son was born to her parents, Elizabeth Jeanette, 17-months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Phillips, died as the result of eating poison which she thought was candy.

De Pere—Carl Wright was severely injured when a Fordson tractor, which he was driving tipped over as he was trying to negotiate a steep hill. Mr. Wright jumped only to land under the capsizing machine.

Rhineland—Three men, Kuter and William and John Collier were each fined \$50 and costs in municipal court on their plea of guilty to having venison in their possession.

Rhineland—J. D. Albrecht, champion polo wrestler of Minneapolis, who met Billy Perkins of this city in a mat contest at the armory on the morning of July 4.

Bloomer—When Wolfgang Roth left to join the army a few days since he was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roth to become a United States soldier in this war.

La Crosse—Statistics taken show that every young man in the high school will be employed at some useful work during the summer vacation.

Waupun—Chester has ceased to exist as a station on the North-Western road and as a postoffice. It is now East Waupun.

Oconomowoc—Word has been received from Lieut. George Dehnard, Co. B, 150th battalion, with the Rainbow division, who was severely gassed in one of the great battles in France some weeks ago, that he has been discharged from the hospital and has rejoined his company.

Oshkosh—A game protection organization has been organized here for Winnebago county similar to that already operative in Outagamie. Its purpose will be the conservation of fish and game.

Manitowish—W. W. Cummings will help to solve the labor housing problem in this city by making use of the Platt building. He has divided the second floor into a large number of small rooms, furnished with beds, and thus will be able to furnish sleeping quarters for over 100 men.

Platteville—Rev. John Hardcastle, for nineteen years pastor at Platteville and Big Patch, resigned to take up new work as president of the national general conference of the Primitive Methodist church.

Madison—The sewerage system of Holcombe, an unincorporated village, installed by a real estate firm, is held to be the property of the taxpayers in an opinion by Attorney General Spencer Haven. Town officers may make repairs.

Racine—J. W. Jones, new president of the board of education of Racine, made his first recommendation of the prohibition of teaching of the German language in Racine schools and public schools of the state.

Wausau—John J. Boehman, found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree on circuit court here for causing the death of Edmund Egan, was sentenced to five years in the state prison.

RESERVES TO WIN THE BIG BATTLE

General Foch Says Offensive Is Necessary for Victory.

SURPRISE, MASS AND SPEED

Final Attack With These Characteristics, by Troops Carefully Prepared and Then Thrown In Without Regard to Losses.

London.—Battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive. This is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander in chief of the allies, in an article contributed by him to the weekly Journal, the Field, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," General Foch says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces."

"We undertake and prepare this destruction of the enemy's forces by the use of the offensive, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned."

No Victory In Defense.

"Our first axiom must be that to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victory and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again."

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defense, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish."

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must endeavor to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim."

All Depends on Reserve.

"But there remains no doubt that decisive action is the very keynote of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver."

The reserve—this, he says, the prepared brigade—is organized and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected—namely, the decisive attack.

Surprise, Mass and Speed.

"Reserves must be imbued

STORIES OF AMERICAN CITIES

Just Why Liberty Loan Fund Was Short \$700

CHICAGO.—A great volume of checks accumulating at William Rasawick, have been suppressed for the duration of the war. He awoke a bit early the other morning with enough headache to worry a bronze monument and minus \$700 which he intended to invest in Liberty bonds.

William Rasawick, the most acute form of headache, was pressing trousers in his tailor shop at the time and when he got through cheering and applauding as a drum corps passed there was a mound of street clothes about the shop and the trousers had come to their reward.

William Rasawick, who would not pay for the trousers and would also invest \$700 in Liberty bonds, Adam Rasawick, who worked at the next bench, began to swing rapidly without hitting anything with his needle. He assured William he was a patriot and would take him to a place to buy the bonds.

William drew the money from the bank and was proceeding along the street with the helpful Adam when they encountered a friend, whom Adam had known since he first peeked out of his basement. Owing to the fact that he had invested a machine which with one whirl could apply the kind of work the knoppers of his troops, feed the German population, blow the windows and blowers of the Turks and make it possible for the poor to use wash cream in their coffee room and a day.

All that the machine needed was one bolt, three platinum daisy pins and a coarse plush ribbon, all of which could be bought for \$30.75. William decided to further investigate the machine that would stop the war and so all required to a cure but not before this morning. Before sunrise he had skidded down over William's checks the party was having the tenth round, all of which had been paid.

Twenty-four hours later William awoke a bit dazed. He felt for the \$700. To put it politely—it had vanished. So he called his friend Adam. William went to the police, who were sympathetic, but declined to be agitated as he led up to the story's climax. So William is through cheering for the duration of the war.

King of All "Cheap Skates" Found in New York

NEW YORK.—Not far from Florida square there is a blind man who makes a doubtful living selling newspapers. He has been there for years. It was a warm, spring morning with enough time in the air to make New Yorkers glad they were alive. One of those blind men came walking up to the stand. He had on a high hat, frock coat, striped trousers, spats and a cane. A cane was crooked over his left arm. He looked like a man who could take a walk with you without making a mistake.

A gliding war headline on the blind man's newspaper caught his eye. He paused, and from a distance tried to read the announcement. This whetted his curiosity, and stopping he asked the newspaper man to read it for him. The blind man's newspaper, containing it until he had finished the article. All the while the blind man stood with upturned palm waiting for his two cents. Mr. Stump, however, ignored the mute appeal. He refused the newspaper, slipped it under the blind man's arm, helped himself to a cigar and walked on.

A tumbler with an unclean neck but perhaps a clean heart was driving by. He saw the performance and with a wild whoop jumped from his seat and grabbed the guilty dresser by the arm.

"Stealing the news from a blind man!" he exclaimed. "That's a little more than the limit. You wouldn't give a man the money when you get through with him. And with that he delivered a back-hand slap across the headline publisher's face."

And a cop on the corner, aroused by the crowd, walked over, saw what was going on and discretely turned his face away. The man who utters his law, the man who gives only one cheer when three are called for, the man who holds out his filthy finger when asked to shake hands—all these may be considered second-hand cheap news.

With Beloved Juliet Gone, Romeo Is a Sad Mule

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Two mules with but a single bray, four heels that kicked as one, only freshly described the perfect romance of a pair of loving Dutchess county mules, the details of which were aired in the Supreme court here before Justice Merschauser in an action which Samuel Beskin, owner of the mules and mayor of Beacon, has started to compel Frank Yandell of Ossining to recompense him for an accident which broke up his mule set.

Along in the courtroom were moved to testify Justice Merschauser blinking at times as the attorney for Beskin told of the devotion of Romeo and Juliet—the names under which the mules were listed in the Beacon directory—and of the terrible grief of Romeo, since a molorchick, owned by Mr. Yandell, won the decision over Juliet. Life no longer holds any charm for Romeo. He not only refused to work, but positively declines to get up when his almighty master, the ex-mayor of Dutchess county, is about to depart for his vicinity have failed. He cannot be induced to kick. And he and Juliet held the dirt kicking record for Dutchess county. His bray, once of callous power, has been reduced to a pathetic snuffle.

Romeo has been introduced to many aspiring mules, but he refuses to put on the old work and with a new partner. Because Romeo's usefulness as an industrial mule has been totally destroyed, the owner wants Mr. Yandell to pay him for the loss of his mule. Justice Merschauser is to decide on the fact that he is puzzled by the case. At a late hour he was still searching for an authority in mule lore.

Milwaukee Twins Hailed as "Champion Runaways"

MILWAUKEE.—With the title of "Milwaukee's champion boy runaways" safely tucked away in their pockets, Joe and Billy Puppen, eleven years old, have added to their accomplishments the feat of successful handcuffing.

The wandering twins are back in the Puppen family circle. The couplet of "Tuckberry" twins managed to amass the grand total of \$2 during their absence from the parental roof.

Accompanied by a big police sergeant the twins were returned to their home not the least bit fagged out by the experience and apparently very much regaled on candy and pies, which was their chief diet, according to Joe. Billy told interviewers that they spent the day in seeking out "junk."

which they sold to the ragman and used the proceeds for things dear to the heart of every red-blooded youngster. The twins pictured their heads at night in the rear hallway of a downtown moving picture theater, so Joe said, and were patrons of the place during the day.

Torn pants—that is, Joe was the offender—are blamed by Billy for having prompted the twins' latest escapade. Billy said Joe met with an accident necessitating an attempt to repair a rent in his pantaloons, the operation having made them late for school in the first place, and it was not altogether a success in the second place. So they just naturally didn't go to school. The rest has been told.

Lucky for Mr. Landon That Barber's Razor Slipped

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Philip Smith, a miner, who arrived here during the week, relates that a man named Alexander Landon, another miner employed at a mine known as Benton's Siding, was dead for two days and two nights, or so was considered by a doctor, the undertaker and the man's family. A casket had been procured for him and the undertaker had come to prepare the body for burial. The man was supposed to have succumbed to an attack of pneumonia.

The man's widow insisted on the corpse being shaved, and a barber was called to perform this operation. When he had lathered the supposed dead man's face and had his job about half completed the barber cut through a small pimple on the man's face and considerable blood poured forth. Within a few minutes the man gave evidence of returning life, and half an hour later was sufficiently recovered to be able to speak.

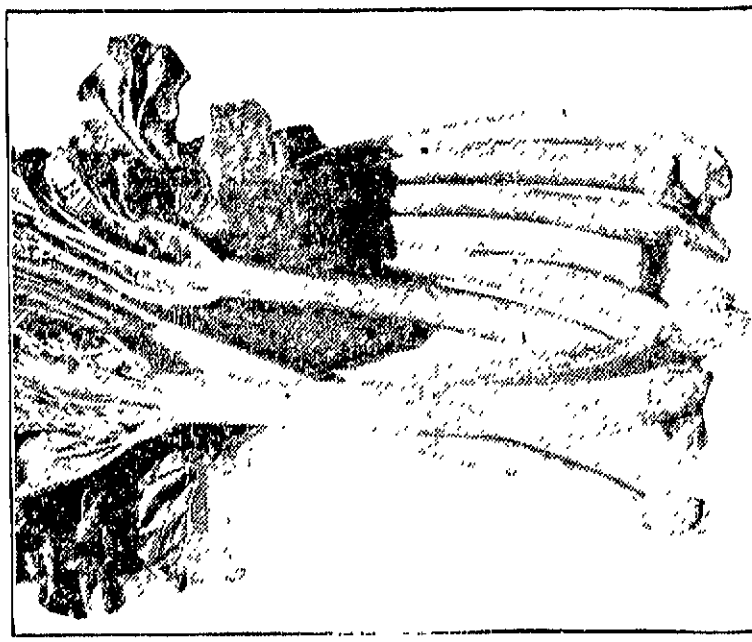
He said he had heard every word that had been spoken during the time he was supposed to be dead, but could not make out just what had happened or what he could do to stop the burial proceedings. He realized that the doctor, undertaker, barber and members of his family believed him dead, but was powerless to make any sign of life until the barber made his lucky slip with his razor.

Mr. Landon, who was not greatly excited over his strange and thrilling experience, is recovering his strength rapidly and says he has no notion of dying until many years later.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

RHUBARB—MAKE THE MOST OF IT



Rhubarb Fresh From the Garden. Ready for Use In Any One of Half a Dozen Attractive Ways.

RHUBARB IS ONE OF BEST PLANTS

Advance Guard of Many Good Things in Way of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

YOUNG LEAVES ARE TENDER

Expert of Department of Agriculture Relates Her Experience in Making Delicious Dishes—Some Recipes Are Given.

I always had with delight the first tender stalks of rhubarb that grow in my garden. They are the advance guard of so many good things in the way of fresh fruits and vegetables that the spring and summer bring to us.

Then the back yard or city garden can have its clump of rhubarb. I find it one of the most useful plants in my garden. By cutting out the bloom stalk before it matures and pulling the stalks off one by one, you can have all summer.

It is needed to long the best stalks become woody, but the young leaves in the center of the crown will be tender and usable all summer. The leaf area should not be reduced too much by harvesting, as it will weaken the root and reduce the harvest. The following year, when the stalks come I do not forget the rhubarb, and in preserving this it repays me for my care by saving me money.

Making Preserves. Strawberries and raspberries are usually expensive to buy by the crate for preserving, but I make preserves, such as one-cup and one-half-cup, of rhubarb. Both raspberries and strawberries have a decided flavor, so that the rhubarb is not noticeable. I allow the rhubarb to cook down until fairly concentrated before adding the berries. The result is a delicious jam or preserve.

From then to time I cut the rhubarb and, if it is not wanted for immediate use, put up a few cans for winter. I have kept some very successfully by cutting into half-inch pieces, packing in jars and filling to overflowing with cold water, then sealing the jars as usual.

Later in the summer I make a few jars of rhubarb preserves, cooking the rhubarb with sugar until concentrated, then adding nuts and raisins.

When rhubarb made its appearance this spring I resolved to find a way to use it without using more than my share of sugar. I have found that by using corn syrup I can make rhubarb sauce successfully.

Rhubarb Sauce. Wash the rhubarb and cut in half-inch pieces. Put three cups of the cut rhubarb in a saucepan with two tablespoons of water and cook for five minutes. Add one and one-half cups of corn syrup and cook to a thick consistency. The rhubarb is tender.

If you desire a seven-cup sauce, a tablespoonful of oil or sugar will help. One of my favorite desserts is rhubarb tapioca.

Rhubarb Tapioca. Soak a half cup of pearl tapioca in two cups of water until soft. Put in double boiler and cook until clear, adding more water if necessary. Add the rhubarb sauce and cook for five minutes. This I use as a basis for scalloped dishes.

Rhubarb Scallop. Wash tender rhubarb stalks and cut into pieces about an inch long. For each cupful of rhubarb use a cupful and a half of the cut rhubarb. If the crumbs are very dry, moisten slightly with water.

Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of crumbs sprinkled with cinnamon or nutmeg, then a layer of rhubarb and three or four tablespoons of corn syrup. Do with butter. Repeat until dish is full, covering the top with buttered crumbs. Bake for 20 minutes and brown on top. This may be served hot with or without sauce.

Breadless Meals Save Wheat. How are you saving wheat? One way is to serve breadless meals now and then. Have you ever tried them? Breadless meals need planning ahead. You can't take just any menu and take the bread out and expect the family to like it. Bread has several functions in the meal. It serves the lightest of which we have of it. It is one of our best foods for fuel, furnishing carbohydrate in the form of starch and also body-building protein and mineral substances. But if the meal contains enough other food to furnish the starch and the protein needed why not save the bread?

Try planning your meals so that these breadless dishes take the place of the bread. Potatoes, sweet potatoes or dishclothes—mashed, baked, boiled or fried—rice, oatmeal, cornmeal mush, hominy grits, large hominy, baked beans, lima beans, split peas—all are good served as vegetables, with meat and gravy. It is not necessary to serve more than one of these starch foods at a meal, but serving two of them, for instance, well-browned, crusty croquettes or fried mush (and these can be cooked in the oven instead of in the fat kettle) in addition to potatoes or sweet potatoes, makes the meal more tasty for many of us and is an easy way of securing variety. Aside from the question of economy and convenience the important thing in such a case is not the number of cereal foods served, but the character of the meal as a whole, which must be truly varied and not made up almost entirely of any single type of food. We must have other kinds of food in our diet in abundance as well as starch foods.

Therefore, in planning your breadless meals make sure that you serve an abundance of fresh vegetables, such as green cabbage, kale, turnip tops, onions, onion tops, dandelion leaves and other greens, asparagus, green peas, tomatoes, spinach, carrots and so on, choosing those which are in season and abundant in your garden or your market. With a varied menu planned in the usual way, except that the starches of the starch foods and the vegetables are larger than usual to make up for the bread, you can have a breakfast, dinner or supper which may be pleasing to the taste and which will meet the body needs.

There are other food combinations and dishes which you can take advantage of in planning the meals with bread. For instance, you may prefer to replace part of your usual allowance of bread with a wheat-savory dessert. These desserts furnish much of the same food materials as bread, but in a different form. Rice pudding, hominy pudding, Indian pudding, tapioca cream or fruit tapioca, cornstarch pudding, baked bananas (see bananas which are underripe, because they are either in starch than the ripe ones), or gingerbread made from the wheat substitutes.

Economy in Painting. True economy is in keeping farm buildings well painted at all times. A paint film on a few square yards of surface costs but little, yet it will protect and beautify several dollars' worth of surface for many years. To leave a surface unpainted for several years will "save" in paint by a few cents for every square yard of surface, but it will cost several dollars in structural materials wasted and beyond repair. When buildings are painted frequently, they are always well protected, the surface is in better condition for repainting, less paint is required and the appearance of the property is always at its best. The cost represents the lowest possible rate of insurance.

Nothing shows more clearly the value of good painting and repairs than the attitude of bankers in making loans on farm property. A careful inquiry of leading bankers shows that a farmer can borrow all the way from five to fifty per cent more when his buildings are well painted and in good condition than when they appear neglected.

The average increased loan value under such conditions is considerable. Bankers take this attitude not only because well-painted buildings are well preserved and better security but because where houses, barns, fences and tools are well taken care of the assumption is that the farm is a profitable proposition and the farmer a good credit risk. A well-painted farm is invariably an indication of thrift, and the banker knows that money can safely be loaned to the thrifty farmer.

The same line of reasoning applies, of course, to the selling value of farm property. Farms with buildings in good order invariably sell more readily and for a higher price than those whose appearance indicates that the farm was an unprofitable venture. It is common knowledge among real estate men that well-painted farm buildings bring an increased price out of all proportion to the cost of maintaining them in good condition and keeping them well painted.

Not only is good maintenance a sound business proposition, but no farmer can afford to put off to a later time, but it is also especially desirable at the present time, for the preservation of building materials, is a means of further conserving our national resources. There can certainly be no better way of aiding in the war effort than by providing through every means at our disposal the maximum investment we have in

KEEP BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR

Investment in Paint Is Good Insurance, Says Expert.

CANNOT WELL BE POSTPONED

Work Necessary to Protect Structures From Deterioration Should Not Await Reduction in Prices.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the farmer at the present time. In view of his wide experience as a farmer, author and manufacturer he is without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

This year, many farmers and suburbanites who have hitherto gone about their spring repairs as a matter of course, will perhaps delay before getting them under way to ask "Will it pay?" The unrepentant scarcity of labor and the unusually high prices of nearly all kinds of building materials will, no doubt, suggest to many the advisability of postponing the usual improvements to a later time. As a matter of fact nothing could be more shortsighted and contrary to every principle of sound management and economy.

While building materials of many kinds are undoubtedly higher in price than they have been in many

years, there is every reason to believe that they will remain still higher. As the war goes on, the available supplies will be steadily decreasing and it is hardly possible that any but higher prices will result. On the other hand, the war will come to an end in the near future, it is not likely that the general range of prices will show an appreciable decrease for many years. The war undoubtedly will be followed, in this country, by an unprecedented period of building, which, in conjunction with the enormous reconstruction necessary in Europe, will for a long time prevent a return to normal prices.

Insurance Against Deterioration. Just whatever the effect of the war on prices, money spent now on property improvements cannot well be better spent. The fact that building materials are higher in price than they were before means that property investment is just that much more valuable. It is always cheaper to keep property in good condition than to replace it. It is even more so at the present time. Good upkeep now is insurance against having to make replacements at a time when they will be almost prohibitive in cost.

A practical builder in explaining what he meant by good maintenance said the other day: "Repairs and painting when necessary." He placed his emphasis on the last two words. It is impossible to make up at a later date for paint and repairs on buildings that have been neglected, as it is to take out insect infestations, buildings have been to the ground. Painting, like insurance, has for its object protection, and to be effective it must be done on time.

Paint is so ordinarily considered a beautifier that very often not enough thought is given to its protective functions. Actually a building coated with sheets of India rubber would not be as well protected from decay as a structure that has been well painted, because the rubber is not nearly so durable as an elastic film of properly prepared paint. A paint film one one-thousandth of an inch in thickness, as long as it remains intact, will protect the surface to which it is applied indefinitely from moisture and decay.

Economy in Painting. True economy is in keeping farm buildings well painted at all times. A paint film on a few square yards of surface costs but little, yet it will protect and beautify several dollars' worth of surface for many years. To leave a surface unpainted for several years will "save" in paint by a few cents for every square yard of surface, but it will cost several dollars in structural materials wasted and beyond repair. When buildings are painted frequently, they are always well protected, the surface is in better condition for repainting, less paint is required and the appearance of the property is always at its best. The cost represents the lowest possible rate of insurance.

Devil and the Deep Sea. The source of this expressive but rather cryptic proverb is not easily determined. It is usually held to have some connection with the miracle of the casting out of devils at Capernaum and the rushing of the possessed swine into the waters. In Church's Farmington, published in 1930, it is noted as a proverb from the Devil and the Deep Sea.

The meaning, of course, is that there is a choice only between two terrible alternatives, and the allusion may be to some long-forgotten incident of legend or fiction.

Many Snakes in Australia. Australia is said to have about one hundred species of snakes, three-fourths of them venomous. The big pythons and rock snakes are harmless, but as one travels from the tropics southward the dangerous varieties increase in number, and in Tasmania all are venomous, though only five are really deadly.

When Sharpening Pencils. When sharpening a lead pencil, first stick the knifeblade through a slip of paper. This paper acts as a guard on the knife, and prevents the lead dust from soiling the fingers.

The demand for geese is strong and steady throughout practically the whole year and is not confined to certain holiday seasons.

Although grit is necessary for chicks, they must not be allowed to eat enough to fill their crops, as that will cause indigestion.

Broods positively must not be allowed on brooders, on sitting or on brooding hens or on chicks. They not only cause suffering to the stock, but make proper growth impossible.

The poultry house should be built as low as possible without danger of the attendants bumping their heads against the ceiling. A low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

One source of loss of eggs is the stolen nest. Even if the eggs are found, they usually are not at all marketable.

Chicks must be fed often. Feed must be rich in protein and mineral matter. Don't overfeed. Grit and shell are needed from the start.

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A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

PRODUCING EGGS IN SUMMER



How Shade Can Be Provided for Summer Layers in the Absence of Back Yard Trees.

SELL ALL EARLY MOULTING FOWLS

Requisites for Layers Are Shade, Clean Water, Fresh Air and Proper Food.

UTILIZE CULL VEGETABLES

Problem for Poultry Keeper is to Get Greatest Number of Eggs Possible—Unproductive Hens Should Be Sent to Market.

Now that the hatching season is past, the poultry keeper, particularly for the backyard poultry keeper, is to get the greatest number of eggs possible from the number of hens kept during the summer. Hens that are not good layers should be marketed. Unless the hens have already been carried through one summer, which is perhaps not the best practice for the backyard poultry keeper, there is necessarily some difficulty in determining which are the good summer layers. The fact that a hen has been a good spring layer does not prove that she will be a good summer layer. Of course, no hen should be sold while she continues to lay, but a hen that has been heavily mated, after a brief period, been laid again and continues through the summer. The condition of the comb will indicate some time in advance whether the hen will begin laying again. If she shows no indication of preparing to lay, it would be wise to sell or cull her. The time of moulting is perhaps the safest indicator. Hens that moult early are not good summer layers, and it is good practice to sell all hens that begin moulting in June or early July.

Summer House Problem. The problem of summer housing is not much less a serious one than that of winter housing. The principal requirements are fresh air, access to both shade and sunlight, dryness and room. The matter of air properly comes first, and free circulation of air practically assures dryness. Air and sunlight are nature's best disinfectants and germicides. But hens are very susceptible to an excess of heat and it is equally necessary that they have plenty of shade.

The problem of a summer ration for the backyard poultry keeper is much easier of solution than that of a winter ration. In most cases the necessary green feed can be supplied with out buying anything. Beet, carrot and turnip tops, waste leaves from cabbage and lettuce, onion tops, potato parings, watermelon and cantaloupe rinds, together with the clippings of grass from the lawn, will supply in most cases all the green feed required by the backyard flock.

Dry Feed Requirement. Bread and cake crumbs, particularly if you can induce your neighbor who keeps no chickens to save hers for you, will go a long way toward supplying the dry-feed requirement. Meat scraps from the kitchen may be sufficient to meet the requirements for animal food, particularly if the hens have even a little range in which they can scratch for bugs and worms. Such scraps are best run through a meat grinder and mixed with three parts cornmeal and one part wheat bran. This should be fed at noon or later. If any grain is necessary, it should be fed in the morning and should be scattered in litter sufficient to make the hens work for it. Not more than a pint to ten hens should be fed in any case. Corn, either whole or cracked, and oats will be the most suitable grain feeds. If hens show a tendency to get too fat, the grain ration should be reduced, as excessively fat hens are never good layers. Some beef scraps should be fed if enough meat scraps from tables can not be procured to meet the requirements of the hens.

Hens should have constant access to grit or stones small enough to be swallowed and to crushed oyster or clam shells.

A matter of first importance is that the water supply be always plentiful and clean. Laying hens require a great deal of water, and it should be fresh and clean. Do not place the water receptacle where litter can be scratched into it. Wash it frequently enough to prevent the accumulation of green stuff on the inner surface. Freshly, for summer, keep it outside the house and in the shade.

"DON'T'S" FOR SUMMER. Don't keep chicks through the summer. It is a waste of feed and a nuisance to good eggs. Don't keep early moulting hens through the summer. They are certain to be poor layers and to consume feed for which you will get no returns. Don't fail to provide the laying hens with plenty of clean water, plenty of fresh air and plenty of shade. Don't allow vegetable culls to be thrown in the garbage can. Feed them to the flock and convert them into eggs. Don't fail to put the chickens grown at home on the house table. Give the family the benefit of good eating and have easily transportable meats for the ankles overseas.

Don't fail to preserve at least one case—30 dozen—of summer-laid eggs for home use this winter, when egg prices will be high.

How to Candle Eggs. If you are going to put away some summer-laid eggs for winter use—of course, you are, it being both a patriotic and a personal duty—you will need to exercise considerable care that only good eggs are put in the water-glass or linewater container. One bad egg is likely to destroy several others. By consistently gathering the eggs from each nest, most of the danger of storing bad eggs is avoided, but since it is necessary to hold the eggs until a sufficient number is accumulated to fill the container, and since some eggs are imperfect when they are laid, candling, where it can be done without too much trouble and delay might well be practiced. The United States department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin on "How to Candle Eggs." The text is brief and direct and is illustrated with colored plates showing the way in which an egg should appear before the candle, together with the various ways it should not appear.

The bulletin was written by Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory, assisted by M. K. Jenkins, bacteriologist, and J. M. P. Bette, artist. It should be of great use, not only to persons putting away eggs for home use, but, as well, for all those who desire to establish or maintain a reputation for delivering eggs in perfect condition.

Only 1 Egg in 100 Damaged. An eggshell is not quite the most fragile thing in the world—workers in laboratories know of a few things more fragile—but it is the most fragile thing with which the average individual has to deal. To transport a hundred eggs a distance of 1,200 miles in a freight car and to have the shells of 99 of them perfectly intact at the end of the journey is something of an achievement. Yet the United States department of agriculture has done a little better than that. In a series of tests covering a period of two years, in which the average haul was 1,200 miles, the total damage, including "checks," "dents" and "leakers," was less than 1 per cent.

If shippers of eggs in carload or less than carload lots will study and apply the methods of the department of agriculture in packing and hauling eggs, a long step will be taken toward conserving the food supply.

Hens and the Home. What do you do with the table scraps? Don't let them go to waste. They make fine feed for fowls, and fowls make fine food for you. Farmers' Bulletin 886, "Back-Yard Poultry-Keeping," tells how. Free on request—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chickens and ducks are especially in need of shade in the runs.

Geese will live almost entirely on grass. They excel all other kinds of poultry as fat producers and fat is valuable now.

Fowls of the heavier breeds cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year. This holds true with the lighter breeds at the end of their third laying year.

In the location of the poultry house, if it is impracticable to select a soil that is naturally dry, it should be made dry by thorough underdrainage.

Remember that eggs produced by the backyard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

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One source of loss of eggs is the stolen nest. Even if the eggs are found, they usually are not at all marketable.

Chicks must be fed often. Feed must be rich in protein and mineral matter. Don't overfeed. Grit and shell are needed from the start.

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TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Boy, Look Up Present Address of Joe Mulhatton

HAVANA, CUBA.—Natives of a small island off the west coast of Cuba were recently thrown into the highest pitch of excitement and terror when a gigantic animal of the dinosaur or diplotoceros species suddenly crawled forth from the sea and continued to make its slow and destructive way toward the principal village on the island. The island is not more than 20 miles in circumference and is mostly given over to the cultivation of grapefruit.

The monstrous creature, described as being more than 60 feet in length, according to its footprints in the soil over which it passed, and weighing many tons, has been pronounced by scientists of this city to be a genuine and probably the only living remnant of the gigantic reptilians that prevailed in the western part of the United States in prehistoric times, the bones of which are still being unearthed from time to time by scientists and archeological explorers.

The monstrous specimen that has almost depopulated the island alluded to through hasty flight of natives by small boats to a neighboring island, broke down fences over which it crawled, knocked over small outbuildings, uprooted palm trees and cut big swaths through fields of crops.

While it has been pronounced to be the only known living specimen of the thought-to-be-extinct gigantic amphibia diplotoceros, so far as is known, and while it disappeared after crossing the narrowest point of the island, those who saw it and so far recovered from their fright as to be able to discuss it, declare that it was the most terrifying thing they have ever seen or wish to see again, and all agree that it had eyes that shone like searchlights, huge teeth and muscles exactly like the Kaiser's.

Its whinings and other noises as it passed over the island were not as unnerving to the natives as was its mammoth size, which was awe-inspiring. Some of the natives declare they will never return to the island.

Minister Saved Money by "Dicker" With Footpad

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—A very interesting story came to light Sunday, when it was related that a very distinguished minister of the Methodist church, Dr. Plato Durham, had been held up by a young white man as he alighted from a car and started toward the place where he was stopping, he having just returned from a session of the state Sunday school convention at the First Methodist church.

The minister got off the car, and as he walked half a block away and the car vanished he was confronted by a man who thrust a cocked pistol against his stomach and demanded that his hands go up.

"No, I won't raise my hands. But what do you want? There is no need to shoot; just tell me what you want and I will give you anything that I have," said Doctor Durham.

"I want money, and I need it badly, and I am going to have it," said the footpad.

"Well, I have \$5, a five and four ones, sir," replied Doctor Durham. "And I will give you the five and I will keep the four, for I am a Methodist minister, and you know that we preachers don't have much money, so I think you ought to have the five and one of it."

"Well, I'll be d—," replied the amateur road agent; "ain't this a — of a business for a white man to be engaged in? Why, this is a nigger's job; but I tell you I need money, and I need it bad, so give me the five and keep the four ones."

"No, I think you ought to leave me the biggest pile, for I am hard up, too," replied the preacher; "so here are the four ones, and I will keep the five-spot," and he handed the nightman the four one-dollar notes.

"All right," said the unknown masked man; "but you won't shoot at I walk away, or you won't report this to the police, will you?"

"No," replied Dr. Plato Durham, and he has up to this hour kept his word.

Absent-Minded Governor Almost Got Stranger's Hat

NEW YORK.—Governor Whitman, at the meeting of the National Union at the Garden theater, didn't know his own hat and sought to grab another man's. And the two hats didn't resemble each other in the least, for the governor's was of the stovepipe variety—tall and very shiny—and the other one was a derby.

The governor, who was announced as the speaker of the evening, came in while Isidore Herschfield was opening the meeting, and was ushered to the stage box, where his military secretary, who followed him, received his tall hat and his overcoat and carefully deposited them in a corner of the box.

As soon as Mr. Herschfield finished, the governor was escorted to the platform, where he spoke at length on the issues of the war and the Liberty loan. During at length, he cast his eyes behind him. Though still under the spell of his own eloquence, he realized that he needed a hat in order to go forth. The man who sat at the right of the speaker's rostrum held a likely appearing one in his hand. Calmly, abstractedly, the governor possessed himself of it.

The heretofore man was a good sport and made no protest. But Mr. Herschfield was not going to see a fellow member of the National Union—who, by the way, happened not to possess much half—getting a cold in the head through losing his hat, even if it was to the man who had been introduced as "our great war governor." So he tactfully thrust his hand forward, and Mr. Whitman, remembering that he ought to shake hands with the chairman, dropped the hat to do it. By this time the useful military secretary was on hand with the right lid and all was well.

When Will Folks Recognize Boys Crave Excitement?

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—The two very young disciples of Diogenes who are looking—not for an honest man, but for the worst boy in America—paused in their search to meditate on conditions here. The poor boys in Johnstown are held at a disadvantage. The Y. M. C. A. will not take them in as members because they are afraid the bad boys would make their boys bad. The young men of the church have been good enough to organize a Big Brothers' club. But the Big Brothers try to make good boys out of them by teaching them a lot of the Bible at one time, while they have let the opportunity of a swim and other enjoyments go.

A group of 12 organized a regular boys' club and called it the "Gut Gang." They found a cave in one of the many near-by hills, stole a few chairs and a table, and then decided to take a few meals there, reports a correspondent of the Baltimore American.

There would be no excitement in just asking their mothers for the meal, so they decided to get their own meals. They raided a few ice boxes, taking bread and butter and other things.

At one of these raids they trod on war gardens. It all ended when one of their bandits caused a forest fire, and they were arrested. Their parents paid the fine.

Now, these boys are not bad, only young lovers of excitement. If the juvenile officers would have a man take charge of them and use the same area as a clubhouse, the boys would become better citizens. But the juvenile officers played their hand wrong. Those boys will become great lovers of excitement, and become more desperate to get it. The juvenile officers will have a regular job when the boys start in.

"Pretty Nurses" Made Impression on Youngster

MILWAUKEE.—It was only a little boy. In fact, he was so small that his mother held his hand tightly to shield him from the crowds that surged down Grand avenue while the Red Cross parade passed in review. Yet his little face was covered with smiles. He was happy, in fact, so happy that the "grownups" standing about him wondered at what the little fellow was so pleased.

And then—without any warning on his part—the mystery was explained. "Muvver," he fairly cried, "I wish I was grown up like Bruever Bill, so I could be a soldier and have so many pretty nurses take care of me." The meaning that this little fellow portrayed in those words went home to many.

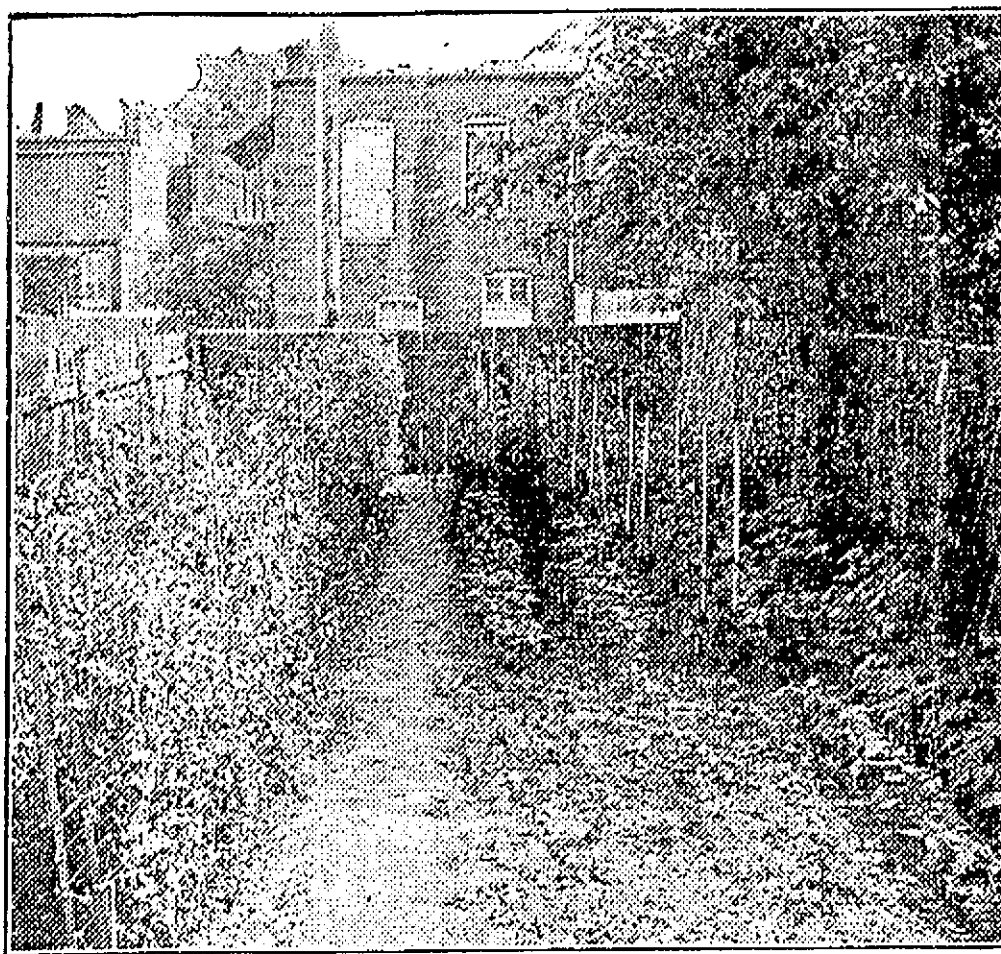
Even tears welled in the eyes of many men. The patriotism of this little chap, hardly old enough to realize the meaning of war, yet understanding the sacredness of the Red Cross and its work with the men "over there," had touched a hidden chord. The feeling that each of those wearing the uniform of the Red Cross may be the one to take care of his brother, her husband or her sweetheart went home to the hearts of many.

The crowd moved on thinking more deeply of the work of the Red Cross and more resolved to give than ever before. Hardly had it passed from hearing distance of the little chap when he again uttered, this time with a different meaning: "I'll bet Bruever Bill don't care if he does get hurt, if he has one of those pretty nurses like his hand."

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MAKE THE MOST OF VEGETABLES



A Back-Yard Garden Capable of Furnishing Practically the Entire Table Fare for a Family.

MAKING MOST OF ALL VEGETABLES

Families With Back-Yard Gardens Will Need to Do Little Buying in the Markets.

PRACTICAL HINTS ARE GIVEN

One of the Safest Rules for Keeping Well Is to Eat Variety of Food—Starch and Sugar Valuable as Fuel Foods.

Live out of the garden, if you like, but by all means live out of the food.

Every time you take a meal out of your own garden, you save the equivalent in other foods to be used in winning the war.

That is one side of it. Every time you take a meal out of your own garden you save money—good, hard money that can be used for any one of a score of things that would make the family more comfortable.

Live—or for investment in Liberty bonds, Thrift stamps and safety.

Think of the other side. And the back-yard bottom of it is that you have a better, more wholesome summer meal than if you had gone to market and bought a lot of meat and stuff.

Make the most of the home garden. Study it.

Maybe you already know all of the delicious ways in which all sorts of garden truck can be prepared for the table. If you do, be a philanthropist. Impart some of your knowledge to your neighbor. If you do not, get the information that the United States Department of agriculture has gathered on that subject and apply it.

Card for Your Kitchen. The States Relations service of the United States department of agriculture has recently issued "A Guide in Baking." The whole thing is printed on a card, ten by five and a half inches, suitable to hang on the kitchen wall. On it are the measurements of flour, the weights and measures were tested in the office of Home Economics. The table, adhered to, will enable the housewife to make good griddle cakes, muffins, cakes, cookies, drop biscuits and nut or raisin bread without using any wheat flour.

Whatever recipes she has used successfully with wheat flour, she may continue to use successfully with substitutes for wheat flour. For instance, the table shows that, if one cup of wheat flour was used in a certain recipe and it is desired to substitute barley flour, one and three-eighths cups will be necessary, while all the other ingredients remain as in the old recipe. A number of good combinations are worked out. By mixing two of the substitutes as indicated, the housewife will get better results than if she used one substitute. At the bottom of the card are half a dozen "cautions," aids in baking with substitute flours that have been carefully worked out by experts. A copy of the card may be had from the States Relations service, Department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Planning the Kitchen. In planning a new home or remodeling an old one it should always be borne in mind that the placing of the stove, sink and work table in such a way as to secure the advantages of a compact workshop will save the housekeeper many steps in the tasks of the kitchen. Time and energy will also be saved if the shelves, cupboards and drawers are located near the place where the supplies or equipment which they are to contain are to be used, and they will be even more convenient if they are so planned that their contents may be easily and quickly removed or replaced. In selecting the equipment only that which is most convenient and durable should be purchased. As in any well-regulated workshop, all the equipment necessary for the convenience of the worker should be supplied, but that equipment should be installed first of all which will be used most often.

Excellent biscuits are made with barley flour.

Lemon jelly is good served with sliced bananas.

A little olive oil taken at meals replaces bacon.

Rice boiled in milk makes a good breakfast cereal.

Prunes are more wholesome if stewed without sugar.

Good bread pudding is made with apples and brown bread.

Vegetables are necessary for keeping the body in health.

When running dates or figs through the meat chopper, add a few drops of lemon juice to prevent the fruit from clogging the chopper.

Rubber bands are inexpensive and are of great use in preparing lunches to fasten the waxed paper around sandwiches, cakes, fruits, etc.

Soft molasses cookies can be made with clarified bacon fat, and chicken fat is perfect for cakes.

Mussed pieces of tissue paper are excellent to clean mirrors. First rub the mirror with a damp cloth, then polish with the paper.

Scalloped potatoes with an onion in the seasoning make a very savory dish.

Milk, to keep properly, should not be warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Be sure to give the children whole milk.

Good dusters are washed often, dipped in kerosene and dried in the open air.

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TOO MANY SOUGHT TO EVADE SERVICE

APPEALS FROM THE LOCAL AND DISTRICT DRAFT BOARDS NUMBERED 25,000.

WEEDING OUT THE SLACKERS

Good Work in Washington by the Provost Marshal General's Office—Hope for Improvement in Delivery of Mail to Soldiers Abroad.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Twenty-five thousand appeals were made by men who sought exemption from the draft and had been refused by the local and district boards. Out of approximately 2,000,000 men in class 1 this may not seem so large a number. At the same time the desire of 25,000 young men to escape military service was rather disturbing to the war effort, particularly since upon examination many of the claims for exemption appeared to be frivolous or equivocal.

Army officers administering the law and dealing with applications for exemption, especially when they were backed by senators and representatives in congress, found considerable difficulty in adjusting the various situations in view of the fact that there were in Washington many thousands of electric chimney examination as employees of the government, while a large number of other young men within the draft age were seeking and securing commissions in the various noncombatant staff corps and were very numerous in their uniforms on the streets of Washington and in the departments.

There has been a decided change on this score within the last few weeks. The provost marshal general's office has been reaching into the departments and lifting out the clerks who were within the draft age and liable to service. Every department has been called upon to furnish the number and names of all men within the draft age. Another reform has been started by the secretary of war, which is the weeding out of staff officers in Washington who have been filling clerical positions. Of course this cannot be accomplished in its entirety, but it has been remarked during the past few weeks that many officers in uniform, with sentences in their hands, have been seen wandering their way to the Union station on the route to "somewhere" with the possibility of doing real military duty.

Many people in the United States hope that a recent announcement from the post office department will result in better mail service between the United States and the soldiers in France. During the several weeks in which complaints have been aired of the inadequate mail service, there has been a contention on the part of the post office department that the delays were due largely to the manner in which the war department was handling the mail. Even in his latest statement the postmaster general said the military authorities in France would not disclose to the postal officials the location or movement of troops in Europe, and consequently there has been a great deal of delay. By the new arrangement, however, it is expected the war department will take charge of the distribution of mail sent abroad and in that way letters and other matter to the soldiers will be very much expedited.

Political expediency and personal comfort figured largely in the pros and cons as to whether an additional revenue measure should be considered before the present session of congress adjourns. As to the politics of it, the Democratic leaders argued that to pass a revenue bill now would mean defeat of the Democratic party in the congressional elections, for the reason that everybody would be agitated over the proposed new taxes. There were a very few—and very sagacious politicians, too—who asserted it would be better to have the revenue bill out of the way and understood, rather than to have the unknown hanging over the whole people.

President Wilson has never been much impressed with the political effect of legislation which he considers necessary. Four years ago the condition of the revenues made it necessary to pass another revenue bill, for the reason that he called a war-revenue measure, and was given that name because the war in Europe was alleged to have been the main cause of the falling off of treasury receipts. Politicians in congress argued against passing any such bill before the elections, but President Wilson insisted that it was necessary and therefore the people would not be dissatisfied; and it may also be recalled that the Democrats won the elections in 1914.

The persons who are avoiding revenue legislation are greater than the political reasons. Members of congress do not want to stay in Washington any longer than they are obliged to. Their salaries and the salaries of their employees go along just the same whether congress is in session or not, and it is natural that they should prefer to be at home, mingling with their people, especially those members who are seeking re-election, rather than to stay in Washington, which is a mighty warm place during the months of June, July, August and September.

That which was once a sacred tradition and an unwritten law in the United States senate is now only a memory. The tradition was that a new senator should not take part in the debates until he had sat at the feet of the senators for at least one session. The tradition was shattered when 12 new senators entered the senate 25 years ago, and it has been put upon the scrap heap by the progressive movement which has introduced into the senate many men with a message and ideas on all subjects of public interest. And so the tradition is but a memory.

Old habits of the senate realized this fact when, within two or three weeks after taking the oath of office, Senator Leonard of Wisconsin took an active part in the discussion of the rivers and harbors bill, and even before that he had shown a determination to do his duty by objecting to various past measures of senators, which have usually passed without opposition on account of senatorial courtesy but which have a somewhat dubious reputation in the halls of legislation. What is an interesting fact, in connection with Leonard's activity, is that he has listened to by other senators and attention given to what he had to say.

It is a characteristic of nearly every session of the house of representatives that he desires to be absolutely right in his rulings, although he naturally desires to be on the side of his own party. But perhaps none of the predecessors of Speaker Clark was quite so anxious to be impartial and just as he is. Recently some point was being argued in the house which the speaker had decided, and as the debate went along Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts asked if the speaker had not ruled on this question.

"Yes," replied Champ; "but the chair is not so everlastingly stuck on his own ruling that he will not listen to somebody else."

Here is another sacrifice that the people of America have got to make, coming in the way of a statement from the forest service and referring to President Wilson's appeal to the Boy Scouts of America to help in the war by locating black walnut trees. The statement was made by a member of the forest service, who is needed for manufacturing airplane propellers and gunstocks, and then mentions the scarcity of black walnut in this country. Thirty to fifty years ago there was a great deal of black walnut in the country, but it was cut down and used for firewood and for the manufacture of furniture. A considerable amount of old black walnut furniture is still in existence. But the sacrifice which now is to be made is the loss of the fruit of the black walnut trees. There is no richer or more delicious nut meat than that which comes from the black walnut tree. Like all other good things, it is hard to get, but it is very fine when obtained. But as these trees are necessary for war purposes, they will have to go, along with many of the other luxuries which the people of the United States have enjoyed.

An Obstacle. You can make a big success from a small beginning, but it's mighty difficult to accomplish anything worth while in this big world if you start out with the big head.—Detroit Free Press.

MUCH IN LITTLE. A Japanese is the inventor of a street sprinkler that distributes water so as to form advertisements on smooth pavements.

Water valves 12 feet in diameter and so constructed that they will close automatically in event of a break in the pipe line, have been built for a hydroelectric plant in Utah.

A gold palladium alloy which makes an acceptable substitute for the more expensive platinum iridium alloy used in chemists' utensils has been developed by metallurgists in California.

A change in the style of English rifle bullets is said to be responsible for the increased price of aluminum. Previous to the war English bullets were round-nosed. Experimenting proved that a little aluminum cone at the end of the cartridge jacket afforded the proper balance.

A cattle trail is to be built in British Guiana by the government. It will lead from the Annai Savanna on the Rupununi river to the Yawakuri Savanna, a distance of 120 miles. Thousands of cattle will then be available for export. Colonization of interior districts will also be made easier.

Boat davits for seagoing vessels that an Alabama man has invented resembles long cranes that lower boats into the sea at a safe distance from a vessel or from one listed to the opposite side.

Millions of tons of coal actually in sight have been found by American experts investigating the fields of southern China.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MASSACRE THE MITES



In This Kind of Yard the Ground Is Likely to Become So Hard That There Will Be No Available Dust Bath for the Hens, Unless Artificially Provided.

VERMIN CONSUME MUCH GOOD FOOD

Comparatively Simple Measures Will Keep Flock Free From Lice and Mites.

DUST BATH OF IMPORTANCE

Fresh Air, Sunlight and Frequent Cleaning Will Assist Materially in Keeping Parasites Away—Treat Hens Individually.

The back-yard poultry keeper in common with others must bear in mind the fact that chickens will not give adequate returns in eggs or growth if they are permitted to be infested with lice and mites. Probability of such infestation is largely eliminated by providing in the poultry house adequate air space, lighting, ventilation, and frequent cleaning. These things, however, cannot be wholly relied upon to prevent either lice or mites.

A readily available dust bath, more than any other single thing, perhaps, enables the chickens themselves to get rid of lice and mites. If such a place is not available in the yard, a box large enough for hens to get into should be provided in the house and a quantity of dust, such as ordinary road dust or fine dirt, placed in it to allow the hens a place to dust themselves.

To rid the hens of lice, each one can be treated by placing small pinches of sodium fluoride, a material which can be obtained at most large drug stores, among the feathers next to the skin—one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one at the base of the tail, one at either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing when spread. Another method is to use a small quantity of blue ointment, a place about as large as a pea on the skin one inch below the vent. If mercurial ointment is used instead of blue ointment, it should be diluted with an equal quantity of vasoline. Any of these methods will be found very effective in ridding the hens of lice and should be employed whenever the lice become troublesome. Two or three applications a year usually prove sufficient.

Mites Most Harmful. Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night they come out and get upon the fowls. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become plentiful—as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health and consequently her ability to lay eggs. They may be eradicated by a few thorough applications of kerosene or some of the coal-tar products which are sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house. The commercial coal-tar products are more expensive, but retain their killing power longer, and they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of the crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all of the cracks and crevices, giving especial attention to the roosts, dropping-boards, and nests, and the treatment should be repeated two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days.

Co-operation in Egg Saving. The United States department of agriculture is promoting a plan for co-operation for the common good between producers and consumers in the matter of keeping summer-laid eggs for winter use. The plan is to have, as nearly as possible, every farmer and poultry keeper in the United States preserve, for home use only, one case—30 dozen—of eggs, and to sell one case to a nearby consumer to preserve. This plan, when put in operation, the department believes, will produce three beneficial results. First, it will con-

serve supplies. Second, it will equalize prices. The water-glass method of preservation is recommended, or, where water glass cannot be obtained, the lime-water method. You can secure full information about the plan from your state agricultural college or from the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GAS FRITZ IN HENHOUSE. You were appealed to, for the sake of your country's needs, to grow more poultry. You have grown more poultry. Now, the object in having more poultry grown was not to furnish more feed for lice and mites.

If you allow the vermin to flourish, they will consume not only the chickens, but also the soldiers overseas, but they will shut off the egg supply. Hens infested with lice and mites will not produce eggs in summer.

Getting rid of the pests is a fairly simple matter. Lime around house and yard, a dust bath for the hens, plenty of sunlight and air, a little chemical treatment for any hens that may have become infested—that's all.

Dredging? Well, while you are sleeping time around or putting pinches of powder into the feathers of a hen, just play like you are gassing Germans. It amounts to that, in the long run.

The United States department of agriculture will furnish detailed information as to how to do it.

Study to Serve. Poultry keeping, although a comparatively simple undertaking, is successful in direct proportion to the study and labor which are expended upon it. There is an abundance of good material on the subject, but "Back-Yard Poultry Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin 889), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. It tells how to overcome the objections to keeping poultry in the city, what kinds of fowls to keep, the size of the flock computed according to the size of the back yard, gives definite instructions as to the best kinds of chicken houses to build, with bill of materials for same, directions as to feeding the fowls, hatching and raising chicks, prevention of diseases and pests, and many other matters essential to the success of the undertaking. Another helpful bulletin of a general character is "Hints to Poultry Raisers" (Farmers' Bulletin 628). This gives a great deal of useful and authoritative information within a very small compass.

House and Nests. If a better grade of housing is desired than that afforded by piano boxes and packing cases, full directions may be obtained from "Poultry House Construction" (Farmers' Bulletin 674). If one desires to keep records of the egg production of the individual hens, trap nests are a great convenience. These nests are so arranged that the hen is confined after entering until released by an attendant. Full directions for making them are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 682, entitled "A Simple Trap Nest for Poultry."

Choice of a Variety. Successful poultrymen agree that the male at the head of the flock should always be pure bred, even if the whole flock is mixed. Certain breeds are best for egg production, and certain others for meat production, while still another class contains the general-purpose breeds. These classes are carefully described and illustrated in two bulletins of the department of agriculture, "Standard Varieties of Chickens" (Farmers' Bulletin 890 and 898).

Guineas are marketed late in the summer, when they weigh from 1 to 1½ pounds at about two and a half months of age, and also throughout the fall, when the demand is for heavier birds.

As far as possible, the interior fixtures of a poultry house, such as roosts, nests, dust boxes, drinking fountains, feed troughs and grit boxes should be so constructed as to permit them to be readily removed and cleaned.

Don't feed anything until chicks are over 48 hours old. Give some clean sand and finely granulated charcoal to start digestive juices. Let the first drink be sour milk or buttermilk.

To rid poultry houses of mites, the best scheme is prevention. Clean the houses thoroughly and keep them clean.

Chicks must be fed often. Feed must be rich in protein and mineral matter. Don't overfeed. Grit and shell are needed from the start.

The general-purpose breeds of poultry are best for the backyard flock. They will supply both eggs and meat. They are usually good sitters and good mothers.

Late hatched chicks are usually hit hard by careless feeding of mash of any kind. This is caused by warm weather souring the pans and the leftover feed.

Do not expect too many chicks from the eggs that you buy. If you hatch out 50 per cent of the eggs, it is a good hatch; if 75 per cent, an extra good hatch.

Care must be taken to avoid chill and damp for the goslings, also to prevent sunstroke.

The feed for the growing chicks will cause not a little careful figuring this year.

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Of Interest to the Housewife

Scalloped potatoes with an onion in the seasoning make a very savory dish.

Milk, to keep properly, should not be warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Be sure to give the children whole milk.

Good dusters are washed often, dipped in kerosene and dried in the open air.

Soft molasses cookies can be made with clarified bacon fat, and chicken fat is perfect for cakes.

Mussed pieces of tissue paper are excellent to clean mirrors. First rub the mirror with a damp cloth, then polish with the paper.

Excellent biscuits are made with barley flour.

Lemon jelly is good served with sliced bananas.

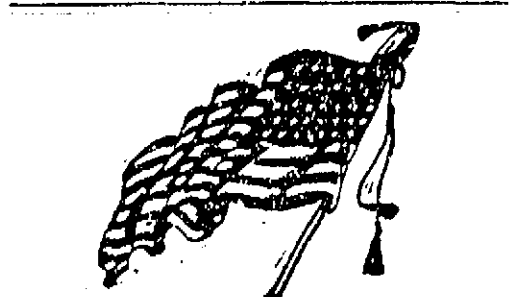
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This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.



"Our country, in her intercourse with foreign nations, may also always be in the right; but our country right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

PLAN WILL PROVE GOOD FOR MANUFACTURERS

Elsewhere in the columns of this paper will be found the call for a convention of representatives of the manufacturing industries of Wood and Portage counties which will be held in the city of Marshfield, Friday, June 21st at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. August H. Vogel of Milwaukee has been appointed Chairman of the Regional Industrial Council of Wisconsin except the extreme northern counties and Mr. W. H. Rindels, Pres. of the Toolless Lumber and Veneer Association has been put in charge of the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Vogel has divided the state into districts and has appointed representatives from each of these districts to compose the state organization. The Wisconsin district is one of twenty such districts established throughout the United States and is not solely by the resource and conversion section of the War Industries Board, which will have absolute control of all the manufacturing resources of the country. It is not solely by the resource and conversion section of the War Industries Board, which will have absolute control of all the manufacturing resources of the country. It is not solely by the resource and conversion section of the War Industries Board, which will have absolute control of all the manufacturing resources of the country.

Mr. Vogel admits that the state quarters in Milwaukee where a permanent secretary will be employed to handle the industrial inventory asked for by the war industries board to handle proposals, draw lists of the state's resources, at Washington there will be a permanent bureau representing the state with a secretary who will look after Wisconsin's interests at that end of the line. Mr. Vogel states that the great object of the new organization is to put an end to the present centralization of government contracts in the east already so congested that housing, labor and transportation conditions are in a deplorable state. It is a generally recognized fact that this could not continue and that there must be a wider distribution and a better allotment of contracts.

HANG ON TO BONDS

Secretary McAtee has telegraphed A. R. Rogers, Ninth District Director of the United Liberty Loan, to make appeal that Liberty Loan bonds be not traded for merchandise or for securities of private corporations.

It has come to the attention of the secretary of treasury, so he has advised Mr. Rogers that a number of instances the good, sound government bonds have been traded for some very doubtful securities. "But aside from warning people not to trade their government bonds for securities of no doubtful value I wish to appeal to bond holders in general not to trade their bonds for anything, either for good securities or for doubtful securities," says Mr. McAtee. "He does not want to defeat in a considerable measure the purpose of the Liberty Loan."

"I am informed that many merchants have advertised that they would trade Liberty bonds for any of the three issues in exchange for merchandise. I do not think that these merchants have intended to interfere with the purpose of the Liberty Loan in any way."

But we have sought to have these bonds purchased for permanent investment out of past or future savings, such savings thereby effecting conservation of both labor and materials. To exchange these bonds for merchandise or services is to thwart the conservation feature of the Liberty Loan campaign. "The indispensability of exchanging government bonds for doubtful securities needs no argument. But they should not be exchanged for securities of any kind. Practically all the substantial and representative investment houses have unhesitatingly aided in the Liberty Loan campaign and it is inconceivable that after the magnificent work of distributing government bonds any effort should be made to substitute other securities."

There is no discrimination of any kind between the United States and non-native born or naturalized citizens in the American Army, excepting that the former can not hold commissions. In all other respects—care, attention, privileges, etc.—they are all on the same footing.

ERECTORS SET UP MEN

Operators for boring-mill-lathes-planers

Handy Men

also unskilled men for various factory jobs. Now is your chance to learn a trade while making good money under fine working conditions. Write us and find out about these jobs.

General Electric Company
Erie, Penn.

wireless ground telephone, generators for all this heating and lighting system, operating instruments and light motors, navigation light and Very signal pistol. Thirty-two complete were loaded last week for shipment "over there." By July 31 we shall have had our one thousand and first machine out of the country. Production will then be \$800,000.00 and have nothing to show, stamp out the lie.

We, having at present 15 flying fields, costing \$3,000,000.00, for the purpose of equipping airplanes, is no good and that the attempt to manufacture it has ended in a fizzle. It might be all right to read some of the remarks recently made by C. D. Schoonmaker, who is chief engineer of the Dayton-Wright company, who probably knows more about the situation, or as much, as any man in the country. At a meeting held in that city recently Mr. Schoonmaker had the following to say about the matter:

Mr. Schoonmaker recently in the talk of the men you meet and the articles you read in the press about the work of the Aircraft Board, which may be briefly summarized as follows: "The Liberty motor is a failure, a vast sum of money has been wasted, the aircraft program is a fizzle, and we have one airplane on the other side."

"When we entered the war we had no airplane motors, no battle-plane motors, we were adopting for us types successful over there. We had nothing to base our hopes on; whatever we built must be built out of the air, so to speak."

"Machines had to be built in large quantities. We decided to take the motors apart and put out their construction in parts. The assembling of these fabricated parts would then be comparatively easy. Such a motor would prove to be as good as one built up all the way. We had therefore to go to the other side for our information."

"The English were building an airplane motor. Weight was a big item. This motor had no water jackets, no radiator. An air-cooled motor, it was soon learned, had a greater gas and oil consumption, and therefore the water-cooled type was the higher of the two. We decided to build the water-cooled type. Our airplanes must be built to carry arms and machine guns as well as to shoot down the enemy."

"There were two schools—the Allied and the German. The airplane must be considered as a vehicle, and there were four speeds to be considered."

Mr. Schoonmaker facetiously referred to a friend of his who once said, upon hearing these four speeds discussed, "That's the first time I ever knew an airplane carried gear box."

"They do not have a gear-box. The four speeds referred to are speeds of action: How fast can they travel? What is their climbing speed? What is their diving speed? How fast can they descend? The airplane could be expected to embody a maximum of all four. The Germans have excelled in the high dive, the Allies in the high climb. They are exactly opposite. The high climbing machine is slow, heavy, and has horse-power, while the high diving is low in pounds and head-on resistance."

Evolution of the Motor Used
"Our type of motor is the V-type, following that of the German. But we had no model, no design, nothing to start with. Two men—one from the Pacific Coast who knew more about air motors probably than any one in the country and the other from the East, who had been in the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., in a room with nothing but hotel paper and pen, pencils and ink, had no drafting instrument, nothing but two men in five days had produced crude working drawings of a motor, and the next day experts came down from Detroit from the aircraft plant to make accurate drawings, and two days later this motor was on exhibition in Washington. Its cylinder has a 6-inch bore and a 7-inch stroke. The present 12-cylinder Liberty motor was planned to develop 475 horse-power and weigh 775 pounds; it has actually shown 435 horse-power and weighs exactly 790 pounds."

"Henry Ford is making the cylinder 6-inch bore and 7-inch stroke. The cylinder walls vary from 3.64 inch to 3.32 inch in thickness, and he conceived the idea of making them out of tube, cut at an angle of 60 degrees, turned around, bumped together, and the four halves were being touched, and they fit to a hair. There is one weak spot only in the head; that is where the welded parts all but meet, leaving a tiny hole. But that hole comes exactly in the center of the spot that is next bored out for the valve cages, for the valves are in the head."

"The Lincoln Motor Company has been organized to make the other motor parts. This is the Cadillac Company. These three companies—the Lincoln Company, the Ford Company, and the Packard Company—are making 3,000 of these Liberty motors per month. About 1,400 have been completed, and today over 75 per cent of these have been in the air and are absolutely perfect."

Five Types of Planes

"There are five types of planes: The scout, the battle-plane (sometimes known as a day-bombing machine), the photographic machine, the artillery observer, and the night bomber, built to carry a heavy load of ammunition—the 5-ton truck of the air. The trend of production and use has been away from the scout toward the battle-plane or two-place fighting machine, the three latter types not being produced."

"We should know these facts, in order to stand up to the lies that are being told. Tell the truth—the whole truth and the entire story accurately as it is. As to production of planes, we are ninety days behind a schedule, but it is a theoretical schedule, made up over the heads of nobody knew conditions. We had no fighting planes when we entered the war. As to the actual success of the Liberty motor: There is nothing wrong."

Here in Dayton we have had only one material motor failure. Statements have appeared in the English press, attributed to the Aircraft Board of the English Army, to the effect that the designing and building of the Liberty motor is the one great feat of our war production."

Have Speed of 1800 R. P. M.

"The propellers have a speed of 1800 R. P. M. The machine guns must shoot about twice as fast as the blades as they whirl around past the muzzle of the gun. The guns are synchronized and tested, so as not to shoot the propellers off. To test this accuracy in firing, a large disk was arranged with the propellers, so as to show where each bullet struck. Instead of a long line of various bullet holes, as you might suppose, the track of those bullets was a line only eight inches long. And 25,000 shots were fired and the ammunition used in the tests was all rejected stuff at that."

Equipment of Each Plane

"It is interesting to record what each battle-plane will carry in the way of equipment. Each plane carries guns of the Marlin type, two Lewis guns and ammunition, bombs, radio outfit, automatic photographic apparatus, intercommunicating telephone, electrically heated clothing."

WANTED!

6-2nd Hand Binders, either in trade or will pay cash.

We have a few new Binders that we can sell for \$175.00 on easy payments of \$170 cash.

Mowers, Grain Cradles, Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Scythes, Hand Rakes, Forks, etc., all at money saving prices.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Hardware Basement.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

SARATOGA

The young people from here gave their home talent play at the town hall of Grand Rapids Saturday evening. There was a large attendance and the proceeds were given to the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Rosley of Grand Rapids visited with Mrs. C. Delitz one day last week. Miss Andah of Marshfield visited a few days at the George Knutson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Peterson and Mrs. Dietz took in the graduating exercises in Grand Rapids last week. Miss Andah of Marshfield visited a few days at the George Knutson home.

Lloyd Knutson of Grand Rapids was a visitor at the P. Knutson home one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jacobson and children of Grand Rapids visited at the Peter Knutson home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson and Mrs. Kippel spent Sunday evening at Kellner with the C. E. Hjerstedt family.

Mrs. K. F. Knutson has returned home after spending two months with her daughter at Milwaukee. Helen Gluck returned home from Milwaukee last Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peterson visited with relatives at Rudolph last Sunday. Miss Rosie Jensen departed for Milwaukee Wednesday.

FIVE MILE CREEK

Mrs. F. Leach of Milwaukee is here visiting her parents and friends. Helen Pokorny was one of the graduates of the Grand Rapids school at the R. Hanneman home one day last week.

P. Pokorny of Chicago was up visiting his folks last week. Mrs. Hanna Hansen visited with Mrs. I. Schultz one afternoon last week.

Misses Mae Odell and Louise and Helga Hansen attended the graduating exercises in town last week. They have been as busy as a bee in the Grand Rapids Saturday.

Misses Ida Krutz and Ella Seger visited Annie Hansen Sunday afternoon. Miss Annie Hansen was seen out riding with Miss Charlotte Reiman Monday afternoon and were callers at the Robt. Hanneman home.

MEEHAN

A nice crowd attended church here last Sunday and service will be given again the 1st Sunday in July. The Rev. Mr. Mellicke will take his long needed rest and vacation. If he has not returned for the services in August he will see that we have someone in his place.

The young people here were Grand Rapids shoppers one day last week. The Saratoga young people gave their home talent play and program at the Kellner town hall last Saturday evening. Twelve villagers were present at the home of Mrs. Y. M. C. A. A small crowd attended the performance. The young people were all there in the early evening and had supper. Also to see that everything was in readiness.

Miss Rose Jensen has gone to Milwaukee for a few days visit, from there she will travel to Chicago where she expects to take up her work of a telephone operator for the summer. We all wish her good luck and success. We all shall miss her very much here.

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KELLNER

Mr. and Mrs. W. Atkinson of Strongsville spent a day last week at the O. C. Ely home. August Cook returned from a few weeks visit at Milwaukee. Miss Lydia Rathke visited last week at Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eberhardt and children of Clintonville attended here and spent Sunday with relatives. Saturday, at 2 o'clock at the Lutheran church occurred the wedding of Ida Seger and Frank Knutson. The ceremony was attended by Miss Anna Rickman and Albert Seger. After the ceremony a few relatives were entertained at the home of the bride's parents. The young couple expect to make their home in Minnesota.

Miss Pauline Rathke is visiting a Granato a few days. Mrs. John Guthrie and children of Green Bay is visiting at the Munroe home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Worden returned home from Starks Tuesday. The play given by the young people of Saratoga was very good and drew a large crowd last Saturday evening.

Mr. Kennedy and son of DeKalb, were business callers here in Kellner the fore part of the past week. Mrs. A. Busch who was quite sick is somewhat improved.

A large crowd was out Tuesday night to the ice cream social. L. Nash and Mrs. L. P. Witter of Grand Rapids gave us very interesting talks.

RUDOLPH

Mothers of the town of Rudolph are requested to bring their children of 6 years and under to the Rudolph school house to be weighed and measured. Miss Mary Carroll, county nurse will be present to assist at the same time. Miss Carroll will give a lecture on the importance of which all the women of the vicinity are invited by order of Council of Defense.

The Red Cross society here has purchased a new sewing machine and have fitted up a large hall as a place to meet and do sewing and every lady is invited to come as often as possible every Wednesday P. M.

Hazel Bode of Mukwonago is visiting relatives here. Anna Hjerstedt spent the week end with friends in Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Agst spent Sunday in Mosinee.

Lillian Larson was calling on friends here Monday afternoon and left on the evening train for Mosinee after spending the week end with her parents in Sigel.

Among those who were here who attended the Holstein Association picnic near Marshfield were: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Imig and daughter, Louise, and Mr. and Mrs. John Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Abbott and family, Will Pittz and family, Gladys Ratelle spent Sunday and Monday in Merrill with her friend, Irene Golan.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Leiza Rayome that their son, Lester, has arrived safely "over there."

Pearl Clark spent several days in Merrill with her friend, Irene Golan. Pearl is expected home Wednesday noon and will leave on the night train for Ladysmith to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Lola Whitmore.

Lois Akey of Merrill is spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. A. Clark.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.

CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD, Surgeon
DR. W. E. LEAPER, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, Heart and Lungs
DR. R. L. CONWELL, Diseases of Children, Skin, Kidneys and Bladder
DR. J. J. ROBB, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Glasses Fitted
DR. W. H. BARTRAN, Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines
E. WHITE, X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

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E. WHITE, X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

You Can Assist

By carrying your account with a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, you assist in perfecting our nation's banking organization and enjoy the benefit of its protection.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Miss Florence K. Durkee leaves on Wednesday for Stevens Point where she will take the summer week in the Normal there.

Viola and Irene Gilmore went to Chicago for the summer on Wednesday. Marie Richardson left for Oconto on Friday.

Miss Grace Wendt left Saturday for her home at Ashland. She will teach at Rockwell City, Iowa, next year. She made many friends in Sherry during her stay here.

Miss Emma Sargis has been visiting at the Harry Thomas home since school closed. Donald Whitney came home from the hospital at Grand Rapids last Thursday. Miss Jean accompanied him but returned on Monday of this week to attend the institute.

Mr. Bancroft is visiting at the Henry Whitney home. Glenn Bennett visited at the P. M. Parks home for the week end. Mr. A. Smith attended the Wood County Sunday school convention at Marshfield on Monday.

Miss Madeline Wilken returned to the parental home from LaCrosse where she was attending school last week and on Friday the young Wilken came home from Cranston where she has been visiting since school closed.

Ed. Weinfurter went to Grand Rapids on Tuesday, but before he went he had made 48 "cheeses" and there was not much of a cheese day after all.

TANGELO, A NEW FRUIT PRODUCED

A new type of fruit, which has been named tangelo, has been produced by the Bureau of Plant Industry through a cross between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo. As a class the tangelos resemble round oranges more than either of their parents and are exceedingly variable. Two well recognized varieties have been thoroughly tested and have been distributed to co-operators for further trial. The tangelos are little acidic and resemble a tender and good-flavored orange more than a grapefruit or tangerine.

Many Uses for Palmyra Palm.

There are said to be about 800 uses for the palmyra palm, which grows throughout tropical India.

Grand Rapids Man Saves Wife in Nick of Time

"My wife was unable to eat even the lightest food and she fell away to a living skeleton. She could not even keep doctor's medicine on her stomach and was tortured with pain. On the recommendation of a friend I bought a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she ate all right now and has gained forty pounds." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the cause of the trouble and restores the system. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the cause of the trouble and restores the system. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the cause of the trouble and restores the system.

Pay Safe-Play Safe

When a dispute over past payments comes up—the person who pays by check presents his arguments. —The person who pays-by-check presents his Receipt.

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Wisconsin, Wood County in Circuit Court, do hereby give notice that the following property, to-wit: William J. Gaffney and Mary V. Gaffney, Plaintiff, vs. John R. Moseley, Defendant, will be sold at the front and north door of the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids on the 22nd day of July, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and personal property directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW 1/4 SE 1/4) of Section 36 (NW 1/4 SE 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter (NW 1/4 SE 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter of the Township of Grand Rapids, County of Wood, State of Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less, according to the survey.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1918.
D. D. CONWAY, Sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin.
D. D. CONWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Summons

State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court, for Wood County.
Emil Nylund, Plaintiff, vs. C. E. Hewitt and Lydia S. Hewitt, his wife, Defendants.
The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants and each of them:—

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the claim of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served you.

W. J. Conway, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Bank for Home Advancement

When a dispute over past payments comes up—the person who pays by check presents his arguments. —The person who pays-by-check presents his Receipt.

And the Receipt is simply the check he wrote out—on it is the other man's signature and the Bank's stamp "cancelled." The law recognizes this as legal and final. The way to play safe is to PAY safe, through starting today a Bank of Grand Rapids Checking Account.

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side.

Unsung Heroes of Battle Lines

Daring American Linemen, Fresh from Civil Life, Maintain Communications Under Fire

THE two great means of communication on the modern battle field, the means by which general headquarters keeps in touch with every sector of the line and by which the perfect co-ordination of all branches of the service is possible are the airplane and the telephone.

The romantic appeal of the aviation service, the stirring stories of high adventure that have come out of the war have made the work of the linemen, the supervisors of cavalry as the eyes of the commander, familiar to the people at home. On the ground charging infantrymen and roaring cannon capture the imagination. But the heroic labors of men who keep open the telephone and telegraph lines which make co-ordination of infantry and artillery possible are almost unknown outside the service. Save, for instance, when one reads of a medal bestowed on a line repairman for manfully and courageously repairing a broken line under fire, for these heroes and their labors are like great.

They go over the top with the troops, snaking their poles, cooly stringing lines behind the advancing first line so that the gun crews may be kept informed of the advance or told to concentrate their fire on a particularly obnoxious machine gun, says a writer in the New York Sun magazine section. They clamber out of dugouts into the shush and the freezing wind of a winter night to feed their wire along a broken wire, sometimes over the shell-torn open ground behind the trenches until they find the break, then sitting in low water under fire they repair it as carefully and skillfully as if they were at work in the shop at home. It often takes three or four men to repair one of these breaks; the first man sent out may never come back.

Repaired at all costs the wire must be, and danger does not excuse a slipshod bit of work. For the signal system of the army is what the nervous system is to the human body.

Without it the modern army covering 100 miles of front cannot see, feel or move. The army commander wishing to move a portion of his line 50 miles away or to change the rapidity of his artillery fire or to receive information of enemy movements is as helpless without the slender threads of copper as he would be if he wished to move his right arm and found the nerves paralyzed.

"There are still people of intelligence who think that the transmission of military thought is summed up in the use of the notebook, the orderly and his horse," writes Brig. Gen. George D. Serrin. "But these are passing, and the trained soldier and the educated volunteer understand the vital importance of information."

"Hence the necessity for a signal corps or its equivalent, for without its aid modern armies can no more be controlled than can great railway systems; the commander in the field remains blind and deaf to the results of his orders, and incapable of maintaining touch with conditions and out of reach of his superiors or those under his authority upon whom he depends for the execution of his plans. The battle hangs in the balance, the nerves are broken."

"This is the main factor in war; to arrive first with the greatest number of men and with the clearest understanding of the situation is to succeed. The last, and often the first, of these conditions depends upon the lines of information of the army."

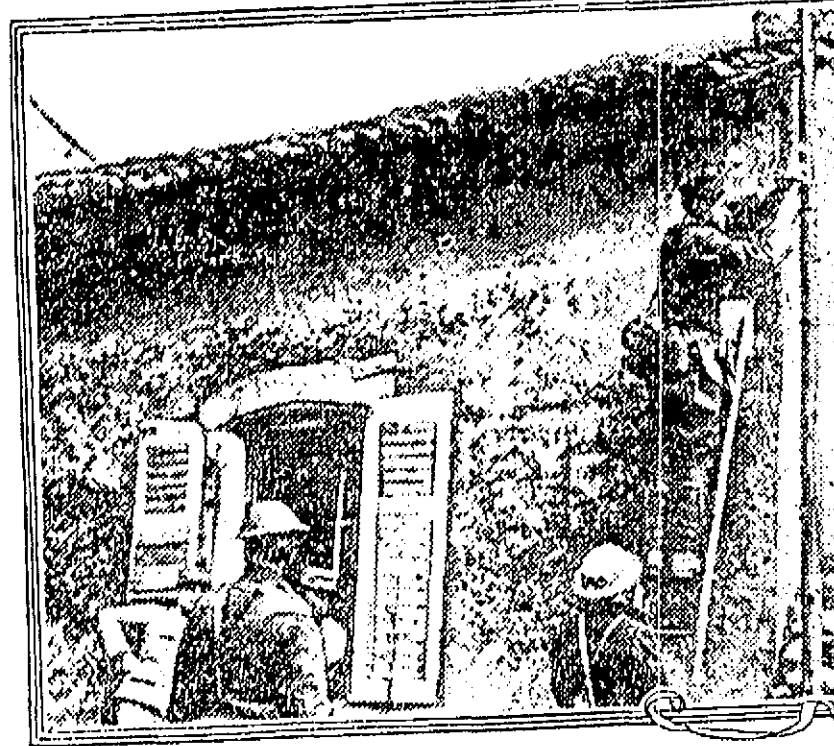
And these lines in turn depend upon the obscure but daring work of the repairman, the grimy, mucky, hard-bitten mechanic who crawls on his belly through shell fire and danger to mend the stoutest heart and connects the break between the commander and the point he wishes to reach.

Somewhat for only short intervals, and the center of the line has been made possible in France a system of wire communication that is a marvel of efficiency. Indeed so perfect is it that London and Paris are in direct communication with general headquarters on the British front, which in turn is in touch with every division and brigade staff on the line. A wire could be put straight through so that Lloyd George if he wished could hear the bursting of high explosives and shrapnel on the Aisne front.

This tremendous use of the telephone and telegraph in war is partly the result of the invention arising from the American application of electrical communication on a large scale in the Spanish war. The signal corps as it now exists is a comparatively recent evolution.

In the American army the line first arose in the mind of a young army surgeon, Albert James Myer. The office of signal officer of the army was created in June, 1860, the first of its kind, and Myer was appointed. He was at once sent with an expedition against Navajo Indians in New Mexico, and his crude apparatus at once demonstrated its worth.

When the Civil war began he was ordered East and opened a wire school for signallers, and in that was the definite beginning of the present signal corps. Wires were carried on horse or muleback then, the instruments were imperfect and telegraphic communication was a rare and precious thing. The service took on tremendous importance in the Spanish war and followed the troops through Cuba and the Philippines, and in China was the only



AMERICAN LINEMEN STRINGING WIRES BEHIND LINES

means of communication for a week between Peking and the rest of the world.

But the tasks that confronted our signal men in these wars were play compared to the work that is being done every day on the western front. Our signal men there have an area to cover about the size of Pennsylvania and they have gone at it with a vigor and efficiency that spell volumes for the superiority of Americans in this particular line of work.

The hardy linemen who have strung lines and repaired breaks on the Western plains or battled with great floods and storms in the Rocky mountains have taken to this new work with a zest which is inspiring. On the foundation of the French system they are building a signal system that will be a model of its kind.

Up to within four miles of the front construction is not different from what it is here at home. The wires are strung on poles and most of the poles have been planted by the French. But when they go inside the shell-torn section that stretches at least four miles from the front wires have to be protected by being buried from six to eight feet deep, so that only a direct hit by a large shell will disturb them.

Within half a mile of the front not even this protection is sufficient, as the shells churn and churn the ground. Therefore all wires in this zone are duplicated and are strung along both sides of the trenches. Sometimes a trench wall is covered with wires.

In the battalion headquarters signal office, where the hundreds of wires from the trenches and observation posts center and where the receivers hum with the constant stream of a world under their feet, plain Bill Smith occupies a corner rolling a cigarette and occupied in his own particular thoughts. It is a dugout, this headquarters, and the air is vile, but Bill got used to that long ago.

"The wire to a battery is down," Smith's superior officer says, turning to him.

"All right, sir," is the answer. And Bill climbs out of the dugout, repair kit over his arm and a hat on his head.

In the trench he finds the wire that is broken and begins to follow it along. It is not work in the trench, shells are dropping thickly, but Smith doesn't mind—much. He follows the wire down a communication trench and then after a long time out into the open, where he has to crawl along looking for the hole that will mark the place where the line has been broken.

He gets nearly there when a shell lands near him and he is sent back to the dugout. When he comes back, after a time, back in the dugout, another repairman is sent out and perhaps he is luckier than Bill and finds the break.

Then he has to sit down in the shell crater, the splash of bursting shells so close that sometimes he is half buried in dirt, calmly making the connection that will enable the observation officer up front to get in touch with his battery again. If he gets back to the dugout he will be sent out again and yet again if the bombardment is heavy, and often for days and nights at a time these men are under fire, snatching a nap now and then in the dugout between breaks. But they keep the lines open.

In an attack the signal men go over the top with the infantry, generally with the second wave, in charge of the observing officer. They make for a point where they can establish an observation post, and as they pass on and through the enemy's barrage they unroll their line and one of them carries a field telephone, through which they somehow manage in the din of battle to make themselves heard.

That telephone is like a battle flag, and many a man goes down with it, only to have it picked up and carried forward by another of these non-combatant troops. Their business is only to serve, not to fight, and they do it with a cool during which is not surpassed in any branch of the service.

They are in the forefront of every advance and in the retreat are sometimes the last to leave the

front line, where they stick to the end of their wires under terrific shell fire until ordered to re-join their commands if they can get through alive.

"An experience of this kind happened to me a short time ago in a lonely chateau of the Ypres-Meuse road," an English officer wrote home. "The chateau was the center of a perfect web of German shrapnel for nearly a week, until it became almost untenable and was abandoned by the headquarters staff."

"The general gave instructions that a telegraphist was to remain behind to transmit important messages from the brigades, and I was left in charge of the instruments in this shell-swept chateau for a day and a night."

"On the second day the Germans broke through our trenches and the wires were cut by the shell fire. I was given orders to evacuate the building and snash up my instruments. These I saved by burying in a shellproof trench, and then I had to escape between our own fire and that of the enemy's across a field under a terrible tornado of shrapnel."

"On the early morning of the same day one of our cable detachments was cut up and another captured by the Germans, only to be retaken by our supporters and drivers after a desperate and glorious fight."

"The linemen also have regular patrols, stretches of line which have to be constantly examined not only for breaks but also to make sure that they have not been tapped by enemy spies in such a way that every bit of information sent over them finds its way to the Germans. In the Alsace once, where the hill country offered good cover to spies, the wires were constantly being tapped."

One day a lineman passing along the road noticed a lot of cable lying at one side. He started to coil it up and found that a piece of wire had been tied to the main line. When he traced it he found that it ran to a haystack. He went on, tapped the line and sent in word to headquarters and an armed escort found a spy hidden in the hay with several days' supply of food.

They are auto-critics in their way, these wire repairmen, and no one is permitted to interfere with the swift execution of their work. Word coming over the line that the wire to a battery was repaired is often the sweetest sound in the world to an observation officer up front, even if it comes in a rough brogue which French weather has not improved.

So when anybody else breaks in on the line and interferes with the repairman he gets rolled, especially if he has been sitting for several hours in a shell hole with an icy rain dripping down his back. An English officer told of what happened to a general who broke in once.

"A general came in the hut and told me 'I rang up the telephone just now and said, "Give me the brigade, please," but some one with a loud voice replied deliberately and distinctly: "Get off the blinking line." I got off remarking that as soon as convenient I should like to speak. I apologized and explained that the line had been down and was being repaired. He went off with a merry twinkle in his eye."

As the number of men in the American army abroad grows with the weeks, the number of linemen, those who make possible all that the artillery and infantry together accomplish, will steadily increase until they are a small army in themselves. And probably it will not be long before an announcement will be made that some plain Bill Smith, wire repairman, has been given a medal for bravery under fire, which attracted attention even among the hundreds of brave acts which these men perform every day.

negro just what was expected of him when he met an officer. After he got through his trade, the negro said: "Why, boss, if I had known you was going to get so mad, I wouldn't have spoke to you at all."

'TWOULD HAVE KILLED A HUN.

The company was on a hike. One private who possessed a sense of humor could not resist joking. "Cut out that joking in ranks," ordered the sergeant for the third time.

"But, sir, this is a rank joke," retorted the source of amusement.

NATURAL DEDUCTION.

Mrs. Much—What dreadful language your parrot uses!

Mrs. Nothing—Yes, my husband bought the bird one day and brought it home in his car, and I have always suspected that he had engine trouble on that trip.—Billstons.

Blasted Hopes.

Miss Pusse (archly)—How long do you think a man ought to know a girl before proposing?

Intended victim—All his life.—Boston Evening Transcript.

HARMONY NEEDED IN DECORATION

Violent Contrasts in Different Rooms Should Be Avoided.

DOMINANT COLOR DESIRABLE

It is Also Important That Floor Coverings and Hangings Should Not Clash With Walls and Woodwork.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Home is a place to rest, and everything about it should be conducive to repose. Finishing the interior, therefore, is not so much a problem of decoration as of knowledge of color and its effect upon the nerves and life. It is the expression of the taste and life of the occupants, and should express "honesty, self-control, dignity, common sense and good taste," as well as be sanitary, economical and artistic.

Some will prefer one color, others another; but some things are accepted in all decoration, however simple it may be. The hall, drawing-room and living room are naturally the rooms to which attention is first given, and at all times, past and present—the soft, dull colors—light yellows, greens, blues and browns—have been favored for these portions of the house. For bedrooms and the apartments in which young women take delight, light, delicate colors are chosen. On the other hand, for the dining room, library and

more formal apartments of special interest to men, the stronger, richer colors—dark reds, greens, blues and browns—have been used.

The amount of light and the size of the room are important factors in determining the color of the wall and woodwork. The greater the light, the darker the color that may be used, though very dark colors should always be avoided. Warm colors, including cream, buff, tan, golden brown, reddish brown, etc., are best for rooms where the light is from the north, while rooms with a southerly exposure are best in the cooler colors—grayish, bluish and greenish tones, cool tans, neutral browns, etc.

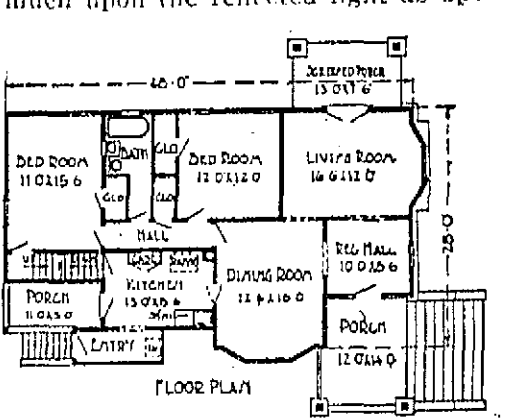
Tinted Walls for Small Rooms. Good taste, as well as reason, suggests that in our modern building, plain, white or light-colored walls are best. The large, figured wall papers are wrong for such a house. A room with low ceiling should have the wall color to the corner. Rooms with high ceilings may have the "drop ceiling."

The effect of any room depends as much upon the reflected light as upon the color of the walls.

Importance of Good Roads. Roads rule the world—not kings nor congresses, nor courts nor constables, not ships nor soldiers. The road is the only royal line in a democracy, the only legislature that never changes, the only court that never sleeps, the exodus from stagnation in any society, the call from savagery in any tribe, the highest priest of prosperity, the road is the empire in every way, and when after the war the new map is made, the road simply pushes on its great campaign of help, hope, brotherhood, efficiency and peace.

Venezuela Sparingly Populated.

The area of the republic of Venezuela is 1,020,400 square kilometers (393,976 square miles) and the estimated population on December 31, 1910, 2,824,934. This population is centered in the coastal and mountain districts. The states of Apure and Bolivar and the Delta-Amacuro and Amazonas territories, with an average population of 0.3 per square kilometer, are among the most sparsely inhabited districts in the world.



that which comes directly through the windows. It is important, therefore, that the ceiling be light and of a color to reflect rather than to absorb light.

In determining colors in our modern houses, the various parts of which are so generally thrown together by the use of large openings, harmony or even uniformity of color is particularly important. Not only must the color of the individual room be good, but it must be in harmony with the hall and other rooms into which it opens. It is necessary, then, to plan a color scheme for the whole house in which violent contrasts will be avoided and restful harmonies encouraged. It is possible under most building conditions to have complete harmony for the house, together with variety in the rooms. The color builder should use a dominant color, and then modify this by giving different tones to the different rooms.

Finish of Woodwork Important. Naturally, floors and woodwork have much to do with the final effect. As a rule, the floors on a single story should be continuous in color and finish. For the woodwork, a large variety of effects is possible in these days of attractive stains. The danger is that this will be overdone. On the other hand, the tendency toward simple finish with white enamel is to be encouraged. It can be used with almost any color scheme, and is particularly appropriate for the simple style of architecture in vogue in many homes. Since the rugs for the floors and the

hangings—such as window curtains, draperies at the doors, etc.—form so important a part of the finish of every home today, care must be taken in their choice and arrangement. The color principles which apply to walls and woodwork are to be applied to floor coverings and hangings. In every case they must be in close harmony with the wall decorations.

MADE NEW MAP OF EUROPE

How the Congress of Vienna Took Fruits of Napoleon's Victories From Vanquished France.

The fall of Napoleon entitled the re-making of the map of Europe. The congress opened on November 1, 1814, in the city of Vienna, Austria, and was attended by England, Austria, Russia and Prussia from the very first insisted upon regarding all problems among themselves and excluded France from the deliberations. King Louis XVIII, however, prevented this ostracism and succeeded in being admitted, together with the secondary states.

Finland and the duchy of Warsaw were given to Russia. The duchy of Posen, part of Saxony and that of Hanover, the principality of Neuchatel, Cologne and Treves, were ceded to Prussia. Austria got back Istria, Dalmatia, Friuli, Mantua, Venice, Lombardy, Tyrol and Croatia. The pope recovered his states. The house of Bourbon recovered Naples and Sicily. England obtained the principal French colonies. The treaty of 1815 conferred the preponderance to the powers of the North and England. A special pact, the Holy Alliance, solidified their interests. The European equilibrium was thus re-established.

FOODS THAT AFFECT VOICE

Spices and Condiments To Be Avoided by Those Who Use Their Organs of Speech Much.

Certain foods or spices exercise a positive influence upon the voice. The voices of the alcoholic and smoker are well known proofs for this assertion. Salt, owing to its soothing effect, improves the voice. Vinegar,

on the contrary, has quite a contrary effect. The harshest voices have, among men, the elder drinkers, and, among women, the pear teeth. There are, on the other hand, some spices that affect the voice favorably. Thus, sweet oranges are favorable, and unfermented lemon juice mixed with water is excellent for the voice. What, however, should be avoided in all foods is pepper and, for the same reason, also all excessively spiced sauces and irritating pastries. Sugar often causes inflammable irritation of the palate and a flagging of the vocal cords. Sugared dishes, creams, compotes, etc., must as much as possible be avoided by persons who have to use often and much their organs of speech.

The British wear two sets of costume at that hour in the afternoon, and both of these are introduced this summer: the flowered muslin with the

Sumptuous gown with long mantle. Purple and gold tissues are combined in this garment. The purple and gold oriental sash which drapes the hips ends in a gold embroidered panel in front, and the sleeves are of draped gold and purple tulle.

putting a great deal of money into an exceedingly decorative evening gown, although London's more have been purchased from the public realizes. But the average woman, whether she was placed in high or in middle society, felt that she would prefer to put her money into a house gown that gave her the chance to wear colors.

America's Contribution. We are becoming quite self-assured in designing clothes these days, and have made such rapid progress that we do not rest entirely upon what others give us.

When the dressmakers found that women who spent different amounts of money and moved in different kinds of social life were asking for tea gowns, there immediately followed a kind of rivalry among the workers to see who could get out something startling and good.

The special contribution in which this rivalry has resulted is the rainbow tea gown. We have already found out that we are in for a "rainbow" season. Whoever named the first fighting division that went to France had a happy inspiration—it gave the word to a hundred activities in this country. The name flickers from the stage, on posters, gowns and hats, and now it seems to have found an admirable setting in the new tea gown.

Elaborate Japanese Style. France has sent us a striking tea gown that is being copied. It is made as an elaborate Japanese kimono. The material is extra-broad black and white striped satin. There is a flicker of white lace and a bit of white satin, and the robe is complete.

All of the house robes that are to be substituted for dinner gowns this spring and summer do not owe their inspiration to the exotic East. There are other epochs and other fashions from which the designers draw.

The early nineteenth century has been found prolific in ideas. The tea gowns which are taken from that time are sometimes more suitable for the average woman than the more complicated draperies.

These are made of flowered chiffon, printed voile and silk net, and they are run beneath the bust, after the manner that obtained in the Directoire, with broad ribbons of old blue, pale pink and Chinese yellow. They are half white or so of the silk is edged with a trim of inch-wide lace and banded with rows of insertion to match. The crown is made of fine Brussels net over the pink silk and is divided into four segments by straps of narrow pink satin or velvet ribbon, the center of the crown, where they cross, being adorned by a fluffy pink pompon.

Indoor robe with cape of silver lace. The gown is edged with gray silk, which is placed and clings to the figure. It is tied at the waist with a coral silk cord, and the cape has a rolling collar.

big shade hat, and the alluring tea gown with its fanciful coloring and its loose grace.

Substitute It for Dinner Gown.

One of the reasons that America is wearing this tea gown at and after the five o'clock hour is that the French have taught her the economy and pleasure of it.

Black, midnight blue, olive green, beige and munitions gray have ruled the outdoor costume of the French people since August, 1914. They have worn white only at mountain and seashore resorts, and then it was restricted to sport clothes for the morning hours.

The French are quite willing to wear dark and demure clothes in the street, but they cease upon the depression of their spirits by adopting colors in their

reasonable Conclusion. "Although the footpad who robbed me of my watch and money last night appeared to me to be unusually tall, he offered in extenuation of the outrage the excuse that he was exceedingly short," commented Professor Falk. "The deduction I draw from the incident is that, in addition to being dishonest, he was also untruthful."—Kansas City Star.

In the Dark. Bill—And you say he's trying to break off his engagement to the girl? Gill—That's it, exactly. "What's wrong?"

"He doesn't like the girl's looks. He says her face would stop a clock."

"Well, didn't he know how she looked when he first asked her?"

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A new process has been patented by which near-beer was to be made from beetroot, hops, yeast and water. Many breweries had already installed machinery required under the patent.

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that the sugar of the beetroot, upon which the substitute depends for alcohol, cannot be spared for beer. Beets, he says, are badly needed for manufacture of sugar, dilution of jam and making of coffee substitutes.

Jap Invents Novel Sprinkler. A Japanese is the inventor of a street sprinkler that distributes water so as to form advertisements on smooth pavements.

Business brings luck to few.

Substitute for Dinner Garment

New York.—The world goes on re-viving old things and calling them new. This is not only true of the stupendous spectacle of war in its most barbaric form, asserts a prominent fashion critic, but it is true of the minor accidents and happenings that flutter through "this hubbub called life."

Observe fashions. The designers dip their hands deep into the boiling pot of ancient lands, history and peoples, and pull out of it demure or fantastic things, which they dress up a bit and give over to a most modern people, who accept them as new.

At present the designers are dipping more deeply than ever. They seem to be frantically pulling out odds and ends of flotsam and jetsam that must serve to whet the appetites of those who have money.

Garden Hats and Tea Gowns. It seemed a fitting thing today to revive the simplicity of Civil war costume, and therefore we see approaching us an era of primed muslins, garden hats, pastel colors and Colonial draperies.

Along with these fashions comes that intimate and usually alluring garment called the tea gown. It is as much a part of the English social system as five o'clock tea, cricket and parliament. The French have always placed their reliance upon the garment which they call the "robe d'intérieur." But the American had nothing to place beside these two.

When this remark was once made to a French designer she lifted her eyebrows in surprise and asked, "But is there not the Mother and the Father? There was, she was assured, but it was not the kind of garment of which she would approve."

But here in America today we are rapidly learning the artistic value and comfort of the British tea gown, which someone once described as the only really soft thing in the British nation. That statement was made, however, before the English woman had learned to copy the arts and the graces of face and figure from the French, and when she still wore her stiff, unyielding, ugly clothes; her big boots; straight, mannish Scotch tweeds, and vulgar gown has spread over the civilized world, alongside of the English five o'clock tea, which even the American soldiers behind the French battle front have learned to desire.

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Automobile Owners

Oil Sale

Beginning Monday, June 10th and continuing for one week we will sell Gargyle Mobil Oils at the following cash sales prices.

Lubricating Oils Grades, A, B, Artic, BE, B.

	Sales Price	Regular Price
Bulk, per gallon	60c	80c
5 gallon cans	\$4.00 per can	\$5.25 per can
1 gallon cans	.90 per can	\$1.20 per can

GREASES AND OILS

Transmission Grease CC 5 lb can	.80	\$1.05
Transmission Grease CC per lb bulk	15c	20c
Mobilubricant per 5 lb can	\$1.00	\$1.35

Oil prices are very unstable. Refineries guarantee prices for 30 days only. The continual trend of prices is upward.

Do not lose this opportunity to put in your summer's supply of oil.

Motor Sales Co.

OLD JOHNSON & HILL BUILDING

AMONG THE BEST OF THEM.

The following letter has been received by the local chapter of the Red Cross, and would indicate that the members here are turning out first class work. As the letter is self explanatory it is given in full: June 8th, 1918.

Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Grand Rapids Chapter American Red Cross, Grand Rapids, Wis.
My Dear Mrs. Ellis:
I know you will be pleased to learn that your standing on Hospital Supplies and Garments for the month of May, places your Chapter in the Star Class so far as this branch of the work is concerned. This means that 50 per cent of the hospital supplies and garments from your Chapter which we inspected during May were rated as "A". You will remain on the Star Chapter list during the month of June. Your retention of this honor after July 1st will depend upon the quality of hospital supplies and garments from you, inspected by us during this month, and so on for each succeeding month.

Congratulating you on the good work your Chapter is doing, I remain,

Very truly yours,

BUREAU OF WOMAN'S WORK, E. J. Sullivan, M. D., Ely, Supt. Hospital Supplies and Garments

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE, July 15, State of Wisconsin, Wood County in Circuit Court, William H. Gaffney and Mary V. Gaffney, Plaintiff, vs. John H. Maslowick, Louis Maslowick and S. K. Stutan, Defendants.

In virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action on the 11th day of June, 1918, the undersigned sheriff of Wood County, State of Wisconsin, will sell the front and north half of the Town 35E in the City of Grand Rapids on the 27th day of July, 1918, at one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and unperfected interests therein described as follows:

The Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW 1/4 of SE 1/4) of Section 35, T. 35N., R. 15E., S. 10W., containing One Hundred Twenty (120) acres more or less according to government survey.

Terms of sale cash.

Dated the 11th day of June, 1918.

Sherriff of Wood County, Wisconsin, D. D. CONWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BIRON

Eugene Crockett and wife and three children of Mosinee spent Friday and Saturday with their parents.

Bart Gaffney and wife and children spent Saturday and Sunday in Neodah with friends and relatives.

Frank Hoke and wife, Joe Grandshaw and wife of Mosinee spent the latter part of the week in our city calling on friends and relatives.

Mrs. W. J. Pohart and two children, Blanche and Ellsworth, of Mosinee were week end visitors with relatives here.

The Biron Park ball team got it in the neck last Sunday. The game being 5 to 21 in favor of the city team.

C. H. Rosenberger of the Central Park has added to his zoo two nice timber wolves. They are beautiful and cunning as can be. He also has three young owls and a lot of tame rabbits and two nice deer.

Tom McGrath has got his new bungalow quite under headway. It will make Mr. McGrath and family a nice home.

Geo. DeMars who worked here a few days has gone to Port Edwards to work this summer.

Albert Sager who is in charge of the company land and club house has got a good piece of potatoes as you can see in the county. Mr. Sager says he needs a lot of potatoes for his family.

J. H. Welton, Percy Kempfort, Harry Peterson and Joe Sweeney were at Antlers Junction Saturday afternoon got 35, Percy Kempfort 15, Joe Sweeney 7 and J. H. Welton 5 trout.

Mrs. Leland Hochelau was visiting at the O. Hochelau home a few days the past week.

Joe LaBerge is back from Camp Grant. Joe was rejected for some reason or other.

Herman Poppy and wife and sister, and two sons of Richfield were in our city one day calling on friends.

Most all the people of our city look in the Chautauqua and all say it was a fine entertainment.

Don't forget the dance at the Park hall June 14. Everybody come and have a good time. Good music will be given.

Jeff Akey is riding around with an American flag on his new car.

Silver Hall Seed Buckwheat at Nash Hardware Co.

Geo. Cloe and Alex Tomczyk departed on Wednesday evening for Superior where they will be witness against Emil Schuler who will be tried in the Federal court in that city on Friday for making remarks against the government.

KELLNER

J. B. Hastings left Tuesday for the northern part of the state where he will be employed helping Uncle Sam build ships.

Mrs. W. Bennett spent a day last week at the home of Mrs. A. Buss.

Mrs. Michaels returned to Milwaukee Friday after a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Rathke.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Timm spent Sunday with friends at Wild Rose.

Mrs. Kapple and daughter of Chicago is visiting in the Hjerstandt and J. Johnson home.

Miss Elizabeth Anderson who is employed at Waukegan arrived home Saturday to spend the summer.

Mrs. Ed. Groene spent the first of the week with her mother Mrs. A. Buss.

Private Ed Joecks of Pennsylvania is home on a few weeks furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Knipke spent Sunday at Wild Rose.

There will be an ice cream social at the town hall Tuesday, June 18 given by the Council of Defense and Red Cross at eight o'clock. There will be a patriotic address. Everybody is urged to come.

Mr. Gouger of Oshkosh is visiting at the home of his son, Kirk Gouger.

Albert Sager of Minnesota visited last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. P. Sager.

Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock the Saturday young people will give their home talent play at the Keller town hall. The proceeds will go to the Y. M. C. A. Admission 25c, children 10c. Everybody is cordially invited.

Mrs. J. Dhoen entertained her sister from Vesper over Sunday.

Private Emil Hjerstandt from Camp Robinson spent Sunday with home folks.

Monday occurred the death of Mrs. Kruger, Sr. at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Hannuman.

Mrs. Kruger was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Grant. Funeral was held Thursday from the Lutheran church, Rev. Rathke officiating.

EVANGELIST GREENFIELD LEAVES SUDDENLY

Evangelist Greenfield was suddenly called to Indianapolis last Thursday and his series of meetings had to be abandoned. It is hoped he will be able to return later in the year and remain for a longer time.

Scandinavian Moravian Church, Rev. Theodore Holmke, Pastor. The Willing Workers' Society will be entertained on Friday night, at the home of Mrs. Lund on 17th Ave. south.

Sunday, June 16th, 1918, Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. A Bible class is taught in Norwegian by Rev. Madsen. English preaching service 10:30 A. M. followed by the holy communion. Evening service in English at 8 o'clock.

Rudolph Church. Prayer meeting will be held in this church on Friday evening, June 14th at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 1:30 followed by preaching service at 2:30 on Sunday afternoon, June 16th.

Saratoga Union Church. No service in this church June 16 but a prayer meeting will be held at 8 P. M. on Monday, June 17th. The ladies aid society will be entertained by Mrs. Lundberg on Thursday, June 19th.

Mrs. Harry Sanderson of Shawano has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Renne, the past week.

Mrs. James Mason returned on Tuesday evening from Waukesha where she has been taking the mud baths for two weeks.

Mrs. Hannah Akey entertained the Catholic Ladies Aid Society at the Greenhau restaurant on Wednesday afternoon. A delightful afternoon was spent by those present.

A large number of Knights of Columbus from this city expect to drive to Marshfield next Sunday where a class of forty-five new members will be initiated into the John Kisan Council No. 1759. Representatives from Wausau, Stevens Point, Grand Rapids, Neilsville, Loyal, Stratford and Auburndale will be present. The day will be wound up with a big banquet at eight o'clock in the evening at the Sacred Heart School hall.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH

Next Sunday morning the confirmation service of this year's class of catechumens will take place. Services begin at 10:15 sharp, holy communion will be celebrated immediately after the regular service.

Mrs. Ed. Searls of Plainfield is visiting at the home of her son, G. H. Gardner.

MARKET REPORT

Hens	18c
Roosters	15c
Geese	35c
Beef	15-18
Hides	10c
Pork, dressed	20-21
Veal	15-17
Butter	30-32
Eggs	26c
Hay, timothy	22.00
Oats	18.00
Rye	18.68
Wheat	12.40
Flour	15.70

Miss Anna Henry has returned to work in Dr. Waters' office after a week's vacation.

Francis, the youngest son of Rev. C. A. Mellick, has been seriously ill but is now nicely on the way of recovery.

Misses Mattia and Melba Habeck who have been employed at the Norwington Bros. laundry for several years, have resigned their positions.

E. J. Bahr of Marshfield, F. S. Woodworth of Pittsville and Harry Ward of Habeck were among the outside bidders at the tax sale at the court house Tuesday.

Local coal dealers report that they are not receiving any great amount of coal this summer and have no trouble in disposing of it as fast as it comes in. It appears that most people are making an attempt to heed the advice of the coal conservationists and get in a supply of fuel this summer to last them next winter.

MEN WANTED!

To Make Auto Tires

Steady Work and Best of Wages

COME AT ONCE!

RACINE RUBBER CO.

Asylum Avenue

RACINE, WISCONSIN

Buy Ready-to-Wear Garments Now at Reduced Prices



Not only will you get the benefit of reduction but you'll avoid paying the higher prices that are coming.

- Silk or Wool Suits at a Discount of 20 percent.
- Ladies and Children's Coats reduced 10 & 20 percent.
- Silk and Wool Dresses at a Discount of 10 percent.
- 36 inch Foulard Silks per yard\$1.35
- \$1.25 Striped Silk Hose per pair98c
- 50c Black Lisle Lace Hose per pair25c
- 35c Tan Lisle Lace Hose per pair19c
- 6 to 13 Waist Union Suits at59c
- 5-6-7 year Knee Pants at35c
- Curtain Nets Short Ends at Remnant Prices.

W. C. Weisel

This Year, More Than Ever, Low Prices Are Appreciated

At no time since the Civil War has economy in its true sense been so necessary, or so widely practised. People in every walk of life are thinking, figures. You are wondering what else you can do to cut down ever increasing living expenses. There is one big thing you can do, and that is, buy right. Buy where your dollar goes the farthest. Buy where you are sure of maximum quality for the money you spend.

We buy to sell, you buy to use. We have always followed the policy of buying where we can get the most value at the smallest price. (Our selling prices always shine by comparison showing the energy we have used in this direction.) Why don't you follow the same principle. Watch for the advertisements each week in this paper, and every day in the Leader. They will help you to do the one big thing—buy right.

Horse, Buggy, Surrey, Portland Cutter and Harness for \$100.00. If interested inquire at JOHNSON & HILL CO.

JOHNSON & HILL CO. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

We allow 2 per cent discount on all Cash Purchases.

79 cents on the \$1.00



Our sale in the Grocery, Lamp and Music Departments includes many things you do not know about. This delightful children's Kiddle Kar II—illustrated, ideal for summer play will probably be a surprise to you selling at \$1.00 worth of merchandise for

79c Rocking Horses and Children's Toys of all kinds are on sale.

Men's Summer Weight Work Shoes

in a variety of leathers and at surprisingly moderate prices. No. 2101 Black Elk Tanned Outing Bal., single oak tanned, nailed sole. An ideal shoe for factory or general knockabout wear.....\$3.50 No. 2250 Brown Nirkrome Outing Bal., manure proof tanned, with chrome tanned single sole, nailed, especially good for burnyard wear.....\$3.00 No. 58, Brown Muleskin Outing Bal., with 8 in. top, & double nailed soles, an excellent farm and field shoe.....\$2.75 A similar shoe in regular height and with nailed chrome tanned soles, at.....\$2.25 Also with heavy bolting soles for factory or general hard service.....\$2.25



Neckwear A Good Stock Always on Hand



Neckwear so much in vogue this summer should receive its place in your wardrobe.

Collar and Cuff Sols of pique and organdy, refreshingly cool and white looking, priced at per set.....50c

White Vests with Cuffs to match are very chic for summer wear, priced at per set, only.....\$1.35

Separate Collars in organdies and a few Georgettes, prices ranging from \$1.50 down to.....50c

Two More Sale Days Only! Almost Our Complete Stock is on Sale

Women's Wool Suits

including new ideas in design and style. The materials are of popular weave and colors are in a large variety. Jackets of finger tip length or short Elton models make a showing well worth seeing. Our special sale discount is

20 Per Cent

Women's, Misses' and Children's Summer Coats

These coats are serviceable and stylish wraps for evening and daytime wear. No wardrobe can afford to be without one of our pretty models. Our complete stock of coats on sale at a discount of

10 Per Cent.

All Silk Dresses

regularly priced under \$25.00, including gingham plaid silks, Georgettes, Etc., in all popular colors and combinations of colors specially priced for this sale at.....\$14.95 All other better Silk Dresses on sale at a discount of 10 Per Cent.

Baby Carriages

Filet Net Curtains, lace edge, in all over patterns with border. They are 2 1/2 yards long and come in Ecru, Ivory and White, at per pair

\$1.50

Same description as above in better quality at.....\$2.25

Come soon and inspect our line. We have many new things to show you.

New styles in Reed Baby Carriages are not seen quite so often as new style wearing apparel, but have you seen our new "submarine" model? In two qualities \$30 and \$28.

Other popular styles and shapes in Ivory, French Gray, Tan, Straw and natural colors—some have reversible gears. All are finely finished, priced at

\$28.50, \$26.50, \$25, \$20, \$16 and \$15.

Rugs

That soft, velvety feeling underfoot is a sign of a good rug. Another indication is rich colorings and patterns that are soft yet distinct in appearance. It pays to buy good rugs in the long run as you have perhaps discovered whether you previously bought a good or a cheap one. We have rugs of all kinds but quality rugs and often beats the price—

\$102 down to \$15.50

A Timely Suggestion!

When a hill of corn is missing, replant with Ensilage Corn.

If your hay is killed out, plant to Millet.

Where ever you have a vacant spot, plant to Potatoes, Buckwheat and Ruta Bagas.

Cultivate and work your land well for a few weeks.

Look out for the Potato Bugs.

If you need Seed Corn, Seed Buckwheat, Garden or Field Cultivators, Hoes, Sprinklers, Paris Green or Land Plaster, come and see us.

Nash Hardware Co.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

In Our Grocery Department

We Deliver at Cash and Carry Prices

In our 30 years in the grocery business, we have built up a big trade on quality goods at a reasonable living price. We can not honestly tell you that we can save you 10 per cent on your purchases, for we know that on a great many staple groceries the grocer does not make his 10 or 15 per cent, but we say this, there is a vast difference in the quality of goods sold by the grocers. Quite often some grocer will sell a staple article at cost, or maybe a little below cost and instruct the salespeople to sell you a substitute which they claim is just as good which carries a big per centage of profit.

- SOME OF OUR PRICES:
- Standard Smoking Tobacco, so called half lb. packages, but 7 ounces.....20c
- Arm & Hammer Saleratus, 1 lb. pkg.....5c
- Calumet Baking Powder, 1 lb. can.....19c
- Big Store or Old Dutch Baking Powder, pound can.....19c
- National Oats, large package 3 1/2 lbs.....27c
- Cheaper than bulk oats.
- Gold Dust, large pkg., regular price 30c.....24c
- 2 1/2 lb. sack Barley Flour.....\$1.48
- 10 lb sack Barley Flour.....60c
- Horseshoe Tea in sealed packages, lb.....38c
- You cannot get better Tea even if you pay 10c per lb. more. Try Horseshoe Tea if you want a good tea cheap.
- Peanut Butter, the lb.....22c
- Sauer Kraut, get a can, Silver Buckle.....18c
- 3 lbs of sauer kraut at 6c the lb. No loss or waste of any kind, is cheap eating and good. You ask, is it good for the stomach? We say ask your doctor.
- Matches, per box, Blue Ribbon.....5c
- Coffee—If you want Bulk Coffee, we have it.
- Guatamala, blend, the pound.....22c
- Yucatan, blend, the pound.....18c
- Brazilian, blend, the pound.....15c
- Every time you buy a five pound pail of Cream Coffee at 30c the pound you can purchase a Thrift Stamp for you have saved that much at least.



600 dozen on sale at 8c the dozen. Sour, highly spiced and Dills. Bring your pails to put them in. Good large size. The biggest bargain of the season.

EXPERT'S TRIBUTE TO WESTERN CANADA SOIL

That there is good reason for the wonderful crops of grain grown in Western Canada, which have made thousands of former residents of the United States wealthy, is not always given the thought that it deserves is quite apparent. But that there must be a reason is quite evident. Probably more than one—but the one that requires emphasis—is that the soil is of the nature that will produce good crops. It was not long since that the farmer selected his land in the most haphazard way. He need not do so today. He will select it on the soil analysis plan. Soil from Western Canada was submitted to Prof. Stevens, soil physicist of the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash. His report should not doubt further encourage settlement in Western Canada. It reads as follows:

"We have analyzed this sample and find that it runs high in lime, very high in potash, phosphorus and in nitrogen; that it has a splendid supply of organic matter and is in the best of physical condition. There is nothing wrong with this soil from the standpoint of the farmer. I am satisfied that it will give splendid results wherever put under cultivation."

It is soil like this property worked, and on scientific lines, as is the rule today, that gives the opportunity to quote the experiences of farmers who have increased their incomes from \$500 to \$50,000 in two seasons, and whose story would read as follows:

"I have threshed altogether 7,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat from 200 acres, which went from 24 to 50 per acre—sowing 24, spring plowing 30, back setting 50 bushels—the average being 85 bushels per acre."

The newspaper giving an account of this man's experience says: "When he disposed of his 1,000 acres from north of Brooks, Alta., to find Ole Hanson, he was worth \$50,000. Two years ago he came here with \$500 and a few horses."

It is the soil of Western Canada, and the knowledge of what it will do that brings to Canada the hundreds of settlers that are daily arriving at the border. A growing enthusiasm for the fertile prairie lands of Western Canada is spreading all over the continent. This enthusiasm is the recognition of the fact that sufficient food could be produced on these prairie lands to feed the world. From the south, east and west, hundreds of men, too old for military service, are pouring into Western Canada to take up land or to work on the farms. A great many of the incoming settlers have arrived at such central points as Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Judging from the bulk of their household effects, the number of their horses and cattle, and the quantity of implements they are bringing with them, most of the new arrivals also seem well blessed with the world's goods.

Reports from North Portal, Saskatchewan; Coutts, Alberta, and Kinross, British Columbia—the principal gateways into Western Canada from the United States—indicate that the present influx of farmers is in such volume as has not been witnessed for many years. From Vancouver, British Columbia, people are going to the prairies for summer farm work, many with the intention of taking up land themselves at the end of the summer. The influence of this tide of farmer settlers on greater food production will be more readily appreciated when it is considered that the average settler takes up at least twice as much land as he has hitherto been farming—and land which, acre for acre, produces better and larger crops.—Advertisement.

And Why Not? A presentation was to be made to Tommy's teacher, and he had been asked to contribute. His mother duly handed him a subscription, and then asked her hopeful nature of the gift. "We are giving teacher an illuminated address," he said. "And, mother, that's rather a good idea. Why don't we buy ourselves an illuminated address, and hang it on the letter box, so that the postman will always be able to see our number at night."

Could Meanness Go Further? "I have never heard of such a cruel and unkind thing in my life!" "What has he done?" "Why, he locked his wife in a room with a lot of beautiful gowns and bonnets, and no looking glass!"

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it. A prominent druggist says, "I have used Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a money bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post, Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

MADE SCHWAB LOOK FOOLISH

Carefully Coached Witness Had Forgotten for a Moment Just Where He Was.

An illuminating sidelight on the manner in which large business enterprises used to seek to influence legislation in Congress was uncovered by Charles M. Schwab, now of the United States shipping board, in a speech delivered recently at a luncheon of advertising men in Washington.

Mr. Schwab was apologizing for assuming to speak for the shipping board in Mr. Hurley's absence. He said: "I feel a little like a foreman who worked for one owner, who had come here to Washington to appear before a committee that was investigating something, and I had him pretty well coached; I thought I had him well trained what to say."

"I sat in the corner and watched him and presently found that he was straying a little from the training, and I shook my head at him, and in old-fashioned ball style he looked at me and said, 'Will, do—It, Charlie, that's what you told me to say.'"

Reginald Remembered. During the delivery of an address Congressman J. Hampton Moore referred to the beauty of having a retentive memory and contributed this little anecdote:

"While instructing a class of youngsters in mythology one afternoon the teacher of a public school told the class the story of the phoenix. Among the pupils was a small boy named Reginald."

"Reginald," said the teacher on the following morning, "do you remember what I was speaking about yesterday afternoon?"

"Yes, sir," promptly responded Reginald, "I remember all right."

"I am very glad that you do," returned the teacher. "Tell me something about it."

"It was about Phoenixville, Miss Martha," answered the youngster, "Phoenixville rising up and carrying out their ashes."

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GIANT OUTFIELDERS ARE SHOWING CLASS

McGraw's Trio Should Make Good Record If Held Together.

George Burns, Benny Kauff and Ross Young Have Many Years of Baseball Ahead of Them—Fans Have Forgotten Robertson.

The regular outfield trio of the champion Giants is one of the classiest combinations gotten together in the National league in years.

There are several outfielders in the big show which may stack up as more deadly than the bats, but for all-around baseball ability you have to go a long way to beat George Burns, Benny Kauff and Ross Young.

First of all, each of these players has a good many years of baseball ahead of him, and if McGraw is lucky he should hold on to his triplets for three or four years at the very least.

Burns and Kauff were seasoned players when the season of 1918 opened. There was no doubt about their ability. But there was some doubt as to whether Ross Young could successfully fill the shoes left vacant by Davy Johnston. That doubt has been swept aside, for Young has made Polo Grounds fans forget Davy.

Young's style of handling himself in the field and at the bat is not unlike that of Burns and he hits hard and timely. He is a good judge of a fly ball and a good base runner, which is all McGraw could ask.

In left field George Burns ranks as one of the best players in the National league. There is no better small fielder than Burns and the fact that New York is the only big-league team he has ever played with proves his class. He came up once and has been up ever since.

Kauff, in center, is not the prettiest fielder in the business, but he is reasonably sure. Benny traps a ball in a rather awkward-looking way, but he gets "em," and that is what counts.

On the bases Burns is the best of the three, and if he realizes his position this season October will find him bounding in place of Eddie Roush, his former teammate in the Federal league.

HAL CHASE OF THE REDS IN A CLASS BY HIMSELF

It is being reported as a noteworthy matter that baseball players in the big leagues are being numbered this year for convenience in travel. They are no longer permitted to carry trunks with them, but must take along such effects as they desire on the road in suitcases. Those suitcases are numbered, not named.

There is nothing particularly new about this. Scores have used the idea for years, as a matter of fact, says Milwaukee Sentinel. That is the only feasible way that scoring can be done.

Of course some of these sensitive players may not like the idea of being identified like criminals, but they have been for a long time, just the same.

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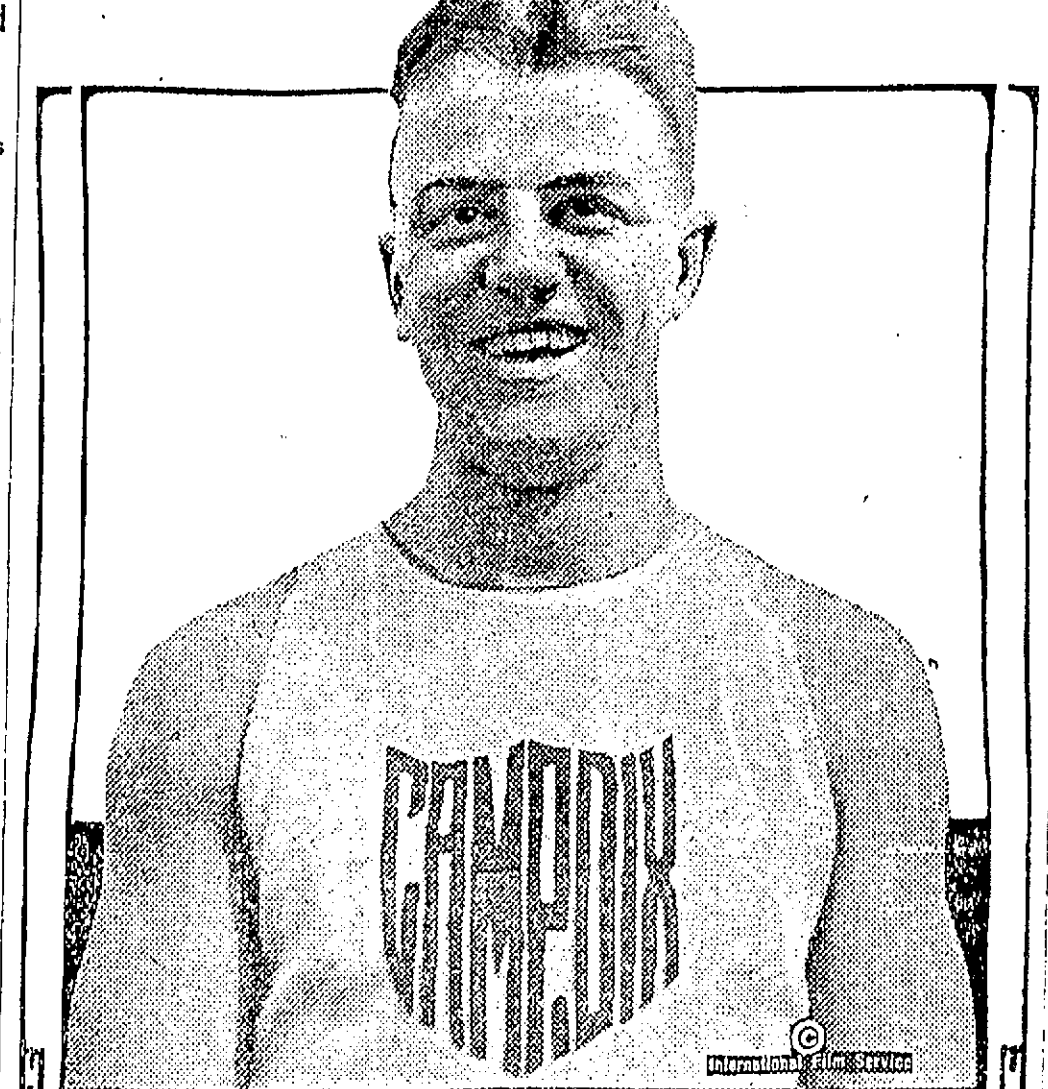
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LIEUTENANT BERRY, FORMER CHAMPION, LEADS SOLDIER RELAY TEAM TO VICTORY



Lieut. Howard Berry, former champion runner, who led the Camp Dix relay team to victory in the Army-Navy Medley Relay race, at Franklin field, Philadelphia. The Camp Dix team defeated teams from several continents and naval training stations.

Louis Cardinals, when Roger Bresnahan was manager. Mike Mowry was on first when Steve Evans hit a ball to right center. Mike started on the hit and after turning second saw the catcher at third base waving him to go back as he thought the ball would be caught. Mike turned back and was running at full speed with his head down when Evans came along toward second base, also with head down. The two heads met and the two players went down and out. The ball was thrown in and both were tagged. They were out then sure."

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FINDS IT EASY TO BE A "WOMAN"

Mexican Poses as Fair Cloak Model and Dupes Many Lovers.

Has Many Pictures. Mementoes of Conquests Held by "Gertrude" Who Finds Build Better Fitted for Feminine Than Masculine Robes.

El Paso, Tex.—The most remarkable case of masquerading on record is that credited to "Gertrude" Garcia, twenty-three years old and of Mexican parentage, who successfully pulled department managers of San Francisco, El Paso, Tex., and other cities; beguiled scores of lovers; hoodwinked the police and even posed as a cloak model in exclusive women's establishments, demonstrating how easy it is for clothes to make the woman.

But "Gertrude" failed to fool men, Immigration Inspector E. M. Murrell, on duty at the international bridge at El Paso, when he attempted to come across the American boundary from Juarez with a passport signed "Maria" Garcia. A dazzling frock, high-heeled shoes, the latest twist in coiffures, penciled brows, jet ear pendants and a stray dimple were not sufficient "camouflage" to fool the keen-eyed inspector, and "Gertrude" and two of her latest admirers and dupes were turned back.

Garcia's Amazing Dual Life. The exposure brought to light the amazing dual life led by Genobela Garcia, born in Zacatecas, Mex., who first entered the United States in the guise of a woman in 1915, accompanied by a man who posed as her husband. Garcia's face is as smooth as a child's. Her hair has known a razor. His habits, physiognomy, deportment and appearance are those of a woman. His hands are small and tapering and he walks with a feminine stride, due probably to the constant wearing of high-heeled shoes, examining physicians state.

"It will be difficult for 'Gertrude' to make a living as a man," was the report of immigration service physicians, "because of the peculiar mannerisms."

Services of Red Kuhn Lost to Uncle Sam by Playful Snapping of Ordinary Towel.

The playful snapping of a heavy bath towel cost Uncle Sam a good soldier and deprived a promising major league catcher from participating in any more baseball games. Red Kuhn, of the Chicago White Sox was lounging in the barracks at Camp Travis, Tex., when the troops started scuffling. One had a bath towel with a heavy fringe. Red said something and his companion snapped the towel, the fringe striking him in the right eye. The army surgeon found that the fringe had struck the pupil with enough force to destroy the sight permanently. Kuhn was given an honorable discharge from the army. His sight was gone and he was of no use as a fighter. His baseball days are over, but he's not disheartened. "I'll come out all right," he said. His home is in California.

Gertrude Failed to Fool One Man. And feminine characteristics which his constant pose as a woman, for many years have developed to a marked degree. His hair, which he wears like a woman, extends far below the waist, when taken down. It never has been cut.

Mexican Had Many Admirers. Trunks which Garcia attempted to get across the Mexican border at the time he was apprehended contained quantities of feminine attire. They also contained pictures of many men, who, Garcia explained with a smile, had been admirers of his and who never had penetrated his disguise. Garcia told the immigration officials that many of his conquests were made while he was posing as a cloak model in shops at El Paso, San Diego and San Francisco.

Start Games at Mobile. The Mobile club has decided to start its week day games at five o'clock, but on Sunday because of the Alabama law which does not permit ball games after six o'clock on Sunday the games will be started an hour earlier.

Women as Ticket Sellers. All the ticket sellers at Ebbets field this year will be women, even at the bleacher windows.

Opening Day Attendance. Columbus seems to have been the only association city that came up to expectations in the way of opening day attendance. Nearly 6,000 fans were out to see the Senators batten. Toledo did as well as expected, and so did Milwaukee, but at Kansas City the opener crowd of 2,200 was a disappointment.

Wingo Buys Liberty Bonds. Catcher Ivy Wingo is in debt and hustling to get out. Wingo took \$7,000 worth of Liberty bonds during the loan campaign in Cincinnati. When they are all paid for he says he means to take more and that every dollar he can save will go into war loans.

Two Thrashers Gone. The Atlanta club is shy, two members of the Thrasher family. Ike has joined the army and Loren has been shipped to the Toronto Internationals. Frank still remains.

Leslie Is Turned Back. The Cubs have turned back First Baseman Leslie to the Waco club of the Texas league.

Schick Quits Angels. Outfielder Morris Schick, secured by Los Angeles from the Chicago Cubs, has quit the Angels and gone to work in a shipyard. He will drive nails and play ball on the side. The team representing the yard where he is employed is captained by Bill Kenworthy, also a former Angel.

Find Coin in Stomach. Huntington, W. Va.—Physicians operated on Samuel Davis and removed a half dollar from his stomach. Davis had the coin in his mouth when he accidentally swallowed it.

Diea White Little Eva. Pittsburgh, Pa.—After bringing her audience to tears as she "went to heaven," Helen Rhodes, twelve, playing the part of "Little Eva," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," became unconscious and died within three hours.

Values Kiss at \$10,000. New York.—A "very much intoxicated gentleman" kissed Miss Eva Brayley Gifford in a Baltimore hotel elevator she claims. She says the kiss is worth \$10,000 and is suing the hotel for the amount.

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TWO GOOD CARNEGIE STORIES

Advancing Years Evidently Have No Way Dimmed Scotsman's Keen Sense of Humor.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered to be the most important factor in industry—labor, capital, or brains? The funny Scot replied, with a merry rub to his eye: "Which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool?"

The above reminds us of what Mr. Carnegie once said at a dinner: "Don't believe the old fellows who talk about the superiority of the past over the present. Those old fellows are possessed by the same absurdity which possessed Bash."

"I guess I want a pair of spectacles," he said to his oculist. "Ah, old age coming on, eh?" laughed the oculist. "Yes, falling—eh, what?"

"No," said Dash. "No, my eyes at forty-five are just as good as ever they were, but—hang it—the light nowadays ain't the same."—London Tit-Bits.

Bigamous Wish. A visitor to the household of a colored man in Georgia was much impressed by the thriftiness of the mistress of the house. "That's a hard-working wife you've got, Joe," said he. "Yes," said Joe, with the utmost gravity, "I wish I had a couple more like her."—Harper's Magazine.

Crash Went the Picture. He (hanging small pictures)—Any thumb tacks in the house? She—No, dear. Will finger nails do?—Boston Transcript.

Queer Happening. "Meat prices in France keep soaring higher and higher," said Novelist Edith Wharton. "Cold boiled ham, for instance, now costs \$2 a pound."

"I know a French woman who visited her butcher the other day with a basketful of woolen skewers. She plumped the skewers down on the counter and said: 'I return these. Give me their weight in beef, please.' 'Wh—what?' gasped the butcher. 'They were weighed to me as beef,' the woman explained, 'and I paid for them as beef. So, naturally, now that I bring them back I demand their full value as beef.'"

Soothe Itching Skins. With Cuticura. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and apply the Ointment. This usually affords relief and points to speedy healing. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Father's Generosity. "How are you getting along, my son?" asked the father visiting the camp at Yaphank. "All right, father," replied the private. "Thank you well, do they?" "Oh, yes; first rate." "Let you smoke?" "Certainly they do." "Well, come and have a cigar with me."

What is Castoria. CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; alleviating Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of J. C. Ayer, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of J. C. Ayer.

Steals EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Cures Him—Comes Back and Pays for It. It's the Acid Test of Man and Eatonic They Both Win!

Most Startling Endorsement Ever Published. Mr. A

LOCAL ITEMS

There will be a prayer meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church at 8 o'clock Friday evening, June 21st.

Miss Isabelle Werle who is attending college at Joliet, Ill., is home to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Werle.

There will be a prayer meeting at the Lutheran church at 8:30 o'clock Monday evening, June 24th.

Joe March of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning while in the city.

A. Rowland of the town of Rudolph favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call this morning while in the city on business.

HE WAS MISINFORMED

Wawan Pilot—Last Wednesday Joseph Chapp of the town of Knowlton was brought to Wausau to answer to the charge of having made disparaging remarks concerning the Kaiser. To the effect that the Kaiser had all the gold of the world and the U. S. had nothing but paper which was no good, and other remarks of disloyalty.

Chapp was given a hearing Wednesday afternoon before Justice J. P. Riley. Three witnesses swore to his having made the disloyal remarks, while the prisoner swore that he didn't make them. He was bound over to his circuit court in the sum of \$500 bail.

CELEBRATION TO BE QUIET

Many cities and villages are going to hold Fourth of July celebration this year, but they in most cases will consist of parades, music and patriotic speeches, while the noise and smoke incident to the burning of powder will be noticeable by its absence. Just at the present time there is nothing patriotic about burning powder and much of this will be done away with without any laws being passed on the subject.

Mrs. Chester Gross and children of Nebraska City, Neb., are here for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Slattery.

MARRIED AT WACO

Miss Emily Hall of Appleton and Corp. Roy E. Arnett of this city were married at Waco, Texas on Saturday, June 15th. The bride is a graduate of Lawrence college and taught in the Lincoln school in this city during the past two years. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Arnett of this city, and left here last July with Troop G, going to Camp McArthur. Since going there he has been transferred to the quartermaster department, being a stenographer in the purchasing department.

J. A. Cohen has purchased the Eugene Warner cranberry marsh.

COUNTY GRADUATION

The annual county graduation exercises were held at the Lincoln school building in this city last Thursday. There was a large crowd in to see the exercises, and many drove from long distances to be here. An excellent program was rendered, which was enjoyed by all present.

The Carey Concrete works closed down for the season on Saturday. The company has a large stock of blocks on hand, but owing to the labor and war conditions thought it advisable to close down for the remainder of the season.

NOXIOUS WEED NOTICES

Commissioners of Noxious weeds all over the county who desire blanks that can be used for notifying the residents of their town concerning the cutting of noxious weeds, can secure same at the Tribune office. Small lots can be secured as needed, and the investment will not be very much, as is often the case in securing legal blanks.

Jack Grant was home on a furlough of several days the past week from Camp Grant visiting his wife. Jack expects to leave for France soon.

SALOON CHANGES

Wm. Habeck will move into the location now occupied by Fred Damitz on Grand Avenue, and Harvey Gee will start up a saloon again in his building now occupied by Mr. Habeck.

Frank Damon, located west of the Soo track, G. J. Hayes at the Hotel Julien, and R. E. Johnson located on Second street on the east side, will not take out a license again, making three less saloons in the city.

Misses Johanna and Sylvia Schwartz departed on Saturday for Milwaukee where they will be employed.

MARKET REPORT

The Consolidated hall team will go to Merrill on Sunday where they will play the Merrill team.

Roosters	18c
Geese	13c
Ref. 15-18	15c
Hides	10c
Brk. Dressed	18-20c
Veal	15-17c
Butter	30-38c
Eggs	26c
Hay, timothy	22.00
Oats	18.00
Rye	31.68
War Flour	12.40
Rye Flour	15.70

In Printer's Ink, We Try To Show What You Will Need



The Summer's Best in Straw Hats

Panamas, Italian Straw, Leghorns, Etc., in all the popular shapes. You can not go wrong in selecting from our stocks. Prices range from

\$5.50 down to \$1.45

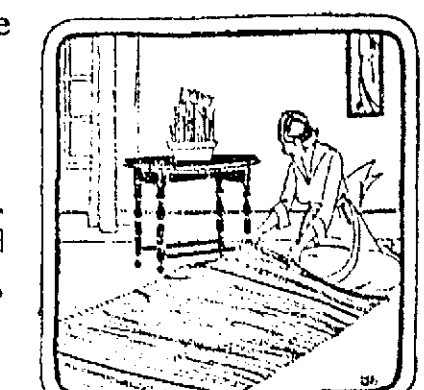
For Summer. We Have Had Our Taste of Hot Weather. You Will Need Hot Weather Clothes.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

A Good Assortment of The Famous Deltos Grass Rugs

Small sizes in Brown, Green, Blue, Etc., with pretty stenciled designs. Suitable for bedroom, sun parlor or bath. Two sizes at

\$1.25 and \$1.00



Our Big June Clearance Sale

of Paints, Varnishes, Calsomines and Wall Papers

Here is your greatest chance to buy these articles at the biggest saving. Our stock is large and complete in every detail. Below you will find bargains on every item you need. Paint up your porches, sheds, fences, barn, etc. At these low prices it will pay you to do it. This sale begins tomorrow and continues to and including Saturday, June 22nd.

Lot Number One

Benjamin Moore & Co's best grade of Barn Paint in red, yellow or brown. Absolutely the best quality and your last opportunity to buy at this low price. During our June sale, gal. **\$1.15**

Special Notice—Compare this price with that of any mail order catalog.

Lot Number Two

Ready Mixed Paint to close out at a price far below present market value. It comes in assorted colors. Now that this opportunity is here waiting, you cannot afford to delay painting.

As long as our stock lasts, we will sell at per gallon **\$1.79**

A Most Remarkable Reduction on Varnish Stains

Just what you want for chairs, floors or woodwork where a darker varnish is desired. It comes in natural, dark oak, light oak, mahogany and walnut. Quarts 79c, pints 40c, one-half pints 25c.

An Extra Big Value Giving in Calsomine

We have a good stock of almost five hundred packages of Calsomine in the following colors: Gray, lavender, salmon pink, green and white. During our June sale, a five pound package for **39c**



Paint Specials

Inside Flat White, sale price per gallon only **\$1.95**
White Enamel, sale price per gallon **\$3.50**
Dull Varnish, sale price per gal. **\$2.50**
Buggy and Wagon Paint, per quart **.75c**
Gold and Silver Paint, per can **.25c, 15c**
Floor Wax, sale price per lb. **.45c**

Wallpaper Cleaner, sale price, can **.14c**
3 pt. cans assorted, sale price per can **.10c**
Johnsons Wood Dye, per quart **.75c**
Roofing Tar, sale price per gal. **.65c**

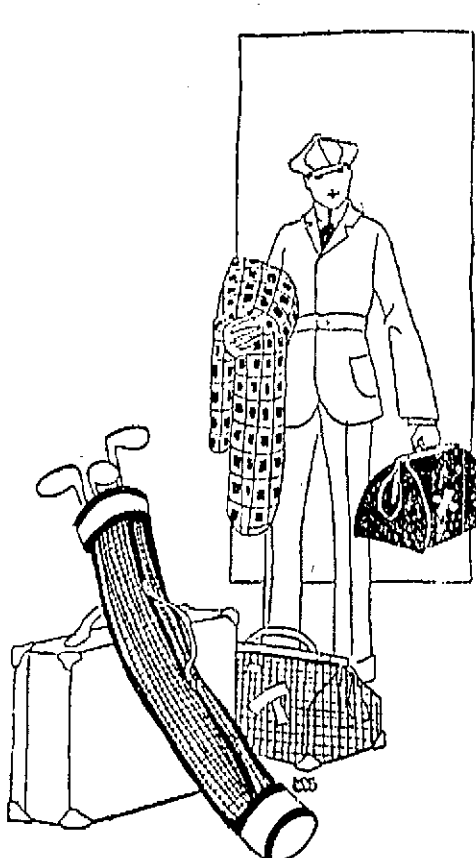


Wall Paper

Figured Ceiling Papers, sale price per double roll **.8c**
Small lots of Side Paper, sale price per double roll **.5c**
Pretty Bedroom Stripes, sale price per double roll **.15c**
Black Kitchen Paper, sale price per double roll **.15c**
Parlor and Living Room Paper, sale price per double roll **.25c, 18c, 15c**

Benjamin Moore's 475 Floor and Woodwork Varnish, a high grade varnish offered during our June sale at only per gallon **\$2.40**

Vacation Luggage



When you need traveling luggage, come to our store. You'll have the largest selection of guaranteed goods at the lowest prices. We can send you on your trip happy that your luggage is good looking and substantial and worth every cent you have invested.

Bathing Outfits



Bathing Suits are in all wool Jersey and Brillantines. The newest styles and fancy colors are to be seen in abundance. Sizes 50 down to 4 years, at prices from **\$7.50 down to 50c.**

Annette Kellerman Suits in black at only **75c**

Farmerette Clothing



Farmerettes should be attired in correct farmerette fashion. See our comfortable overalls for women. They are made in ginghams and heavy twills. Skirt can be gathered at bottom into pantaloons or buttoned into skirt shape. Priced from **\$4.50 down to \$2.25.**

Adjustable Window Screens

Extending from 21 to 33 Inches

You want to have your windows properly screened to keep out flies, mosquitoes and other warm weather pests.

Window Screens 18 inches high **45c** Window Screens 24 inches high **55c**

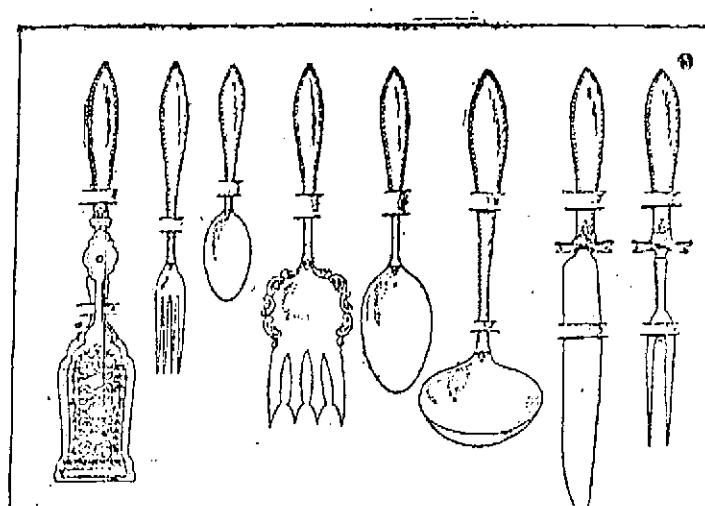
Wire Screening, Black and Galvanized—in all widths from 19 inches to 48 inches. Priced according to width from **35c a yard down to 14c.**

Fly Swatters Cloth bound, wire handles **15c**
Screen wire, wire handles **10c**
Screen wire, wood handles **5c**

Let Us Kill Your Potato Bugs to suit you. Get our prices on any poison you prefer, and put your savings in Binder Twine or Hay Rope.

Hardware Basement.

79c on the Dollar



Roger Bros. and Community Silverware is selling rapidly during our sale at **\$1.00 worth of merchandise for only**

79 Cents

A Timely Warning

Coming Soon!

An Increase in the Price of Some Nemo Corsets

Because the manufacturers refuse to lower their standards of quality and workmanship, the prices on several models in—

Nemo Corsets

will have to be increased on July 1, next!

We have not yet been advised on which of the models these increases will take effect; so, to be on the safe side, we are warning our customers to buy a supply of their favorite Nemo models during this month.

Then, too, it has been suggested that the government may take over some of the corset factories, and put them to other uses. If the Nemo factory should be selected, it would work a terrible hardship on the Nemo wearers who had not had sufficient foresight to prepare in advance for such an event.

During this month, then—

Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets, \$3.00 to \$6.00

In Our Grocery Department

We Deliver at Cash and Carry Prices

(United States Food Administration License No. G.05564)

We are here to serve you. Good goods, good service and right prices. The store that gives the best service and saves you the most money.

SOME OF OUR REGULARS

Roller Oats, bulk the pound **6c** Roller Oats, 22 1/2 lb. sacks **\$1.38**
Roller Oats, National, 3 lb. 12 oz. package **27c**
Roller Oats, Quaker, large 3 lb. 7 oz. package **24c**
Pickles—Dills and Sours (bring your pants) per dozen **8c**
Calumet Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans **19c**
Big Store Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans **19c**
Arm & Hammer Saleratus, 1 lb. package **5c**
Sauer Kraut—Silver Buckle, extra good kraut, try some, ready to eat, can 18c

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

Oh! Yes, if you want bulk coffee try Guatemala, at per pound **22c**
Yucatan, at per pound **18c** Brazilian, at per pound **15c**

Tea! Tea! Uncolored Japs—Red Seal 60c lb., Indian Chief 50c lb., Horse Shoe 40c lb. The three you cannot duplicate in quality even if you pay 10c the pound more.

Toato Corn Flakes, pkg. **9c** Fels Naptha Soap, bar **6c** P. & G. Naptha Soap, bar **6c**
Lants Naptha Soap, bar **6c** Skat, for greasy hands, nothing better, only **10c**
Skitch! Skitch! Well, what is Skitch? Try a package and you will find out it is what every housewife has been looking for. Single package **9c**, 3 packages **24c**, 6 packages **45c**
7 oz. Standard Smoking Tobacco **20c** 14 oz. Standard Smoking Tobacco **40c**
7 oz. P. S. Smoking Tobacco **16c** 14 oz. P. S. Smoking Tobacco **32c**

SAVE YOUR CASH SLIPS AND SAVE 2 PER CENT!

Do you realize that you can save 21c on the dollar on purchases in our Crockery Department. This is the best opportunity ever offered in this department. The reason for this cut is, **too big a stock.**



ARPIN

Miss Chrissy Hughes of Knapp, Wis., is visiting at the M. M. Cutler home.

Mrs. John Stahl returned home Wednesday from a visit with relatives and friends at Waukesha.

Leland Bluet of Oshkosh is visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. Lewis and family.

Mrs. Nora Whittenberger and daughter, Elizabeth of Stevens Point have been visiting at the John Stahl home.

Chas. Bray has purchased John Nunn's Ford Car.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith and children were Grand Rapids visitors Sunday.

The Red Cross workers met at the A. C. Lowers home Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Morris of Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and attended church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Setzkorn, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Roatz and Mr. and Mrs. Will Whittingham drove out to Yellow River Sunday in the Setzkorn car and spent the day fishing and had a picnic dinner.

There will be a lawn social and program at the home of J. P. Schmidt Friday evening, June 21st. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. They will sell ice cream and the proceeds go to the Y. M. C. A.

VANDRIESEN

The farmers are all busy in this vicinity putting in buckwheat.

C. E. Duck sold some fine spring pigs at the stock fair at Grand Rapids last Tuesday.

L. Olsen and wife and H. G. Carlson were Grand Rapids shoppers one day last week.

R. A. Reid and wife were seen on our streets Saturday.

Mrs. Hattie Kulo was a caller at Israel Jero's Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Carlson spent Sunday afternoon at the Andrew Carlson home.

H. S. Evans and family visited at Chas. Labrot's at Colburn Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Jero were callers at J. S. Irwin's Monday evening.

Ray Carlson, Seymour Jero and Archie Phelps were bathing in the drainage ditch last Sunday.

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LABOR WILL FIGHT TO OUST KAISER

Gompers Pledges Unions' Support to the Cause of Freedom.

CURB ON STRIKES URGED

Workers Will Give Everything for United States, but Nothing for Profit—Must Crush Militarism.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—Working men of the United States will be satisfied only with a peace brought about by the complete overthrow of the German military machine, according to President Samuel Gompers, who made the principal address on Monday at the opening session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The struggle means so much for the world that it is worth the light of freedom in the world will go out," he said.

After pledging labor's support that the cause of freedom, justice and happiness may be maintained, the speaker declared:

"For the republic of the United States and her cause we are ready to give everything, but for profit nothing." Laying great stress upon the necessity of crushing the autocratic and imperialistic aims of Germany, Mr. Gompers stated that a peace by treaty would be absolutely worthless.

"Autocracy, militarism and its most dangerous, supporting weapon, irresponsible democracy, must perish; democracy, justice, freedom and absolute confidence between government and people must be established and triumph," is the verdict of American labor upon its country's participation in the war, expressed by the report of President Gompers and the executive council of the federation.

"Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force," the report declares. "No action should be taken in the shops or on the field out of harmony with the purpose of the war. No strike can be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France.

"America was drawn into this world war by the challenge of those autocratic forces which enthrone might as their chief aim. With the growth of achievements of our republic, this nation has stood as a beacon light to all the oppressed peoples of the earth."

ARMY OF U. S. BEST IN WORLD

Major General Gorgas Denies That Vice Is Rampant Either Abroad or at Home.

Chicago, June 12.—"The American army is the best in the world physically, mentally and morally. And it will be kept so until the boys are returned to their homes."

"This was the message of Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, to the homes of America. He made most positive denial of immorality or drunkenness being rampant among either the American expeditionary forces or in the contingents at home and asserted that "There never was a cleaner army on the face of the earth." He is in Chicago to attend the American Medical association convention.

BRITISH TRANSPORT IS SUNK

Ausonia Attacked Hundreds of Miles Out in Atlantic—Ninety Survivors Reach Irish Coast.

New York, June 13.—The British transport Ausonia, owned by the Cunard line, has been torpedoed in the Atlantic by a German submarine and 90 of the crew have been landed on the Irish coast, according to cable dispatches received in New York.

The Ausonia left a British port on May 25 and was some hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic when it was attacked. The survivors were picked up by an Irish coast steamer and a search is being made for the missing members of the crew, which numbered 130 officers and men.

700,000 YANKS IN FRANCE

Secretary of War Baker Makes Statement in Address to French "Blue Devils."

Washington, June 12.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have been sent to France, Secretary of War Baker said in a speech to French "Blue Devils" who came to bid in the third Liberty loan campaign. Mr. Baker's previous official announcement some weeks ago was that more than half a million had gone over.

Semenoff Beats Rues Army

Harbin, Manchuria, June 12.—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, has driven back the Russian troops which had crossed the Onon river, in Transbaikalia.

Three U. S. Ships Destroyed

New York, June 12.—News of the sinking of the American steamer Munbua off the coast of Italy late in May was brought here by 26 members of her crew who arrived on a freight steamship.

McAdoo's Daughter Weds

Philadelphia, June 11.—Mrs. Harriet McAdoo Martin, a daughter of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, was married to Clayton Platt. The ceremony took place in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church.

Mrs. Gould-Shepard Ill.

New York, June 11.—Mrs. Findley G. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, is seriously ill with appendicitis. The attending physicians reported that her condition is satisfactory, and it is hoped an operation may be avoided.

War Correspondent Wounded

Paris, June 10.—Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at American headquarters, was wounded by machine gunfire while following operations of American troops near Chateau Thierry.

Fire Renders 50,000 Homeless

Amsterdam, June 10.—Fifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire in Stamben, the Mohammedan section of Constantinople, which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST STRIKES

Wilson Sends Message of Praise to Labor Convention at St. Paul.

ASKS SUPPORT OF WAR PLAN

Executive Declares American Workmen Are Bearing Their Share of the National Burden Nobly.

Washington, June 13.—President Wilson on Tuesday telegraphed to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, in convention at St. Paul, Minn., urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program.

No controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the war, the president said. To Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, the president telegraphed:

"Please convey to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the program of the nation in the last year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and the shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen.

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment.

"In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish his place will be as honored and his service as gratefully esteemed."

In his telegram to Robert M. La Follette of the Alliance for Labor and Democracy the president said:

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A report was received on Sunday that an Italian dispatch said that there were seven U-boats off the American coast, three of them of the largest size and four smaller vessels. An Atlantic port, June 11.—The British transport which was reported in the New York Times of May 20 to have been sunk by a German submarine arrived here with its stern twisted by the collision. The vessel was in dry dock to have its hull inspected for any damage that might have been done when it cut through the U-boat and sent every member of the crew to the bottom of the sea.

SEVEN IN PLOT AGAINST U. S.

Jeremiah O'Leary and Six Others Indicted by Federal Grand Jury at New York.

New York, June 10.—Six men and one woman were indicted by a federal grand jury here on Friday on a charge of high treason.

The indicted include Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish agitator, now a fugitive from justice. The others are: Maria K. de Victoria, now being held at Ellis Island, and Paul Rollicker, who are charged with being spies of the German government; Albert Paul Fleck, W. J. Robinson, Emil Kipper and John D. Hryn.

In an indictment the defendants are charged with furnishing information of value to the military and naval forces of the country; with handling money for the financing of enemy propaganda; with placing of spies in munition and other manufacturing plants; and with handling money for the financing of bomb plots throughout America.

629 SHIPS BUILT FOR U. S.

687,055 Tons of Merchant Vessels Constructed During the Last Five Months.

Washington, June 11.—The steady growth of the American merchant marine in all classes of vessels was revealed for the first time since the war began in statistics from the department of commerce, showing that in the first five months of this year there have been built in this country three hundred and twenty-nine vessels of 629,055 gross tons.

The merchant fleet of the United States now amounts to approximately 10,000,000 gross tons.

Ship Star of Chile Safe

Washington, June 11.—The Star of Chile, another of the Alaskan fleet which stuck in the ice in Berling sea, has been towed to safety by the government steamer Roosevelt, according to word received here.

U. S. Flyer Falls to Death

East Greenwich, R. I., June 13.—Jack McGee of Pawtucket, an aviator who had given many exhibition flights in this country, was killed in an airplane accident here. His machine fell after an explosion.

Grave Yank Is Decorated

Washington, June 11.—Lieut. William J. Flannery, infantry, received the Croix de Guerre on the afternoon of June 5 for swimming the Marine on June 3 and bringing back a wounded French soldier.

Anna Held Is Improving

New York, June 11.—Hope, abandoned recently, that Miss Anna Held would live, was renewed. Physicians attending the actress said her improvement in the last week had been marked.

Italians Smash Foes

Rome, June 10.—Italian forces broke into enemy trenches on the Monte di Val Belva front, taking 50 prisoners, six machine guns and a quantity of materials, the Italian war office announced.

E. A. Strauss Found Guilty

Poorville, Ill., June 10.—E. A. Strauss, banker, was convicted of murdering Burke M. Mead. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree on Friday, after deliberating four hours.

WISCONSIN HAPPENINGS

News of the Badger State Arranged in Condensed Form

Madison—The industrial commission in a bulletin just issued reports 600 eye accidents occurred in Wisconsin during 1917, each of which has caused disability of more than seven days' duration. In ninety-four cases there was permanent loss of sight or impairment of vision. Almost without exception these eye injuries occurred in lines of work in which there are flying particles or chips, such as stone cutting and clipping in foundry and machine shops.

Madison—The State Council of Defense began the preparation of a record of Wisconsin's financial contribution to war activities. A request was mailed to the county councils of defense, asking for detailed information on subscriptions to loans, war savings stamp campaign, Red Cross campaigns and other activities, also the record of miscellaneous subscriptions. This information will be kept complete during the war.

Madison—By recommendation of the council of national defense a special form of membership card is suggested to those American women who have lost members of their family in the service of the country. It consists of a black band, three inches wide with a gold star for every man who has given his life in service. It is to be worn on the left arm and will take the place of regulation mourning.

Kenosha—Six men have been arrested here at the direction of the department of justice, charged with interfering with government production. It is alleged that the men were responsible for ineffectual strikes in Kenosha industries which threatened to tie up industries. The men protest that their action was the result of a misunderstanding.

Wausau—The boulevard between the sidewalk and curb at the north-east corner of the intersection of Town Line road and Prospect avenue, has been planted to beans which are now several inches in height. The area covered is about 350 square feet. In other parts of the city boulevards and vacant places along the streets have been planted to vegetables.

Madison—State Food Administrator Marcus Svensen ordered 31,600 barrels of wheat flour in the possession of the Horlick Malted Milk company, Racine, turned over to agents of the federal government in Chicago. The matter has been placed before Food Administrator Hoover, who has approved Svensen's action.

Elia Claire—Another German institution in Elia Claire, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, a high school German society, has drawn its last breath. Recently one of its officers appeared at the Red Cross headquarters and submitted the last of the organization's treasury funds, about \$6, for Red Cross uses.

Superior—Five hundred men unable to show registration cards were gathered in by a unit of state guards, police and deputy sheriffs in Superior's first slacker raid. Nearly all claimed to have registered and they obtained release upon promise to produce proof.

Green Bay—Fifty-three fatherless children of France have been adopted by individuals and organizations of the city, according to information given out by the committee in charge of the work of placing the children. Only three names remain upon the list received by the committee.

Mayville—Two weeks' suspension of business and a fine of \$150, which will be turned over to the Red Cross, was the penalty imposed upon the Haber store, one of the largest in this city. Violation of government food regulations was charged.

Madison—C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public schools, and Chief Justice John B. Winslow of the Wisconsin supreme court, in interviews declared emphatically in favor of the movement of eliminating the teaching of German from the high school.

Ellsworth—Charles Smith of Hager, who has been in jail here for a couple of weeks charged with stealing a car, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge George Thompson to three years at Waupun.

Marinette—Robert Hanson, 13 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hanson, was scalded to death when he upset a pan of boiling water in the family home.

Harford—John Jule, a well-known and prosperous farmer near Jackson, met with a peculiar accident which resulted in his death. It was while chasing a calf that he fell upon some hard object, injuring his abdomen. The subsequent operation proved fatal.

Abbotsford—A deal has been made whereby Henry E. Ryberg of New Richmond, Wis., becomes the publisher of The Abbotsford Clarion, succeeding William Mannes, who has retired from the newspaper field owing to poor health.

Appleton—The farmers of Outagamie county responded nobly to the appeal of the government to raise more wheat. The acreage of spring wheat in this county was increased from 1,150 acres in 1917 to 5,600 acres in 1918, a percentage of increase of 380.

Madison—Frank C. Ramsdale, 69, state judge of Madison and for many years identified with the fish commission, committed suicide by shooting with a shotgun at his home. His health is believed to have been the cause.

Waupesa—Portage county Guernsey Breeders' association will hold its annual picnic at Iola, June 21, and stock judging contests will be conducted by county agents. O. A. Onsrud of Portage, N. H., will be one of the speakers.

Wausau—John J. Boehm, found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree on circuit court here for causing the death of Hemuth Ewan, was sentenced to five years in the state prison.

Madison—Wisconsin has taken the lead over all other states in the Union in collecting and preserving those records that show the part the state is playing in the great war. The war history commission, which was appointed in March, 1918, to direct the work of organizing local committees in the different counties, reports that all but twelve now have their committees organized and are on the job collecting and saving their war records.

Ashland—State Fire Warden Charles Good of Superior discovered that the fire which did over \$1,000 damage to the Potter Cooper school, was set by two boys, Homer Payne, 12, and Norman Wells, 10. The boys when arrested confessed they had set fire to the school in four different places and gave as a reason that they thought they would not have to go to school any more, if the school house was burned.

Appleton—Appleton's last horse mail delivery was abolished last week when Robert Schmege, carrier in the Fourth ward, was instructed to discontinue with his horse and deliver mail on foot. Because of the length of the route and distance from the postoffice this carrier has been provided with a horse to save time, but the high cost of feeding the animal has made it necessary to abolish the service.

Ashland—Information from sources believed authentic is that a special agent of Gov. M. L. Phillips has been sent here and is trying to obtain evidence against the men who tarred and feathered William Landman, former income tax assessor. No warrants have been asked for as yet, according to District Attorney Merrill.

Elia Claire—Nineteen girls employed in the Lindemann Box and Veneer company here, the first local concern exclusively employing men laborers, employ girls since the war started, recently struck for higher wages, although the company gave them an increase a few days before.

Manitowish—Pleading necessity for protection of public health, the city of Manitowish has appealed to the federal government in its efforts to secure oil for sprinkling of streets this summer and has asked the state highway commission to back up its petition.

Madison—John Schmitt, enemy alien, who recently pointed up his watch crystal and put it into a follow prisoner's breakfast food was sentenced in Superior court to five years at Waupun. Schmitt made a full confession. A similar charge by the federal government is being held against him.

Kenosha—The Rev. Henry T. Sell of Kenosha, former editor of the Advance and a prominent religious writer, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church here. He succeeds the Rev. Theodore H. Sayville, recently called to Oshkosh.

Oshkosh—Undersheriff William Geiz was nearly killed by a blow from a club on the head struck by Frank Davis, a prisoner held on a burglary charge, who was trying to fight his way out of the jail. Davis went back to his cell at the point of a revolver.

La Crosse—Rudolph Tanks, La Crosse saloon keeper, was arrested here by Frank O'Connor, United States marshal, on a charge of violating the federal fuelless Monday order of last winter. He was placed under bonds.

De Pere—Less than an hour after a boy was born to her parents, Elizabeth Bequette, 17-months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Phillips, died as the result of eating poison which she thought was candy.

De Pere—Carl Wright was severely injured when a Fordson tractor, which he was driving tipped over as he was trying to negotiate a steep hill. Mr. Wright jumped only to land under the capsizing machine.

Rhineland—Three men, Frank Kietel and William and John Collier were each fined \$30 and costs in municipal court on their plea of guilty to having violator in their possession.

Rhineland—J. D. Albrecht, champion pistol wrestler of Minneapolis, will meet Billy Perkins of this city in a mat contest at the armory on the morning of July 4.

Dooner—When Wolfgang Roth left to join the army a few days since he was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roth to become a United States soldier in this war.

La Crosse—Statistics taken show that every young man in the high school will be employed at some useful work during the summer vacation.

Waupun—Chester has ceased to exist as a station on the North-Western road and as a postoffice. It is now East Waupun.

Oconomowoc—Word has been received from Lieut. George Behrend, Co. B, 156th battalion, with the Rhineland, who was severely gassed in one of the great battles in France some weeks ago, that he has been discharged from the hospital and has rejoined his company.

Oshkosh—A game protection organization has been organized here at Waunakee county similar to that already operating in Oshkosh. Its purpose will be the conservation of fish and game.

Manitowish—W. W. Cummings will help to solve the labor housing problem in this city by making use of the Platt building. He has divided the second floor into a large number of small rooms and furnished them with beds, and thus will be able to furnish sleeping quarters for over 100 men.

Platteville—Rev. John Hardcastle, for nineteen years pastor at Platteville and Big Hatch, resigned to take up new work, president of the national general conference of the Primitive Methodist church.

Racine—J. W. Jones, new president of the board of education of Racine, made his first recommendation the prohibition of the teaching of the German language in Racine schools and public schools of the state.

RESERVES TO WIN THE BIG BATTLE

General Foch Says Offensive Is Necessary for Victory.

SURPRISE, MASS AND SPEED

Final Attack With These Characteristics, by Troops Carefully Prepared and Then Thrown In Without Regard to Losses.

London.—Battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive. This is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander in chief of the allies, in an article contributed by him to the weekly journal, the Field, in which he discussed the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," General Foch says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces.

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned.

No Victory In Defense.

"Our first axiom must be that to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victory and a watershed. It is simply a game that must be begun over again.

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish.

"To maintain our position" is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim.

All Depends on Reserve.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keynote of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver.

Surprise, Mass and Speed.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the lightning may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surprising in violence and carrying with it other phases of battle, all action with surprise, surprise—surprise, mass, and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out.

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although they fall when applied by feeble hands and when necessary observe the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while—namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Praying for a Miracle.

Thomas A. Mott, superintendent of the city schools at Seymour, tells the story of a little girl who had been taught to believe in miracles. One day, following a hard examination at school, she went to her room and before climbing into bed she offered her customary prayer. Her mother was standing near and was surprised when the girl prayed: "Please make Hoston the capital of Maine." When the prayer was finished her mother asked her why she wanted Boston the capital of Maine.

"There is never a day when the queen of Belgium does not visit the hospitals and comfort the wounded at the front. She encourages all ambitions among the soldiers and has organized a symphony orchestra for their entertainment." A eulogium says.

"Paul Ghisly, of the Petit Parisien, just visited a Belgian school at the front where 600 little war victims find refuge. These children have suffered greatly and everything is done to make them happy. The hours of work are arranged in accordance with their years. In the dormitories on each bed is hung a gas mask.

Human Machinery.

We have headaches and colds, not at all realizing our body is in need of some good, pure oxygen. Mechanics take much better care of their machinery than they do of their own bodies. They know that unless the machine is cleaned, oiled and reset occasionally it will not run properly. How often do they think of the importance of caring for their human machinery? They run it at the highest tension, feed it on stale air and

LABOR WILL FIGHT TO OUST KAISER

Gompers Pledges Unions' Support to the Cause of Freedom.

CURB ON STRIKES URGED

Workers Will Give Everything for United States, but Nothing for Profit—Must Crush Militarism.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—Working men of the United States will be satisfied only with a peace brought about by the complete overthrow of the German military machine, according to President Samuel Gompers, who made the principal address on Monday at the opening session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The struggle means so much for the world that if we should lose the fight of freedom in the world will go out," he said.

After pledging labor's support that the cause of freedom, justice and happiness may be maintained, the speaker declared:

"For the republic of the United States and her cause we are ready to give everything, but for profit nothing. Laying great stress upon the necessity of crushing the autocratic and imperialistic aims of Germany, Mr. Gompers stated that a peace by treaty would be absolutely worthless. 'Autocracy, militarism and its most dangerous supporting weapon, irresponsible democracy, must perish; democracy, justice, freedom and absolute confidence between government and people must be established and triumph,' is the verdict of American workers upon this crisis of the world."

"Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force," the report declares. "No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purpose of the war. No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France."

"America was drawn into this world war by the challenge of those autocratic forces which enslave the growth of the world. With the growth of the world, the growth of this nation has stood as a beacon light to all the oppressed peoples of the earth."

ARMY OF U. S. BEST IN WORLD

Major General Gorgas Denies That Vice Is Rampant Either Abroad or at Home.

Chicago, June 12.—"The American army is the best in the world physically, mentally and morally. And it will be kept so until the boys are returned to their homes."

This was the message of Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, to the homes of America. He made most positive denial of immorality or drunkenness being rampant among either the American expeditionary forces or in the cantonnements at home and asserted that "there never was a clearer army in the face of the earth." He is in Chicago attending the American Medical association convention.

BRITISH TROOPERS IS SUNK

Ausonia Attacked Hundreds of Miles Out in Atlantic—Ninety Survivors Reach Irish Coast.

New York, June 13.—The British transport Ausonia, owned by the Cunard line, has been torpedoed in the Atlantic by a German submarine and 90 of the crew have been landed on the Irish coast, according to cable dispatches received in New York.

The Ausonia left a British port on May 25 and had some hundreds of miles out in the Atlantic when it was attacked. The survivors were picked up by an eastbound steamship and a search is being made for the missing members of the crew, which numbered 130 officers and men.

The Ausonia was a steel four-masted steamship of 5,133 gross tonnage.

700,000 YANKS IN FRANCE

Secretary of War Baker Makes Statement in Address to French "Blue Devils."

Washington, June 12.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have been sent to France, Secretary Baker said in a speech to French "Blue Devils" who came to aid in the third Liberty loan campaign. Mr. Baker's previous official announcement some weeks ago was that more than half a million had gone over.

Semenoff Beats Russ Army.

Harbin, Manchuria, June 12.—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, has driven back the Russian army which had crossed the Onon river, in Transbaikalia.

Three U. S. Ships Destroyed.

New York, June 12.—News of the sinking of the American steamer Albatross off the coast of Italy late in May was brought here by 25 members of her crew who arrived on a freight steamship.

McAdoo's Daughter Weds.

Philadelphia, June 11.—Mrs. Harriet McAdoo Martin, a daughter of Secretary of the Interior William C. McAdoo, was married to Clayton Platt.

Mrs. Gould-Shepard Ill.

New York, June 11.—Mrs. Findley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, is seriously ill from appendicitis. The attending physicians reported that her condition is satisfactory, and it is hoped an operation may be avoided.

War Correspondent Wounded.

Paris, June 10.—Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was wounded by machine gunfire while following operations of American troops near Chateau Thierry.

Fire Renders 50,000 Homeless.

Austerlitz, June 10.—Fifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire at Stamboul, the Mohammedan section of Constantinople, which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST STRIKES

Wilson Sends Message of Praise to Labor Convention at St. Paul.

ASKS SUPPORT OF WAR PLAN

Executive Declares American Workers Are Bearing Their Share of the National Burden Nobly.

Washington, June 13.—President Wilson on Tuesday telegraphed to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, in convention at St. Paul, Minn., urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program.

No controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the war, the president said. To Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, the president telegraphed:

"I have conveyed to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support given to the program of the nation in the last year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and the shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen."

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment."

"In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish his place will be as honored and his service as gratefully welcomed."

In his telegram to Robert M. La Follette, the president said:

"The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has my earnest hope for a successful convention that will give added strength to future activities. Called into being to combat ignorance and misunderstanding, skillfully played upon by disloyal influences, your organization has done a great and necessary work. It has aided materially in promoting the unity that proceeds from exact understanding and is today a valid and important part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the energies of America in the prosecution of a just and righteous war."

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Appeal From Party Urges America and Allies to Send Troops to Drive Out Huns.

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Jeremiah O'Leary and Six Others Indicted by Federal Grand Jury at New York.

New York, June 10.—Six men and one woman were indicted by a federal grand jury here on Friday on a charge of high treason.

The indictment includes Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish agitator, now a fugitive from justice. The others are: Maria K. de Victoria, now being held at Ellis Island, and Paul Rodicker, who are charged with being spies of the German government; Albert Paul Fiske, W. J. Robinson, Emilie Kipper and J. J. Ryan.

In an indictment the defendants are charged with furnishing information of value to the military and naval enemies of the country; with handling money for the financing of enemy propaganda; with placing of spies in the United States; with manufacturing plots, and with handling money for the financing of bomb plots throughout America.

629 SHIPS BUILT FOR U. S.

687,055 Tons of Merchant Vessels Constructed During the Last Five Months.

Washington, June 11.—The steady growth of the American merchant marine in all classes of vessels was revealed for the first time since the war began in statistics from the department of commerce, showing that in the first five months of this year there have been built in this country and officially numbered by the bureau of navigation a total of 629 vessels of 687,055 gross tons.

The merchant fleet of the United States now amounts to approximately 10,000,000 gross tons.

This tremendous fleet is second only to the merchant tonnage of Great Britain.

Ship Star of Chile Safe.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Star of Chile, another of the Alaskan fleet which stuck in the ice in Bering sea, has been towed to safety by the government steamer Roosevelt, according to word received here.

U. S. Flyer Falls to Death.

East Greenwich, R. I., June 13.—Jack McGee of Pawtucket, an aviator who had given many exhibition flights in this country, was killed in an airplane accident here. His machine fell after an explosion.

Grave Yank Is Decorated.

Washington, June 11.—Lieut. William J. Flannery, infantry, received the Croix de Guerre on the afternoon of June 5 for gallantry in the Marne offensive and for bringing back a wounded French soldier.

Anna Held Is Improving.

New York, June 11.—Hope, abandoned recently, that Miss Anna Held would live, was renewed. The French actress, who had been in a coma for several days, is now recovering from the effects of a stroke.

Italians Smash Foes.

Rome, June 10.—Italian forces broke into enemy trenches on the Monte Di Vini front, taking 60 prisoners, machine guns and a quantity of materials, the Italian war office announced.

E. A. Strauss Found Guilty.

Peoria, Ill., June 10.—E. A. Strauss, banker, was convicted of murdering George M. Mend. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree on Friday, after deliberating four hours.

Senator New in Air Trip.

Indianapolis, June 11.—United States Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, who left the Indianapolis speedway Saturday in an airplane for a trip to Dayton, O., arrived there safely, making the trip in an hour.

Huns Bombed by Italians.

Rome, June 11.—Italian aviators surprised aviation camps and the railway station at Caldonazzo, while in full activity, and effectively bombed them. Ten hostile machines were downed Saturday.

WISCONSIN HAPPENINGS

News of the Badger State Arranged in Condensed Form.

Madison.—The industrial commission in a bulletin just issued reports 600 eye accidents occurred in Wisconsin during 1917, each of which has caused disability of more than seven days' duration. In ninety-four cases there was permanent loss of sight or impairment of vision. Almost without exception these eye injuries occurred in lines of work in which there are flying particles or chips, such as stone cutting and clipping in foundry and machine shops.

Madison.—The State Council of Defense began the preparation of a record of Wisconsin's financial contribution to war activities. A request was made to the county councils of defense, asking for detailed information on subscriptions to loans, war savings stamp campaign, Red Cross campaigns and other activities, also the record of miscellaneous subscriptions. This information will be kept complete during the war.

Madison.—By recommendation of the council of national defense a special form of mourning garb is suggested to those American women who have lost members of their family in the service of the country. It consists of a black band, three inches wide with a gold star for every man who has given his life in service. It is to be worn on the left arm and will take the place of regulation mourning.

Kenosha.—Six men have been arrested here at the direction of the department of justice, charged with interfering with government production. It is alleged that the men were responsible for incipient strikes in Kenosha industries which threatened the production of war materials.

Wausau.—The boulevard between the sidewalk and curb at the northeast corner of the intersection of Town Line road and Prospect avenue, has been planned to be widened and covered in about 360 square feet. In other parts of the city boulevards and vacant places along the streets have been planned to be widened.

Madison.—State Food Administrator Mangus Swenson ordered 11,000 barrels of wheat, the possession of which is prohibited by the federal government in Chicago. The matter has been placed before Food Administrator Hoover, who has approved Swenson's action.

Eau Claire.—Another German institution in Eau Claire, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, a high school German society, has drawn its last breath. Recently one of its officers appeared at the Red Cross headquarters and submitted the last of the organization's treasury funds, about \$6, for Red Cross uses.

Superior.—Five hundred men unable to show registration cards were gathered in by a small army of state guards, police and deputy sheriffs in Superior's first slacker raid. Nearly all claimed to have registered and they obtained release upon promise to produce proof.

Green Bay.—Fifty-three fatherless children of France have been adopted by individuals and organizations of the city, according to information given out by the committee in charge of the work of placing the children. Only three names remain upon the list received by the committee.

Mayville.—Two weeks' suspension of business and a fine of \$150, which will be turned over to the Red Cross, was the penalty imposed upon the Naber store, one of the largest in this city. Violation of government food regulations was charged.

Madison.—C. P. Cary, state superintendent of public schools, and Chief Justice John B. Winslow of the Wisconsin supreme court, in interviews declared emphatically in favor of the movement of eliminating the teaching of German from the high school.

Elisworth.—Charles Smith of Hager, who has been in jail here for a couple of weeks charged with stealing a motor from a boat and then sinking the boat, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge George Thompson to three years at Waupun.

Marinette.—Robert Hanson, 13 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hanson, was scalded to death when he upset a pan of boiling water in the family home.

Hartford.—John Julie, a well-known and prosperous farmer near Jackson, met with a peculiar accident while mowing. The scythe of spring wheat, which he was cutting, struck his abdomen, inflicting a fatal injury.

Abbotsford.—A deal has been made whereby Henry E. Ryberg of New Richmond, Wis., because the publisher of the "Abbotsford" Clarion, succeeded William Mannes, who has retired from the newspaper field owing to poor health.

Appleton.—The farmers of Outagamie county responded nobly to the appeal of the government to raise more wheat. The acreage of spring wheat in this county was increased from 1,150 acres in 1917 to 5,500 acres in 1918, a percentage of increase of 380.

Madison.—Frank C. Ramsdale, 59, old-time printer of Madison and for many years identified with the fish commission, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home. His health is believed to have been the cause.

Waupaca.—Portage county Guernsey Breeders' association will hold its annual picnic at Iola, June 21, and stock judging contests will be conducted by county agents. O. A. Onsdorf of Westboro, N. H., will be one of the speakers.

Madison.—The sewerage system of Holcombe, an unincorporated village, installed by a real estate firm, is held to be the property of the taxpayers in an opinion by Attorney General Spencer Haven. Town officers may make repairs.

Racine.—J. W. Jones, new president of the board of education of Racine, made his first recommendation the prohibition of the teaching of the German language in Racine schools and public schools of the state.

Wausau.—John J. Bochyanyin, found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree in circuit court here for causing the death of Hemuth Ewan, was sentenced to five years in the state prison.

Appleton.—Appleton's last horse mail delivery was abolished last week when Robert Schmieg, carrier in the Fourth ward, was instructed to discontinue his horse and deliver mail on foot. Because of the length of the route and distance from the postoffice this carrier has been provided with a horse to save time, but the high cost of feeding the animal has made it necessary to abolish the service.

Ashtland.—Information from sources believed authentic is that a special agent of Gov. E. L. Philipp has been sent here and is trying to obtain evidence against the man who is charged with the murder of William Landrath, former income tax assessor. No warrants have been asked for as yet, according to District Attorney Merrill.

Eau Claire.—Nineteen girls employed in the Linderman Box and Veneer company here, the first local concern exclusively employing woman labor, recently struck for higher wages, although the company gave them an increase a few days before.

Mantowoc.—Pleading necessity for protection of public health, the city of Manitowish was asked to prohibit the federal government in its efforts to secure oil for sprinkling of streets this summer and has asked the state highway commission to back up its petition.

Madison.—John Schmitt, enemy alien, who recently pleaded guilty to being a spy, was sentenced to five years at Waupun. Schmitt made a full confession. A similar charge by the federal government is being held against him.

Kenosha.—The Rev. Henry T. Sell of Evanston, former editor of the Advance and a prominent religious writer, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational church here. He succeeds the Rev. Theodore R. Fayville, recently called to Oshkosh.

Oshkosh.—Undersheriff William Gola was nearly blown away by a blow from a club on the head struck by Frank Davis, a prisoner held on a burglary charge, who was trying to fight his way out of the jail. Davis went back to his cell at the point of a revolver.

La Crosse.—Rudolph Tanks, La Crosse saloon keeper, was arrested here by Frank O'Leary, United States marshal, on a charge of violating the federal lawless Monday order of last winter. He was placed under bonds.

De Pere.—Less than an hour after a baby son was born to her parents, Elizabeth Jeanette, 13-months daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Phillips, died as the result of eating poison which she thought was candy.

De Pere.—Carl Wright was severely injured when a Fordson tractor, which he was driving tipped over as he was trying to negotiate a steep hill. Mr. Wright jumped out to land under the capsizing machine.

Rhineland.—Three men, Frank Kuter and William and John Collier were each fined \$50 and costs in municipal court on their plea of guilty to having venison in their possession.

Rhineland.—J. D. Albrecht, champion police wrestler of Minneapolis, will meet Billy Perkins of this city in a mat contest at the armory on the morning of July 4.

Bloomer.—When Wolfgang Roth left to join the army a few days since, he was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roth to become a United States soldier in this war.

La Crosse.—Statistics taken show that every young man in the high school will be employed at some useful work during the summer vacation.

Waupun.—Chester has ceased to exist as a station on the North-Western road and as a postoffice. It is now East Waupun.

Oconomowoc.—Word has been received from Lieut. George W. Strand, Co. B, 159th Infantry, who is in the 8th division, who was severely gassed in one of the great battles in France some weeks ago, that he has been discharged from the hospital and has rejoined his company.

Oshkosh.—A game protection organization has been organized here for Winnebago county similar to that already operative in Outagamie. Its purpose will be the conservation of fish and game.

Mantowoc.—W. W. Cummings will help to solve the labor housing problem in this city by making use of the Platt building. He has divided the second floor into a large number of small rooms and furnished them with beds, and thus will be able to furnish sleeping quarters for over 100 men.

Platteville.—Rev. John Hardcastle, for nineteen years pastor at Platteville, and Big Rock, resigned to take up new work as president of the national general conference of the Primitive Methodist church.

Madison.—The sewerage system of Holcombe, an unincorporated village, installed by a real estate firm, is held to be the property of the taxpayers in an opinion by Attorney General Spencer Haven. Town officers may make repairs.

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TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Boy, Look Up Present Address of Joe Mulhatton

HAVANA, CUBA.—Natives of a small island off the west coast of Cuba were recently thrown into the highest pitch of excitement and terror when a gigantic animal of the dinosaur or allosaurus species suddenly crawled forth from the sea and continued to make its slow and destructive way toward the principal village on the island. The island is not more than 20 miles in circumference and is mostly given over to the cultivation of grapefruit.

The monstrous creature, described as being more than 60 feet in length, according to its footprints in the soil over which it passed, and weighing many tons, has been pronounced by scientists of this city to be a genuine relic of the prehistoric times, the bones of which are still being unearthed from time to time by scientists and archeological explorers.

The monstrous specimen that has almost depopulated the island fled to through hastily fled of scores of natives by small boats to a neighboring island, broke down fences over which it crawled, knocked over small outbuildings, uprooted palm trees and cut big swaths through fields of crops. While it has been pronounced to be the only known living specimen of the threatened extinct gigantic amphibian allosaurus, so far as is known, and while it disappeared after crossing the narrow point of the island, those who saw it and so far recovered from their fright as to be able to discuss it, declare that it was the most terrifying thing they have ever seen or wish to see again, and all agree that it had come out alone like searchlights, huge teeth and muscles exactly like the tigers.

Its whinings and other noises as it passed over the island were not as terrifying to the natives as was its mammoth size, which was awe-inspiring. Some of the natives declare they will never return to the island.

Minister Saved Money by "Dicker" With Footpad

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—A very interesting story came to light Sunday, when it was related that a very distinguished minister of the Methodist church, Dr. Plato Durham, had been held up by a young white man as he alighted from a car and started toward the place where he was stopping, he having just returned from a session of the state Sunday school convention at the First Methodist church.

The minister got off the car, and as he walked half a block away and the car vanished he was confronted by a man who thrust a cocked pistol against his stomach and demanded that his hands go up.

"No, I won't raise my hands. But what do you want? There is no need to shoot; just tell me what you want and I will give you anything that I have," said Doctor Durham.

"I want money, and I need it badly, and I am going to have it," replied the footpad.

"Well, I have \$5, a five and four ones, here," replied Doctor Durham, "and I will give you the four and I will keep the five, for I am a Methodist minister, and you know that we preachers don't have much money, so I think you ought to have my five of \$5."

"Well, I'll be a—," replied the footpad, and then he said: "I'll be a— of a business for a while man to be engaged for. Why, this is a nice job; but I tell you I need money, and I need it bad, so give me the five and keep the four ones."

"No, I think you ought to leave me the biggest pile, for I am hard up, too," replied the minister; "so here are the four ones, and I will keep the five-dollar bill, and he handed the nightman the four one-dollar notes.

"All right," said the unknown man; "but you won't shoot as I walk away, or you won't report this to the police, will you?"

"No," replied Dr. Plato Durham, and he has up to this hour kept his word.

Absent-Minded Governor Almost Got Stranger's Hat

NEW YORK.—Governor Whitman, at the meeting of the National Union at the Garden theater, didn't know his own hat and sought to grab another man's. And the two hats didn't resemble each other in the least, for the governor's was of the stovepipe variety—tall and very shiny—and the other one was a derby.

The governor, who was announced as the speaker of the evening, came in while William H. Henshaw was occupying the meeting, and was addressed to the stars by Henshaw, who followed him, received his hat and his overcoat and carefully deposited them in a corner of the box.

As soon as Mr. Henshaw finished, the governor was escorted to the platform, where he spoke at length on the issues of the war and the Liberty loan. Panning at length, he cast his eyes behind him. "Though still under the spell of his own eloquence, he realized that he needed a hat in order to go forth. The man who sat at the right of the speaker's rostrum held a likely appearing one in his hand. Calmly, abstractedly, the governor possessed himself of it.

The benefit man was a good sport and made no protest. But Mr. Henshaw was not going to see a fellow member of the National Union—who, by the way, happened not to possess much hair—getting a cold in the head through losing his hat, even if it was the man who had been introduced as "our great war governor." So he tactfully thrust his hand forward, and Mr. Whitman, remembering that he ought to shake hands with the chairman, dropped the hat to do it. By this time the useful military secretary was on hand with the right lid and all was well.

When Will Folks Recognize Boys Crave Excitement?

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—The two very young disciples of Dionysus who are looking for a hot time, for a hot time, for the worst boy in America—passed in their search for a hot time. The two boys in Johnstown are held at a disadvantage. The X. M. C. A. will not take them in as members because they are afraid the bad boys would make their boys bad. The young men of the church have been good enough to organize a Big Brothers' club. But the Big Brothers try to make good boys out of them by teaching them a lot of the Bible at one time, so they have let the opportunity of a swim and other enjoyments go.

A group of 12 organized a regular boys' club and called it the "Gut Gang." They found a cave in one of the many near-by hills, stole a few chairs and a table, and then decided to take a few meals there, reports a correspondent of the Baltimore American.

There would be no excitement in just asking their mothers for the meal, so they decided to get their own things. They raided a few ice boxes, taking bread and butter and other things.

At one of these raids they tried on war gardens. It all ended when one of their bandits caused a forest fire, and they were arrested. Their parents paid the fine.

Now, these boys are not bad, only young lovers of excitement. If the juvenile officers would have a man take charge of them and use the same cave as a clubhouse, the boys would become better citizens. But the juvenile officers played their hand wrong. Those boys will become great lovers of excitement, and become more desperate to get it. The juvenile officers will have a regular job when the boys start in.

"Pretty Nurses" Made Impression on Youngster

MILWAUKEE.—He was only a little boy. In fact, he was so small that his mother held him hand tightly to shield him from the crowds that surged down Grand avenue while the Red Cross parade passed in review. Yet his little face was covered with smiles. He was happy, in fact, so happy that he "growled" standing about him wondering at what the little fellow was so pleased.

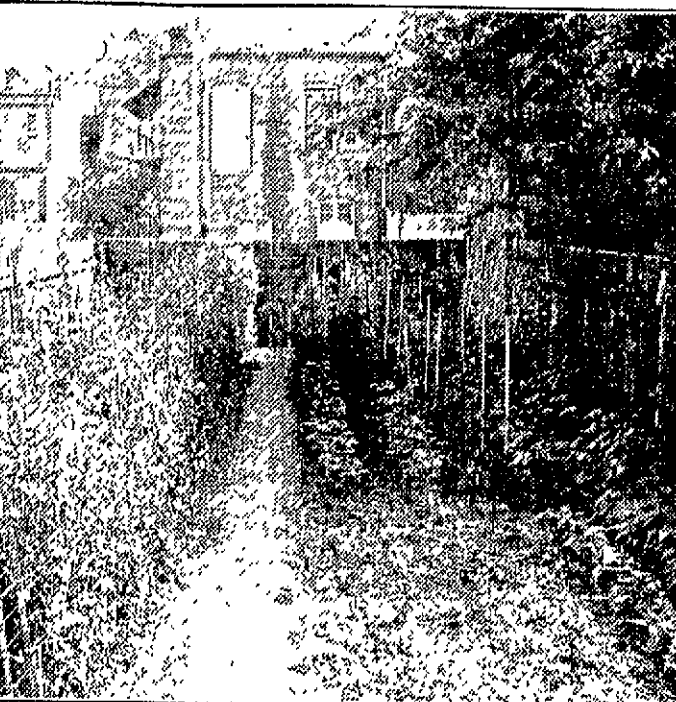
And then—without any warning on his part—the mystery was explained. "Mamma," he fairly cried, "I wish I was grown up like Braver Bill, so I could be a soldier and have so many pretty nurses take care of me." The meaning that this little fellow portrayed in those words went home to many. Even tears welled in the eyes of many men. The patriotism of this little chap, hardly old enough to understand the meaning of war, yet understanding the sacredness of the Red Cross and its work with the men "over there," had touched a hidden chord. The feeling that each of those wearing the uniform of the Red Cross may be the one to take care of his brother, her husband or her sweetheart went home to the hearts of many.

The crowd moved on thinking more deeply of the work of the Red Cross and more resolved to give than ever before. Hardly had it passed from hearing distance of the little chap when he again uttered, this time with a different meaning: "I'll be Braver Bill don't care if he does get hurt, if he has one of those pretty nurses hold his hand."

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MAKE THE MOST OF VEGETABLES



A Back-Yard Garden Capable of Furnishing Practically the Entire Table Fare for a Family.

MAKING MOST OF ALL VEGETABLES

Families With Back-Yard Gardens Will Need to Do Little Buying in the Markets.

PRACTICAL HINTS ARE GIVEN

One of the Safest Rules for Keeping Well is to Eat Variety of Food—Starch and Sugar Valuable as Fuel Foods.

All over the country war gardens have been planted to raise food to "help halt the Hun."

This summer millions of cans of vegetables will be put up by canneries and housewives for winter use, but everyone should have a chance to eat the fresh vegetables while they are at their best. If you have more than you can use now, you have more than your neighbor who has no garden. What can't be used fresh, can for winter.

One of the safest rules for keeping well is to eat a variety of food. Vegetables are a great help in giving variety to your meals. But vegetables every day; many are mild laxatives and they are better than medicine.

Use many kinds and lots of them. Let them take the place of part of the meat and bread you are using today. Don't think that because vegetables contain so much water they are not good food. They are one of the most valuable kinds of food we have. Vegetables have their own particular part in the diet which neither meats nor cereals nor fruits nor sweets can play.

Part That Vegetables Play. They are appetizers. Their delicious flavors stimulate digestion. They furnish fuel and protein. Vegetables, such as sweet potatoes, green lima beans, green corn, white potatoes, green peas, onions, beets, carrots and squash contain enough starch and sugar to make them valuable as fuel foods. Some of these are protein foods, too.

They help prevent constipation. The woody part of vegetables is valuable to give bulk to the food. For very small children it should be removed by rubbing the cooked vegetable through a sieve, but a grown person of sound digestion needs some of this woody portion. Don't cut out all the hard part from asparagus and such foods. The mild acid in such vegetables as tomatoes has some laxative effect.

Minerals Are Needed. They furnish mineral matter. This is one of the most important parts of vegetables play in the diet. Without small amounts of minerals, no part of the body can be built; they are needed in nerves, brain, bone, blood and muscles. Even after growth, these minerals must be furnished to replace the parts of the body used up by exercise. They have an important part in keeping the different parts of the body working smoothly. But a variety of vegetables to furnish these much-needed minerals.

They furnish other important food constituents about which we know very little as yet. We do know, however, that these substances play an important part in promoting growth in the young and bodily well-being for everyone through life.

But the green leaf vegetables, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, Swiss chard, collards, Brussels sprouts, celery and onions. They are especially rich in these growth-promoting food constituents. Don't throw away your beet tops, onion tops, turnip tops and radish tops. Serve them for greens.

Excellent biscuits are made with barley flour. Lemon jelly is good served with sliced bananas. A little olive oil taken at meals replaces bacon.

Rice boiled in milk makes a good breakfast cereal. Prunes are more wholesome if stewed without sugar.

Good bread pudding is made with apples and brown bread. Vegetables are necessary for keeping the body in health.

When running daisies or figs through the meat chopper, add a few drops of lemon juice to prevent the fruit from clogging the chopper.

Rubber bands are inexpensive and are of great use in preparing lunches to fasten the waxed paper around sandwiches, cakes, fruits, etc.

TOO MANY SOUGHT TO EVADE SERVICE

APPEALS FROM THE LOCAL AND DISTRICT DRAFT BOARDS NUMBERED 25,000.

WEEDING OUT THE SLACKERS

Good Work in Washington by the Provost Marshal General's Office—Hope for Improvement in Delivery of Mail to Soldiers Abroad.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Twenty-five thousand appeals were made by men who sought exemption from the draft and had been refused by the local and district boards. Out of approximately 2,000,000 men in class 1 this may not seem so large a number. At the same time the desire of 25,000 young men to escape military service was rather disturbing to the war effort, particularly since upon examination many of the claims for exemption appeared to be frivolous or equivocal.

Army officers administering the law and dealing with applications for exemption, especially when they were backed by senators and representatives in congress, found considerable difficulty in adjusting the various situations in view of the fact that here in Washington many thousands of clerks claimed exemption as employees of the government, while a large number of other young men within the draft age. Another reason has been pointed out by the secretary of war, Mr. Newton D. Baker, in his report to congress, that the military service law is not being enforced in a uniform manner.

There has been a decided change on this score within the last few weeks. The provost marshal general's office has been reaching into the departments and lifting and the clerks who were within the draft age and liable to service. Every department has been called upon to furnish the number and names of all men within the draft age. Another reason has been pointed out by the secretary of war, Mr. Newton D. Baker, in his report to congress, that the military service law is not being enforced in a uniform manner.

It is that you have a better, more wholesome summer meal than if you had gone to market and bought a lot of meat and stuff. Make the most of the home garden. Study it.

Maybe you already know all of the delicious ways in which all sorts of garden truck can be prepared for the table. If you do, be a philanthropist. Impart some of your knowledge to your neighbor. If you do not, get the information that the United States Department of agriculture has gathered on that subject and apply it.

Card for Your Kitchen. The United States Department of agriculture has recently issued "A Guide in Baking." The whole thing is printed on a card, ten by five and a half inches, suitable to hang on the kitchen wall. On it are the measurements of flour. The weights and measures were tested in the office of Home Economics.

The card, which will enable the housewife to make bread, cakes, muffins, cookies, crisp biscuits and nut or raisin bread without using any wheat flour.

Whatever recipes she has used successfully with wheat flour, she can continue to use successfully with substitutes for wheat flour. For instance, the table shows that, if one cup of wheat flour was used in a certain recipe and it is desired to substitute barley flour, one and three-eighths cups will be necessary, while all the ingredients remain as in the old recipe. A number of good combinations are worked out. By mixing two of the substitutes as indicated, the housewife will get better results than if she used one substitute. At the bottom of the card are half a dozen "cautions," which have been carefully worked out by experts. A copy of the card may be had from the United States Department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Planning the Kitchen. In planning a new home or remodeling an old one it should always be borne in mind that the placing of the stove, sink and work table in such a way as to secure the advantages of a compact workshop will save the housekeeper many steps in the tasks of the kitchen. Time and energy will also be saved if the shelves, cupboards and drawers are located near the place where the supplies or equipment which they are to contain are to be used, and they will be even more convenient if they are so planned that their contents may be easily and quickly removed or replaced. In selecting the equipment which is most convenient and durable should be purchased. As in any well-regulated workshop, all the equipment necessary for the convenience of the worker should be supplied, but that equipment should be installed first of all which will be used most often.

MUCH IN LITTLE. A Japanese is the inventor of a street sprinkler that distributes water so as to form advertisements on smooth pavements.

Water valves 12 feet in diameter are so constructed that they will close automatically in event of a break in the pipe line, have been built for a hydroelectric plant in Utah.

A gold palladium alloy which makes an acceptable substitute for the more expensive platinum iridium alloy used in chemists' utensils has been developed by metallurgists in California.

A change in the style of English rifle bullets is said to be responsible for the increased price of aluminum. Previous to the war English bullets were of the cartridge jacket type and the bullet itself was of lead.

Experimenting proved that a little aluminum cone at the end of the cartridge jacket afforded the proper balance.

The cat trail is to be built in British Guiana by the government. It will lead from the Annai Savanna on the Rupununi river to the Yankuri Savanna, a distance of 120 miles. Thousands of cattle will be available for export. Colonization of interior districts will also be made easier.

Do not expect too many chicks from the eggs that you buy. If you hatch out 50 per cent of the eggs, it is a good hatch; if 75 per cent, an extra good hatch.

Late hatched chicks are usually bled by careless feeding of mash of any kind. This is caused by warm weather souring the pans and the left-over feed.

The general-purpose breeds of poultry are best for the backyard flock. They will supply both eggs and meat. They are usually good sitters and good mothers.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MASSACRE THE MITES



In This Kind of Yard the Ground is Likely to Become So Hard That There Will Be No Available Dust Bath for the Hens, Unless Artificially Provided.

VERMIN CONSUME MUCH GOOD FOOD

Comparatively Simple Measures Will Keep Flock Free From Lice and Mites.

DUST BATH OF IMPORTANCE

Fresh Air, Sunlight and Frequent Cleaning Will Assist Materially in Keeping Poultry Away—Treat Hens Individually.

The back-yard poultry keeper in common with others must bear in mind the fact that chickens will not give adequate returns in eggs or growth if they are permitted to be infested with lice and mites. Probability of such infestation is largely eliminated by providing in the poultry house adequate air space, lighting, ventilation, and frequent cleaning. These things, however, cannot be wholly relied upon to prevent either lice or mites.

A readily available dust bath, more than any other single thing, perhaps, enables the chickens themselves to get rid of lice and mites. If such a place is not available in the yard, a box large enough for hens to get into should be provided in the house and a quantity of dust, such as ordinary road dust or fine dirt, placed in it to allow the hens a place to dust themselves.

Use Sulfur Dioxide. To rid the hens of lice, each one can be treated by placing small pinches of sulfur dioxide, a material which can be obtained at the most large drug stores, among the feathers next to the skin—one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one at the base of the tail, one at either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing when spread. Another method is to use a small quantity of blue ointment, a piece about as large as a pea on the skin one inch below the vent. If mercurial ointment is used instead of blue ointment, it should be diluted with an equal quantity of vasoline. Any of these methods will be found very effective in ridding the hens of lice and should be employed whenever the hens become troublesome. Two or three applications a year usually prove sufficient.

Mites Most Harmful. Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night they come out and get upon the birds. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become plentiful—as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health and consequently her ability to lay eggs. They may be eradicated by a few thorough applications of kerosene or some of the kerosene products which are sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house. The commercial kerosene products are more expensive, but they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of petroleum. Both the crude petroleum and the kerosene products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all of the cracks and crevices, giving special attention to the roosts, dropping-boards, and nests, and the treatment should be repeated two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days.

Co-operation in Egg Saving. The United States Department of agriculture is promoting a plan for co-operation for the common good between producers and consumers in the matter of keeping summer-laid eggs for winter use. The plan is to have, as nearly as possible, every farmer and poultry keeper in the United States preserve, for home use only, one case—80 dozen—of eggs, and to sell one case to a nearby consumer to preserve. This plan, when put in operation, the department believes, will produce three beneficial results. First, it will conserve supplies. Second, it will equalize distribution. Third, it will stabilize prices. The water-glass method of preservation is recommended, or the lime-water method. You can secure full information about the plan from your state agricultural college or from the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GAS FRITZ IN HENHOUSE. You were appealed to, for the sake of your country's needs, to grow more poultry. Now, the object in having more poultry grown was not to furnish more feed for lice and mites.

If you allow the vermin to flourish, they will consume not only the chicken meat that ought to release other meats for the soldiers overseas, but they will shut off the egg supply. Hens infested with lice and mites will not produce eggs in summer.

Getting rid of the pests is a fairly simple matter. Lime around house and yard, a dust bath for the hens, plenty of sunlight and air, a little chemical treatment for any hens that may have become infested—that's all.

Drudgery? Well, while you are shopping line around or putting pinches of powder into the feathers of a hen, just play like your own gassing Germans. It amounts to that, in the long run.

The United States department of agriculture will furnish detailed information as to how to do it.

Study to Serve. Poultry keeping, although a comparatively simple undertaking, is successful in direct proportion to the study and labor which are expended upon it. There is an abundance of good material on the subject, but "Back-Yard Poultry Keeping" (Farmers' Bulletin 880), a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. It tells how to overcome the objections to keeping poultry in the city, what kinds of fowls to keep, the size of the flock computed according to the size of the back yard, gives definite instructions as to the best kinds of chicken houses to build, with bill of materials for same, directions as to feeding the fowls, hatching and raising chicks, prevention of diseases and pests, and many other matters essential to the success of the underfaltering. Another helpful bulletin of a general character is "Hints to Poultry Raisers" (Farmers' Bulletin 729). This gives a great deal of useful and authoritative information within a very small compass.

Houses and Nests. If a better grade of housing is desired than that afforded by pen boxes and nesting cages, plans may be obtained from "Poultry House Construction" (Farmers' Bulletin 574). If one desires to keep records of the egg production of the individual hens, trap nests are a great convenience. These nests are so arranged that the hen is confined after entering until released by an attendant. Full directions for making them are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 682, entitled "A Simple Trap Nest for Poultry."

Choices of a Variety. Successful poultrymen agree that the male at the head of the flock should always be pure bred, even if the whole flock is not. Certain breeds are best for egg production, and certain others for meat production, while still another class contains the general-purpose breeds. These classes are carefully described and illustrated in two bulletins of the department of agriculture, "Standard Varieties of Chickens" (Farmers' Bulletin 800 and 803).

Guinea are marketed late in the summer, when they weigh from 1 to 1½ pounds at about two and one-half months of age, and also throughout the fall, when the demand is for heavier birds.

As far as possible, the interior fixtures of a poultry house, such as roosts, nests, dust boxes, drinking fountains, feed troughs and grit boxes should be so constructed as to permit them to be readily removed and cleaned.

Don't feed anything until chicks are over 48 hours old. Give some clean sand and finely granulated charcoal to start digestive juices. Let the first drink be sour milk or buttermilk.

To rid poultry houses of mites, the best scheme is prevention. Clean the houses thoroughly and keep them clean.

Chicks must be fed often. Feed must be rich in protein and mineral matter. Don't overfeed. Grit and shell are needed from the start.

The general-purpose breeds of poultry are best for the backyard flock. They will supply both eggs and meat. They are usually good sitters and good mothers.

POULTRY NOTES. Cracked corn and ground oats and barley should be the bulk of the grain ration for farm chicks. This can be fed both from the dry mash hopper or moistened with milk.

The feed for the growing chicks will cause not a little careful figuring this year.

Care must be taken to avoid chill and damp for the goings, also to prevent sunstroke.

Do not expect too many chicks from the eggs that you buy. If you hatch out 50 per cent of the eggs, it is a good hatch; if 75 per cent, an extra good hatch.

Late hatched chicks are usually bled by careless feeding of mash of any kind. This is caused by warm weather souring the pans and the left-over feed.

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OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Scalloped potatoes with an onion in the seasoning make a very savory dish.

Milk, to keep properly, should not be warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Be sure to give the children whole milk.

Good dusters are washed often, dipped in kerosene and dried in the open air.

Soft molasses cookies can be made with clarified bacon fat, and chicken fat is perfect for cakes.

Mussed pieces of tissue paper are excellent to clean mirrors. First rub the mirror with a damp cloth, then polish with the paper.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

A Japanese is the inventor of a street sprinkler that distributes water so as to form advertisements on smooth pavements.

Water valves 12 feet in diameter are so constructed that they will close automatically in event of a break in the pipe line, have been built for a hydroelectric plant in Utah.

A gold palladium alloy which makes an acceptable substitute for the more expensive platinum iridium alloy used in chemists' utensils has been developed by metallurgists in California.

A change in the style of English rifle bullets is said to be responsible for the increased price of aluminum. Previous to the war English bullets were of the cartridge jacket type and the bullet itself was of lead.

Experimenting proved that a little aluminum cone at the end of the cartridge jacket afforded the proper balance.

The cat trail is to be built in British Guiana by the government. It will lead from the Annai Savanna on the Rupununi river to the Yankuri Savanna, a distance of 120 miles. Thousands of cattle will be available for export. Colonization of interior districts will also be made easier.

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TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Boy, Look Up Present Address of Joe Mulhatton

HAVANA, CUBA.—Natives of a small island off the west coast of Cuba were recently thrown into the highest pitch of excitement and terror when a gigantic animal of the dinosaur or diplotosaurus species suddenly crawled forth from the sea and continued to make its slow and destructive way toward the principal village on the island. The island is not more than 20 miles in circumference and is mostly given over to the cultivation of grapefruit.

The monstrous creature, described as being more than 60 feet in length, according to its imprints in the soil over which it passed, and weighing many tons, has been pronounced by scientists of this city to be a genuine and probably the only living remnant of the gigantic reptiles that prevailed in the western part of the United States in prehistoric times, the bones of which are still being unearthed from time to time by scientists and archaeological explorers.

The monstrous specimen that has almost depopulated the island alluded to through hasty flight of scores of natives by small boats to a neighboring island, broke down fences over which it crawled, knocked over small outbuildings, uprooted palm trees and cut big swaths through fields of crops. While it has been pronounced to be the only known living specimen of the thought-to-be-extinct gigantes amphibii diplotosaurus, so far as is known, and while it disappeared after crossing the narrowest point of the island, those who saw it and so far recovered from their fright as to be able to discuss it, declare that it was the most terrifying thing they have ever seen or wish to see again, and all agree that it had eyes that shone like searchlights, huge teeth and mustaches exactly like the knaves'. Its whinings and other noises as it passed over the island were not as unnerving to the natives as was its mammoth size, which was awe-inspiring. Some of the natives declare they will never return to the island.

Minister Saved Money by "Dicker" With Footpad

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—A very interesting story came to light Sunday, when it was related that a very distinguished minister of the Methodist church, Dr. Plato Durham, had been held up by a young white man as he alighted from a car and started toward the place where he was stopping, he having just returned from a session of the state Sunday school convention at the First Methodist church.

The minister got out of the car, and as he walked half a block away and the car vanished he was confronted by a man who thrust a cocked pistol against his stomach and demanded that his hands go up.

"No, I won't raise my hands, but what do you want? There is no need to shoot; just tell me what you want and I will give you anything that I have," said Doctor Durham.

"I want money, and I need it badly, and I am going to have it." "Well, I have \$9, a five and four ones, here," replied Doctor Durham, "and I will give you the four and I will keep the five. For I am a Methodist minister, and you know that we preachers don't have much money, so I think you ought to leave me the big end of it."

"Well, I'll be damned," replied the amateur road agent, "ain't this a — of a business for a white man to be engaged in? Why, this is a nigger's job; but I want I need money, and I need it bad, so give me the five and keep the four ones."

"No; I think you ought to leave me the biggest pile, for I am hard up, too," replied the preacher, "so here are the four ones, and I will keep the five-spot," and he handed the nightman the four one-dollar notes.

"All right," said the unknown masked man; "but you won't shoot as I walk away, or you won't report this to the police, will you?"

"No," replied Dr. Plato Durham, and he has up to this hour kept his word.

Absent-Minded Governor Almost Got Stranger's Hat

NEW YORK.—Governor Whitman, at the meeting of the National Union at the Garden theater, didn't know his own hat and sought to grab another man's. And the two lids didn't resemble each other in the least, for the governor's was of the stovepipe variety—tall and very shiny—and the other one was a derby.

The governor, who was announced, as the speaker of the evening, came in while Isidore Hershey was opening the meeting, and was ushered to the stage box, where his military secretary, who followed him, received his tall hat and his overcoat and carefully deposited them in a corner of the box.

As soon as Mr. Hershey finished, the governor was escorted to the platform, where he spoke at length on the issues of the war and the Liberty loan. Posing at length, he cast his eyes behind him. Though still under the spell of his own eloquence, he realized that he needed a hat in order to go forth. The man who sat at the right of the speaker's rostrum held a likely appearing one in his hand. Calmly, abstractedly, the governor possessed himself of it.

The bearer's man was a good sport and made no protest. But Mr. Hershey, who was not going to see a fellow member of the National Union—who, by the way, happened not to possess much hair—getting a cold in the head through losing his hat, even if it was to the man who had been introduced as "our great war governor." So he tactfully thrust his hand forward, and Mr. Whitman, remembering that he ought to shake hands with the chairman, dropped the hat to it. By this time the useful military secretary was on hand with the right lid and all was well.

When Will Folks Recognize Boys Grave Excitement?

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—The two very young disciples of Diogenes who are looking for an honest man, but for the worst boy in America—paused in their search to meditate on conditions here. The poor boys in Johnstown are held at a disadvantage. The Y. M. C. A. will not take them in as members because they are afraid the bad boys would make their boys bad. The young men of the church have been good enough to organize a Big Brothers' club. But the Big Brothers try to make good boys out of them by teaching them a lot of the Bible at one time, so they have lost the opportunity of a swim and other enjoyments go.

A group of 12 organized a regular club and called it the "Gut Gang." They found a cave in one of the many near-by hills, stole a few chairs and a table, and then decided to take a few meals there, reports a correspondent of the Baltimore American.

There would be no excitement in just asking their mothers for the meal, so they decided to get their own meals. They raided a few ice boxes, taking bread and butter and other things.

At one of these raids they trod on war gardens. It all ended when one of their bonfires caused a forest fire, and they were arrested. Their parents paid the fine.

Now, these boys are not bad, only young lovers of excitement. If the juvenile officers would have a man take charge of them and use the same cave as a clubhouse, the boys would become better citizens. But the juvenile officers played their hand wrong. Those boys will become great lovers of excitement, and become more desperate to get it. The juvenile officers will have a regular job when the boys start in.

"Pretty Nurses" Made Impression on Youngster

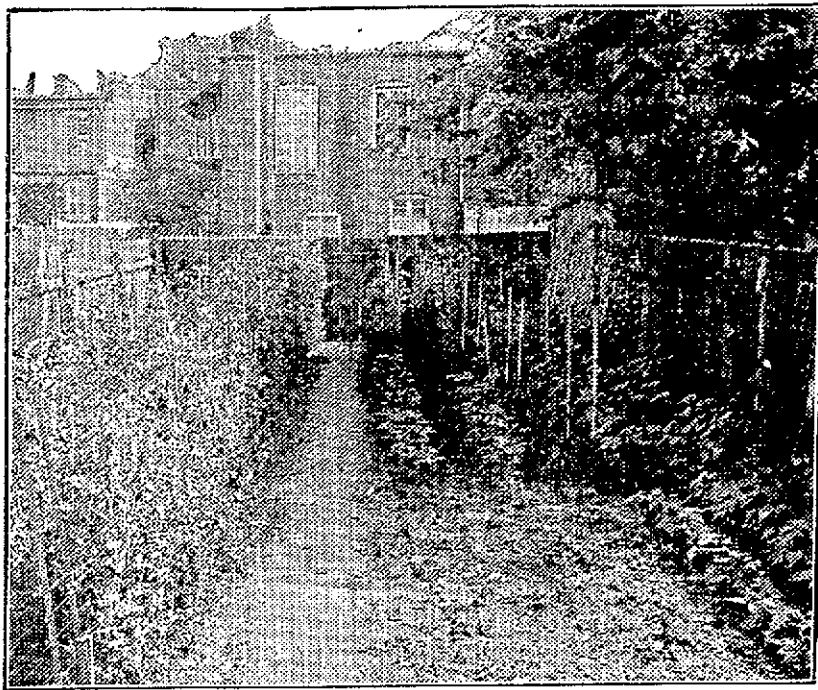
MILWAUKEE.—He was only a little boy. In fact, he was so small that his mother held his hand tightly to shield him from the crowds that surged down Grand avenue while the Red Cross parade passed in review. Yet his little face was covered with smiles. He was happy, in fact, so happy that the "grownups" standing about him wondered at what the little fellow was so pleased.

And then—without any warning on his part—the mystery was explained. "Mumme, I fairly cried, 'I wish I was grown up like Bravure Bill, so I could be a soldier and have so many pretty nurses take care of me.' The meaning that this little fellow portrayed in those words went home to many. Even tears welled in the eyes of many men. The patriotism of this little chap, hardly old enough to realize the meaning of war, yet understanding the sacredness of the Red Cross and its work with the men 'over there' had touched a hidden chord. The feeling that each of those wearing the uniform of the Red Cross may be the one to take care of his brother, her husband or her sweetheart went home to the hearts of many.

The crowd moved on thinking more deeply of the work of the Red Cross and more resolved to give than ever before. Hardly had it passed from hearing distance of the little chap when he again uttered, this time with a different meaning: "I'll bet Bravure Bill don't care if he does get hurt, if he has one of those pretty nurses hold his hand."

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
MAKE THE MOST OF VEGETABLES



A Back-Yard Garden Capable of Furnishing Practically the Entire Table Fare for a Family.

MAKING MOST OF ALL VEGETABLES

Families With Back-Yard Gardens Will Need to Do Little Buying in the Markets.

PRACTICAL HINTS ARE GIVEN

One of the Safest Rules for Keeping Well Is to Eat Variety of Food—Starch and Sugar Valuable as Fuel Foods.

All over the country war gardens have been planned to raise food to "help halt the Hun." This summer millions of cans of vegetables will be put up by canneries and housewives for winter use, but everyone should have a chance to eat the fresh vegetables while they are at their best. If you have more than you can use now, sell them for your loss. What can't be used fresh, can for winter.

One of the safest rules for keeping well is to eat a variety of food. Vegetables are a great help in giving variety to your meals. But vegetables every day; many are mild laxatives and they are better than medicine.

Use many kinds and lots of them. Let them take the place of part of the meat and bread you are using today. Don't think that because vegetables contain so much water they are not good food. They are one of the most valuable kinds of food we have. Vegetables have their own particular part in the diet which neither meats nor cereals nor fruits nor sweets can play.

Part That Vegetables Play. They are appetizers. Their delicious flavors stimulate digestion. They furnish fuel and protein. Vegetables, such as sweet potatoes, green lima beans, green corn, white potatoes, green peas, onions, beets, carrots and squash, contain enough starch and sugar to make them valuable as fuel foods. Some of these are protein foods, too.

They help prevent constipation. The woody part of vegetables is valuable to give bulk to the food. For very small children it should be removed by rubbing the cooked vegetable through a sieve, but a grown person of sound digestion needs some of this woody portion. Don't cut out all the hard part from asparagus and such foods. The mild acid in such vegetables as tomatoes has some laxative effect.

Minerals Are Needed. They furnish mineral matter. This is one of the most important parts that vegetables play in the diet. Without small amounts of mineral salts no part of the body can be built; they are needed in nerves, brain, bone, blood and muscles. Even after growth these minerals must be furnished to replace the parts of the body used up by exercise. They have an important part in keeping the different parts of the body working smoothly. Eat a variety of vegetables to furnish these much-needed minerals.

They furnish other important food constituents about which we know but little as yet. We do know, however, that these substances play an important part in promoting growth in the young and bodily well-being for everyone through life.

Eat the green leaf vegetables, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, Swiss chard, collards, Brussels sprouts, celery and onions. They are especially rich in these growth-promoting food constituents. Don't throw away your beet tops, onion tops, turnip tops and radish tops. Serve them for greens.

Excellent biscuits are made with barley flour. Lemon jelly is good served with sliced bananas. A little olive oil taken at meals replaces bacon. Rice boiled in milk makes a good breakfast cereal.

Prunes are more wholesome if stewed without sugar.

Good bread pudding is made with apples and brown bread.

Vegetables are necessary for keeping the body in health.

When running dates or figs through the meat chopper, add a few drops of lemon juice to prevent the fruit from clogging the chopper.

Rubber bands are inexpensive and are of great use in preparing lunches to fasten the waxed paper around sandwiches, cakes, fruits, etc.

Mussed pieces of tissue paper are excellent to clean mirrors. First rub the mirror with a damp cloth, then polish with the paper.

Scalloped potatoes with an onion in the seasoning make a very savory dish.

Milk, to keep properly, should not be warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Be sure to give the children whole milk.

Good dusters are washed often, dipped in kerosene and dried in the open air.

Soft molasses cookies can be made with clarified bacon fat, and chicken fat is perfect for cakes.

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LAYING CONCRETE
The work of laying concrete between Port Edwards and Nekosha near the Pavilion was commenced on Monday. This concrete will connect with the concrete pavement already laid this side of Nekosha and will extend to the first culvert on the river road.

FOR SALE—33 acres unimproved land facing Grand Avenue. Bargain. Phone 876. 3w

Dr. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side, Phone 1102. Open Evenings Grand Rapids, Wisconsin ASALGESIA

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE
Licenced Embalmer and Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 885

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Over Gil's Paint Store
Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO
Phone 90
Residence 210, South 4th Street

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Office 997; Res. 828
X-RAY

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER
Loans and Collections. Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's Drug Store

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daily Block, East Side
Telephone No. 243
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgeon, Riverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Phone No. 254

DR. C. T. FOOTE
DENTIST
Office in MacKinnon Block at west end of bridge
Phones—
Office, 28. Residence, 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER
Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 238, or at the house, Kruger & Wheelan Flats, 1st Street north.

J. R. RAGAN
SPAFFORD BUILDING
East Side
LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER
House Phone No. 69
Store 812
John Erner, residence phone No. 435

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402
Personal Attention Given All Work

LARGE COMMUNION CLASS AT RUDOLPH
Very impressive ceremonies took place at the Catholic church last Sunday morning when 55 children received first and solemn communion. The Foresters and Holy Name societies accompanied the children from school to the church. The altars and sanctuary of the church were beautifully adorned with wild roses, geraniums, peonies, and white lilies. Following are the names of the children who received: Edward St. Denis, Norbert Van de Loop, John Gierbers, George Vogels, William Bankenbush, Anthony Bushmaker, Raymond Wredeon, Edward Vanert, Raymond Akey, Theodore Walters, Stanley Katski, Harold VanBert, Leo Sprangers, Simon Katski, Frederick VanBert, Michael Casper, Kenneth Telle, Fred Mersch, William Stout, William Van Lysael, Lester Kuentjes, Edward Crab, William Herman, Gerald Donahue, Sylvester Van Bort, Lambert Gahan, George Andrus, George Brys, William Douglas, Joseph Kremenackker, Donald Donahue, Norbert Rentmeester, Charles Herman, Paul Herman, William March, Bernard Rivers, Edward Bankenbush, Olive Peters, Marion Freund, Myrtle Van den Berg, Bernice Akey, Gertrude Akey, Viola Bushman, Kathryn Mersch, Elizabeth Zimmerman, Marguerite Akey, Mildred Kuentjes, Christine Andrus, Helen Keyzer, Barline Van Lysael, Clara Bank, Loua Rentmeester, Elmona Van de Loop, Genevieve Katski, Lucille Akey, Hazel Bushman, Marion Bates, Crystal Dobs, Mary Battelle, Bernice Battelle, Agnes Sprangers, Margaret Sprangers, Agnes Provost, Hilda Scherer.

—Silver Hull Seed Duckwheat at Nash Hardware Co.

Six foxes, two of which were jet black with the exception of their tails, two silver gray and two a mixture of red and dark colors were taken from a den discovered near from river by a local fox hunter. The foxes will bring the hunter a small fortune.

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WANT COLUMN

FOR RENT—Saloon at Rudolph. Room in building for two families. But Marceau, Rudolph, Wis.

WANTED—Your used tires, even junk. Highest prices. Call phone 1183. Wood Co. Tire Repair Co. 4t

FOR SALE—198 acres of, as good land as can be found in Jackson county. Will consider trade for city property. And. Karsboom. 4t

WANTED—Position by reliable young man. Liberal or no salary desired. Enquire Tribune 6-6

FOR SALE—Evening motor, just like new. A good bargain. Call Tribune office for information. 3t

FOR SALE—1917 Ford Roadster, with truck body, good as new, run about 500 miles. Cheap if taken at once. Sweet Carriage Works, Baker street—4t

FOR SALE—Wagon, 3 in. skelm, 48 in. wheels, 4 in. tires, box 12 ft., sides 14 in. Inquire of Mot & Wood Co.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A saloon for sale or rent. Inquire Anton Kriger, 106 2nd Ave. N. 34t

FOR SALE—Second hand tires in best condition. Call phone 1153 Wood Co. Tire Repair Co. 4t

FOR SALE—My automobile—having been driven, don't think I will need it again. Price very reasonable, only \$300. Machine in good running order and a bargain for someone. Call MacKinnon, at MacKinnon Mfg. Co's. office. 3t

FOR SALE OR RENT—Seven room house, barn and two acres of land A fine place for truck garden. A. G. Kock, care Cohen Bros. 4t

FOR SALE—Four good farm horses, two buggies and one single harness. E. T. McCarthy. 4t

FOR SALE—Two lots, 6-room house modern except heat, with barn, or will sell west half of lots separately. Located corner of Baker and 10th streets. Also 2 acres land 2 miles south of High school. Will sell in 5-acre tracts if desired. Apply to E. S. Renne, owner. 4t

FOR SALE—My saloon property located at Kellner. Poor health is reason for selling. Also 1 mounted moose head and 3 mounted deer heads, one electric piano with 110 volt motor, ready to run, or will trade for Ford car. Jesse Worden, R. D. 7, Grand Rapids, Wis. 4t

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished. 444 Roosevelt street. Orin Clark. 4t

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LOCAL ITEMS
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. Timmerman on June 13th. Mrs. Chas. Scheueman has returned from a visit with relatives at Stratford.

Geo. E. McMillan is in Minnesota looking after timber lands that he owns out there.

Carl Anthoner caught a five and one half pound pike below Nekosha one day last week.

A. E. Meffert of Gordon was a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Guy Miller, the past week.

Mrs. Geo. Cole of Superior is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Warren, on Baker street.

Mrs. Frank Pomainville is in the hospital in Milwaukee where she recently underwent an operation for tumor.

Miss Inez Reichel expects to leave the latter part of this week for Chicago where she will attend summer school.

Mrs. E. C. Smith, who has been visiting her sons Bruce for some time past, returned to this city on Monday.

Alois Huser of Altdorf paid the Tribune office a pleasant call on Tuesday morning while in the city on business.

Frank Tomczyk of the town of Sigel purchased one of the three Ford touring cars received by Jensen & Anderson on Saturday.

Miss Faye Warner left on Monday for Chicago where she will spend a month visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laird Warner.

Mrs. Gus Johnson and daughter, Selma, returned last week from Milwaukee where they have been visiting relatives for the past week.

R. F. Mathews, W. F. Glue, Geo. Lane, Aug. Miller and William Burroughs, who are hunting for foxes, will bring the hunter a small fortune.

Mrs. Clara Leadbruske of Horton is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schingo, in the town of Grand Rapids for two months.

Mrs. Frank Dudley departed on Tuesday evening for Camp Grant to visit her son, Frank. She will also visit friends in Chicago several days.

Miss Marion Philio, who has been attending college at Evanston, Ill., is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Philio.

—Pretty new silk and voile waists just arrived, see them Friday and Saturday. Ready-To-Wear Parlors, 1 E. Wilcox.

Harry Thomas of the town of Sherry was a business visitor in the city on Monday, having come down to attend a meeting of the road committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kreuger and two children of the town of Seneca returned on Monday evening from a visit of several days with friends near Wausau.

Mrs. John Emser has returned from the hospital at Wausau the past week where she has been for three weeks having undergone a surgical operation.

Mrs. F. Kickbush departed on Wednesday night for Milwaukee to visit her mother and look up a suitable flat. She will be joined by Dr. Kickbush next week.

C. W. R. Thelan who has been manager of the Hefland Packing Co., this past year, will leave next week for Ottawa, Ill., where he has accepted a position with a packing company.

Mrs. Edith Larson, who has been visiting the past couple of months with her sister, Mrs. Edgar Kellogg, expects to leave on Friday for Cuba, New Mexico, where she will make her home.

J. W. Lemley is visiting in Chicago for several weeks.

Rev. J. P. Wagner of Rudolph was a business visitor in the city of Wednesday.

Mrs. Ed. Peltier and daughter, Lorraine, are visiting with relatives in Stevens Point.

Percy Daly has a new Cadillac 8 roadster which he drove up from Milwaukee last week.

Miss Ruth Laramie is visiting at the home of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Sutor, at Marshfield.

—Special George C. Crepe and Crepe De Chien waists at \$5.00 Friday and Saturday. I. E. Wilcox.

Dr. C. J. Geary spent several days in Chicago this week attending a surgical clinic and transacting business.

John Feagally of Madison visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Will Marlin, several days the past week.

Mrs. F. MacKinnon left on Tuesday for Fond du Lac to attend the commencement exercises at Grafton Hall.

The George Berard family have moved to Wild Rose where Mr. Berard has accepted a position in a meat market.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sherman and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clark and children visited with friends in Stevens Point on Sunday.

Edmund Arpin of this city has been promoted to a first lieutenant in the aviation department of the American Army.

Miss Minnie Whitlock, formerly of this city, was on Wednesday of last week married to Mr. Ronald T. Bauman of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bodette are mourning the death of their baby girl, who was born on Thursday and lived for only three days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Natwick drove down to Oshkosh one day last week and spent a short time visiting with friends. They report a very pleasant trip.

—There will be a dance at the Wheel hall Saturday night, June 29, proceeds for the local chapter of the Red Cross. Music by Peysere orchestra. All come.

Among those from this city who attended the Elks convention at Fond du Lac last week were W. J. Cuddy, Otto Roenius, Percy Daly, Fred Roenius and Fred Ragan.

Dr. Anthony Looze spent several days in the city last week visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Looze. He expects to leave in the near future for the front.

Otto Thorson returned last week from Millwood, Wash., where he had been employed in the paper mill. Otto was well pleased with the west, but came home on account of the illness of his parents.

Miss Anna McMillan, who is teaching in the Lewis Institute at Chicago is expected to arrive home on Friday to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMillan.

Harry Rablin, who is engaged in the automobile business with Guy Wood at Eau Claire, spent a part of Sunday in this city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rablin. He was accompanied home by his mother, who will visit for a time at Eau Claire.

During the past few days workmen have been engaged in fixing up quarters in the old Wood Block for the accommodation of the Indian Agency, which will be located in this city hereafter. W. E. Dunn, will be the new agent and H. J. Key assistant.

—Silk Poplin skirts, all colors at \$5.00 and \$6.00. I. E. Wilcox.

A. B. Sutor made arrangements thru his friend, Thos. S. Andrews, sporting writer of Milwaukee, to have Manager Egan of the Milwaukee ball team give Arthur Plummer, a tryout as to his pitching ability. The Milwaukee team returned home the 18th and Arthur went down on Monday. Arthur is nineteen years of age, weighs 190 and is 6-1 in height, and has all the qualifications of making a success at pitching. It is very likely that the surplus owner of the team will make arrangements for Arthur to pitch in some minor league for a season or two.

The Chautauqua that was being held in this city closed on Saturday evening with a ladies orchestra, which was probably the best number on the whole program by a large majority. In fact, many of the numbers were just ordinary in merit, and while only one of them was actually bad, there were several that had very little to recommend them as entertainment. The company had been paid and the expenses deducted, but as there was no surplus the Red Cross did not benefit any by the operation. One of the members of the company went around with a list and solicited names for the support of the chautauqua during the coming year, and it is reported that enough names were secured to make it a success.

Now that German is rapidly being relegated to the scrap heap by the schools of America, it has been suggested that Spanish be taught in place of it. There are probably many of us who cannot understand why any foreign language should be taught in the common schools of the country. It is a sure thing that ninety-nine out of a hundred who study a foreign language in the lower grades never make any use of it in after life, and that it is merely another thing for them to busy their mind with and forget, and forget so completely that it has served more as something that would educate the mind along the line of forgetting than it would to put it in a receptive mood. We do not know whether the average North American could make any more use of Spanish, or even as much, as he could of German, if he so desired. As to the relative merits of the two languages, we know nothing, altho we have often had Germans say that their language was the best on earth. Those who favor Spanish do so because that is the official language of most of the South American states, and they claim that in the future there will be more business between the countries of South America and the United States, and that we should be brushing up on our Spanish and be ready for the rush when it commences. This may be true, but it is doubtful if the average person would ever learn enough Spanish in school to be of any use to them in after life. If the modern school would teach the scholars that attend to spell ordinary English words and get them in shape so that they could handle the English language with moderate facility they would be doing quite a stroke of business and accomplishing something for the children that would really be of use to them in after life.

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Unsung Heroes of Battle Lines

Daring American Linemen, Fresh from Civil Life, Maintain Communications Under Fire

THE two great means of communication on the modern battle field, the means by which general headquarters keeps in touch with every section of the line and by which the perfect coordination of all branches of the service is possible are the airplane and the telephone.

The romantic appeal of the aviation service, the stirring stories of high adventure that have come out of the war have made the work of the linemen, the supervisors of civility as the eyes of the commander, familiar to the people at home. On the ground charging infantrymen and roaring cannon capture the imagination but the heroic labors of men who keep open the telegraph and telephone lines which make co-operation of infantry and artillery possible are almost unknown outside the service.

For instance, when one reads of a medal bestowed on a line repairman for magnificent disregard of danger, for their losses and their honors are alike great.

They go over the top with the troops, smoking their pipes, really stringing lines behind the advancing front line so that the gun crews may be kept informed of the advance or told to concentrate their fire on a particularly obnoxious machine gun, says a writer in the New York Sun magazine section. They climb out of dugouts into the shelling and the freezing wind of a winter night to feel that way along a broken wire, sometimes over the shell pits and open ground behind the trenches until they find the break, then sitting in the water under fire they repair it as carefully and skillfully as if they were at work in the shop at home. It often takes three or four men to repair one of these breaks; the first men sent out may never come back.

Repairing at all costs the wire must be kept down does not excuse a slipshod bit of work. On the signal system of the army is what the nervous system is to the human body.

Without it the modern army covering 100 miles of front cannot see, feel or move. The army commander wishing to move a portion of his line 50 miles away or to change the rapidity of his artillery fire or to receive information of enemy movements is as helpless without the slender threads of copper as he would be if he wished to move his right arm and found the nerves paralyzed.

"There are still people of intelligent who think that the transmission of military thought is summed up in the use of the notebook, the orderly and his horse," writes Brig. Gen. George P. Sisson. "But these are passing, and the trained soldier and the educated volunteer understand the vital importance of information."

"Hence the necessity for a signal corps or its equivalent, for without its aid modern armies can no more be controlled than can great railway systems," the commander in the field remains blind and deaf to the events occurring around him, is unable of maintaining touch with conditions and out of touch of his supplies or those under his authority upon whom he depends for the execution of his plans. The brain lacks the power to control because the nerves are lacking.

"Time is the main factor in war; to arrive first with the greatest number of men and with the clearest understanding of the situation is to succeed. The last, and often the first, of these conditions depends upon the lines of information of the army."

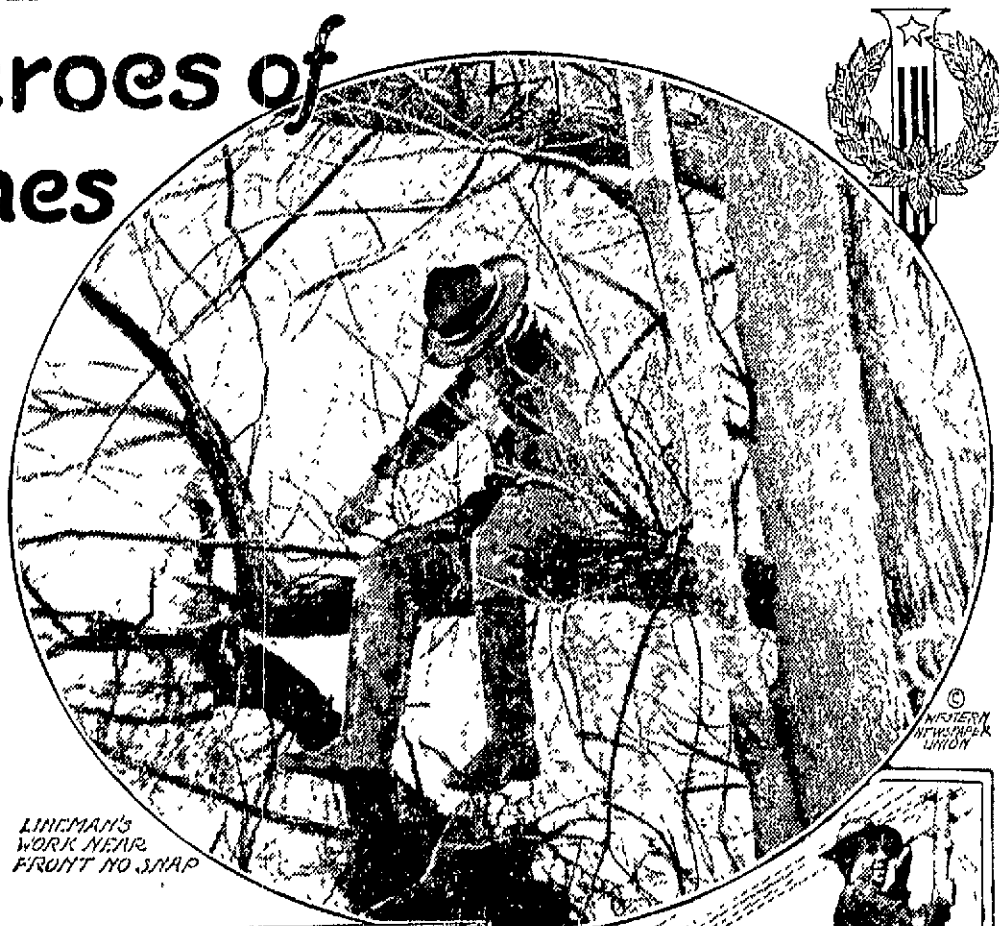
And these lines in turn depend upon the observer and the daring work of the repairman, the grimy, mucky, hard-fisted mechanic who crawls on his belly through shell fire calculated to appall the stoutest heart and connects the broken between the commander and the point he wishes to reach.

Somewhat the lines are kept open all the time or broken for only short intervals and the constant tugging of them is made possible in France by a system of wire communication that is a marvel of efficiency. Indeed so perfect is it that London and Paris are in direct connection with general headquarters on the British front, which in turn is in touch with every division and brigade staff on the line. A wire could be put straight through so that Lloyd George if he wished could hear the bursting of high explosives and shrapnel on the Aisne front.

This tremendous use of the telephone and telegraph in warfare is partly the result of the impetus arising from the American application of electrical communication on a large scale in the Spanish war. The signal corps as it now exists is a comparatively recent evolution.

In the American army the idea first arose in the mind of a young army surgeon, Albert James Myer. The office of signal officer of the army was created in June, 1880, the first of its kind. Myer was appointed. He was at once sent with an expedition against Navajo Indians in New Mexico, and his crude apparatus at once demonstrated its worth.

When the Civil War began he was ordered East and opened a school for signallers, and in that way the definite beginning of the present signal corps. Wires were carried on horse or muleback then, the instruments were imperfect and telegraphic communication was a rare and precious thing. The service took on tremendous importance in the Spanish war and followed the troops through Cuba and the Philippines, and in China was the only



REPAIRING BROKEN LINE "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"



AMERICAN LINEMEN STRINGING WIRES BEHIND LINES

means of communication for a week between Berlin and the rest of the world.

But the tasks that confronted our signal men in these wars were very different from the work that is being done every day on the western front. Our signal men have an area to cover about the size of Pennsylvania and they have gone at it with a vigor and efficiency that spell victory for the superiority of Americans in this particular line of work.

The hurry linemen who have strong lines and repaired breaks on the Western plains or battled with great floods and storms in the Rocky mountains have taken to this new work with a zest which is inspiring. On the foundation of the French system they are building a signal system that will be a model of its kind.

Up to within four miles of the front construction is not different from what it is here at home. The wires are strung on poles and most of the poles have been planted by the French. But when one gets inside the shell-fire section that stretches at least two miles from the front wires have to be protected by being buried from six to eight feet deep, so that only a direct hit by a large shell will disturb them.

Within half a mile of the front not even this protection is sufficient, as the shells can cut and reduce the ground. Therefore all wires in this zone are duplicated and are strung along both sides of the trenches. Sometimes a trench wall is covered with wires.

In the battalion headquarters signal office, where the hundreds of wires from the trenches and observation posts center and where the receivers hum with the constant tinkling of a world under fire, plain Bill Smith lounging in a corner rolling a cigarette and occupied in his own particular thoughts. It is a dugout, this headquarters, and the air is vile, but Bill got used to that long ago.

"The wire to A battery is down," Smith's superior officer says, turning to him.

"All right, sir," is the answer. And Bill climbs out of the dugout, repairs his kit over his arm and limps on his heel.

In the trench he finds the wire that is broken and begins to follow it along. It is hot work in the trench, shells are dropping thickly, but Smith doesn't mind—much. He follows the wire down a communication trench and then after a long time out into the open, where he has to crawl along looking for the hole that will mark the place where the line has been broken.

He goes nearly there when a shell lands near him and Bill Smith, his face toward the break, goes west. After a time, back in the dugout, another repairman is sent out and perhaps he is luckier than Bill and finds the break.

Then he has to sit down in the shell crater, the smash of bursting shells so close that sometimes he is hit but he is not hurt, calmly making the connection that will enable the observation officer up front to get in touch with his battery again. If he gets back to the dugout he will be sent out again and yet again if the bombardment is heavy, and often for days and nights at a time these men are under fire, snatching a nap now and then in the dugout between breaks. But they keep the lines open.

In an attack the signal men go over the top with the infantry, generally with the second wave, in charge of the observing officer. They make for a point where they can establish an observation post, and as they pass on and through the enemy's barbed wire they unroll their line and one of them carries a field telephone, through which they convey messages in the din of battle to make themselves heard.

"That telephone is like a battle flag, and many a man goes down with it, only to have it picked up and carried forward by another of these non-combatant troops. Their business is only to serve, not to fight, and they do it with a cool during which is not surpassed in any branch of the service."

"They are in the forefront of every advance and in the retreat are sometimes the last to leave the

front line, where they stick to the end of their wires under terrific shell fire until ordered to rejoin their commands if they can get through alive.

"An experience of this kind happened to me a short time ago in a lonely chateau of the Ypres-Menhin road," an English officer wrote home. "The chateau was the center of a perfect web of German shrapnel for nearly a week, until it became almost untenable and was abandoned by the headquarters staff."

"The general gave instructions that a telegraph line was to remain behind to transmit important messages from the brigades, and I was left in charge of the instruments in this shell-swept chateau for a day and a night.

"On the second day the Germans broke through our trenches and the wires were cut by the shell fire. I was given orders to evacuate the building and smash up my instruments. These I saved by burying in a shellproof trench, and then I had to escape between our own fire and that of the enemy's across a field under a terrific tornado of shrapnel."

"On the early morning of the same day one of our cable detachments was cut up and another captured by the Germans, only to be retaken by our sappers and drivers after a desperate and glorious fight."

"The line men also have regular patrols, stretches of line which have to be constantly examined not only for breaks but also to make sure that they have not been tapped by enemy spies in such a way that every bit of information sent over them finds its way to the Germans. In the Aisne once, where the hill country offered good cover to spies, the wires were constantly being tapped."

One day a lineman passing along the road noticed a lot of cable lying at one side. He started to coil it up and found that a piece of wire had been taken to the main line. When he traced it he found that it ran to a haystack. He went on, tapped the line and sent in word to headquarters and an armed escort found a spy hidden in the hay with several days' supply of food.

"They are autocrats in their way, these wire repairmen, and no one is permitted to interfere with the swift execution of their work. Word coming over the line that the wire to A battery was reported is often the sweetest sound in the world to an observation officer up front, even if it comes in a rough brogue which French weather has not improved."

So when anybody else breaks in on the line and interferes with the repairman he gets rolled, especially if he has been sitting for several hours to a shell hole with an icy rain dripping down his back. An English officer told of what happened to a general who broke in once.

"A general came in the hub and told me 'I rang up the telephone just now and said, 'Give me the brigade, please,' but some one with a loud voice replied deliberately and distinctly: 'Get off the blinking line.' I got off remembering that as soon as convenient I should like to speak. I apologized and explained that the line had been down and was being repaired. He went off with a merry twinkle in his eye."

As the number of men in the American army abroad grows with the weeks, the number of linemen, those who make possible all that the artillery and infantry together accomplish, will steadily increase until they are a small army in themselves. And probably it will not be long before an announcement will be made that some plain Bill Smith, wire repairman, has been given a medal for bravery under fire, which attracted attention even among the hundreds of brave acts which these men perform every day.

negro just what was expected of him when he met an officer. After he got through his tirade, the negro said: "Why, boss, if I had known you was going to get so mad, I wouldn't have spoke to you at all."

"TWOULD HAVE KILLED A HUN."

The company was on a hike. One private who possessed a sense of humor could not resist joking. "Cut out that joking in ranks," ordered the sergeant for the third time.

"But, sir, this is a rank joke," retorted the source of amusement.

Miss Much—What dreadful language your parrot uses!

Mrs. Nothing—Yes, my husband bought the bird one day and brought it home in his car, and I have always suspected that he had engine trouble on that trip.—Milwaukee.

HARMONY NEEDED IN DECORATION

Violent Contrasts in Different Rooms Should Be Avoided.

DOMINANT COLOR DESIRABLE

It is Also Important That Floor Coverings and Hangings Should Not Clash With Walls and Woodwork.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Federal Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Home is a place to rest, and everything about it should be conducive to repose. Finishing the interior, therefore, is not so much a problem of decoration as of knowledge of color and its effect upon the nerves and life. It is the expression of the taste and life of the occupants, and should express "homely," self-control, dignity, common sense and good taste," as well as be sanitary, economical and artistic.

Some will prefer one color, others another; but some things are accepted in all decoration, however simple it may be. The hall, dining-room and living room are naturally the rooms to which attention is first given, and at all times, past and present—the soft, dull colors—light yellows, greens, blues and browns—have been favored for these portions of the house. For bedrooms and apartments in which young women take delight, light, delicate colors are chosen. On the other hand, for the dining room, library and



more formal apartments of special interest to men, the stronger, richer colors—dark reds, greens, blues and browns—have been used.

The amount of light and the size of the room are important factors in determining the color of the wall and woodwork. The greater the light, the darker the color that may be used, though very dark colors should always be avoided. Warm colors, including cream, buff, tan, golden brown, reddish brown, etc., are best for rooms where the light is from the north, while rooms with a southerly exposure are best in the cooler colors—grayish, bluish and greenish tones, cool tans, neutral browns, etc.

Tinted Walls for Small Rooms.

Good taste, as well as reason, suggests that for the smaller rooms of common in our modern buildings, plain, light-tinted walls are best. The large, figured wall papers are wrong for such a house. A room with low ceiling should have the wall color to the corner. Rooms with high ceilings may have the "drop ceiling."

The effect of any room depends as much upon the reflected light as upon the color of the walls.

Venezuela Sparingly Populated.

The area of the republic of Venezuela is 1,020,490 square kilometers (393,970 square miles) and the estimated population on December 31, 1918, 2,824,034. This population is centered in the coastal and mountain districts. The states of Apure and Bolivar and the Delta-Amazone and Amazonas territories, with an average population of 0.3 per square kilometer, are among the most sparsely inhabited districts in the world.

Reasonable Conclusion.

"Although the footpad who robbed me of my watch and money last night appeared to me to be unusually tall, he offered in extenuation of the outrage the excuse that he was exceedingly short," commented Professor Paley. "The deduction I draw from the incident is that, in addition to being dishonest, he was also untruthful."—Kansas City Star.

In the Dark.

Bill—And you say he's trying to break off his engagement to the girl? Gil—That's it, exactly.

"What's wrong?" "He doesn't like the girl's looks. He says her face would spoil a clock."

"Well, didn't he know she looked when he first asked her?" "No, it seems it was one of those lightless nights when he proposed."

Probably.

The person who left a bomb on the doorstep of the building that houses a humorous paper must be one of those fellows who are always taking the joy out of life.—New York Sun.

hangings—such as window curtains, draperies at the doors, etc.—form so important a part of the finish of every home today, care must be taken in their choice and arrangement. The color principles which apply to walls and woodwork are to be applied to floor coverings and hangings. In every case they must be in close harmony with the wall decorations.

MADE NEW MAP OF EUROPE

How the Congress of Vienna Took Fruits of Napoleon's Victories From Vanquished France.

The fall of Napoleon entitled the re-making of the map of Europe. The congress opened on November 1, 1814, in England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, from the very first intended upon settling all problems among themselves and excluded France from the deliberations. King Louis XVIII, however, prevented this ostracism and succeeded in being admitted, together with the secondary states.

Finland and the duchy of Warsaw were given to Russia. The duchy of Posen, part of Saxony and that of Hanover, the principality of Neuchatel, Cologne and Lieves, were ceded to Prussia. Austria got back Istria, Dalmatia, Friuli, Mantua, Venice, Lombardy, Tyrol and Genoa. The pope recovered his states. The house of Bourbon recovered Naples and Madrid. England obtained the principal French colonies. The treaty of 1815 conferred the preponderance to the powers of the North and England. A special pact, the Holy Alliance, solidified their interests. The European equilibrium was thus re-established.

FOODS THAT AFFECT VOICE

Spices and Condiments to Be Avoided by Those Who Use Their Organs of Speech Much.

Certain foods or spices exercise a positive influence upon the voice. The voices of the alcoholist and smoker are well known proofs for this assertion. Saliva, owing to its soothing effect, improves the voice. Vinegar,



on the contrary, has quite a contrary effect. The harshest voices have, among men, the older drinkers, and among women, the neat eaters. There are, on the other hand, some spices that affect the voice favorably. Thus, sweet oranges are favorable, and unfermented lemon juice mixed with water is excellent for the voice. What, however, should be avoided in all foods is pepper and, for the same reason, also all excessively spicy sauces and irritating pasties. Sugar affects the voice in a flagging of the vocal cords, and a flagging of the vocal cords, etc., must as much as possible be avoided by persons who have to use often and much their organs of speech.

Importance of Good Roads.

Roads rule the world—not kings nor congresses, nor courts nor constables, nor ships nor soldiers. The road is the only royal law in a democracy, the only legislature that never changes, the only court that never sleeps, the first aid to the redemption of any nation, the exodus from stagnation in any society, the call from savagery in any tribe, the high priest of prosperity, without beginnings of days or end of life. The road is unimpaired in every war, and when after the war the new map is made, the road simply pushes on its great campaign of hope, brotherhood, efficiency and peace.

Indoor robe with cape of silver lace. The gown is of soft gray silk, which is plaited and clings to the figure. It is tied at the waist with a coral silk cord, and the cape has a rolling collar.

Substitute It for Dinner Gown.

One of the reasons that America is wearing this gown at and after the five o'clock hour is that the French have taught her the economy and pleasure of it.

Black, midnight blue, olive green, beige and munitions gray have ruled the outdoor costume of the French people since August, 1914. They have worn white only at mountain and seashore resorts, and then it was restricted to sport clothes for the morning hours.

The French are quite willing to wear dark and demure clothes in the street, but they ease up the depression of their spirits by adopting colors in their

garment has gained useful vogue—May Be Worn in All Manner of Attractive Materials.

Guimpes have gained a tremendous useful vogue this spring. You know what they are—little blouses to wear underneath the coat suit, made with sleeves that have well finished cuffs, and with finished and sometimes elaborate collars and fronts. The rest of the guimpe is plain, for it never shows, save when its wearer is putting it on. For when one of these guimpes is worn with a coat, the coat is not removed.

These guimpes may be bought in all manner of attractive materials in the shops. Perhaps those of dimity are the daintiest. They are made in white, with colored collars and cuffs, and in colors, too. And they are made in other fabrics. Washable fabrics are by far the most serviceable for summer. It is now possible to buy a paper pattern for one of these guimpes, and so to make it yourself, if you wish to do so. You can buy the trimming by the yard in net or organdie, more attrac-

Substitute for Dinner Garment

New York.—The world goes on re-creating old things and calling them new. This is not only true of the stupendous spectacle of war in its most barbaric form, asserts a prominent fashion critic, but it is true of the minor accidents and happenings that flutter through "this mirabilia called life."

Observe fashions. The designers dip their hands deep into the boiling pot of ancient lands, history and peoples, and pull out of it demure and fantastic things, which they dress up a bit and give them to a most modern people, who accept them as new.

At present the designers are dipping more deeply than ever. They seem to be actually pulling out odds and ends of dust and jossam that must serve to whet the appetites of those who have money.

Garden Hats and Tea Gowns.

It seemed a fitting thing today to receive the simplicity of civil war costume, and therefore we see approaching us an era of printed muslins, garden hats, pastel colors and "colonial" fashions.

Along with these fashions comes (but I cannot say usually) a fashion called the tea gown. It is as much a part of the English social system as five o'clock tea, cricket and parliament. The French have always placed their reliance upon the garment which they call the "robe d'intérieur," but the American had nothing to place beside these two.

When this remark was once made to a French designer she lifted her eyebrows in surprise and asked, "But is there not the Mother Hubbard?" There was, she was assured, but it was not the kind of garment of which she would approve.

But here in America today we are rapidly losing the artistic value and comfort of the British tea gown, which someone once described as the only really soft thing in the British nation. That statement was made, however, before the English woman had learned to copy the arts and the graces of lace and figure from the French, and when she still wore her stiff, unyielding, ugly clothes; her big boots; straight, mannish Scotch tweeds, and mackintosh.

The English tea gown has spread over the civilized world, alongside of the English five o'clock tea, which even the American soldiers behind the French battle front have learned to desire.

The British wear two sets of costume at that hour in the afternoon, and both of these are introduced this summer; the flowered muslin with the

put a great deal of money into an exceedingly delicate evening gown, although hundreds more have been purchased than the public realizes. But the average woman, whether she was placed in high or in middle society, felt that she would prefer to put her money into a home gown that gave her the chance to wear colors.

America's Contribution.

We are becoming quite self-assured in designing clothes these days, and have made such rapid progress that we do not rest entirely upon what others give us.

When the dressmakers found that women who spent different amounts of money and moved in different circles of social life were asking for tea gowns, there immediately jumped up a kind of rivalry among the workers to see who could get out something startling and good.

The especial contribution in which this rivalry has resulted is the rain-bow tea gown. We have already found out that we are in for a "rain-bow" season. Whoever named the first lightning division that went to France had a happy inspiration—it gave the word to a hundred activities in this country. The main fashions from the stage, on posters, gowns and hats, and now it seems to have found an admirable setting in the new tea gown.

Elaborate Japanese Style.

France has sent to us a striking tea gown that is being copied. It is made as an elaborate Japanese kimono. The material is extra-brilliant black and white striped satin. There is a flock of white lace and a bit of white satin, and the robe is complete.

All of the house robes that are to be substituted for dinner gowns this spring and summer do not owe their inspiration to the exotic East. There are other epochs and other fashions from which the designers draw.

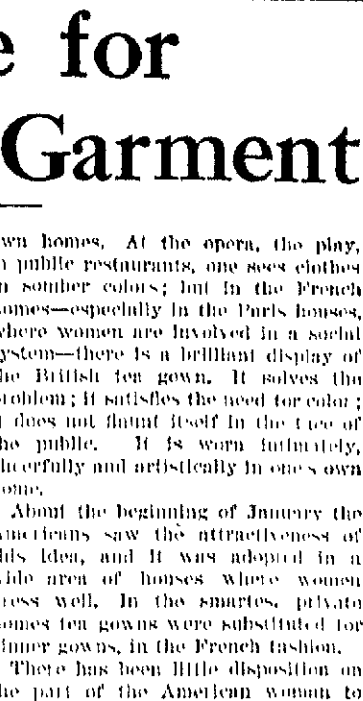
The early nineteenth century has been found prolific in ideas. The tea gowns which are taken from that time are sometimes more suitable for the average woman than the more complicated draperies.

These are made of flowered chiffon, printed voile and silk net, and they are run beneath the bust, after the manner that obtained in the Directoire, with broad ribbons of old blue, pale pink and cream, yellow. They are half low and draped in the neck, and have short puffed sleeves.

Substitute It for Dinner Gown.

One of the reasons that America is wearing this gown at and after the five o'clock hour is that the French have taught her the economy and pleasure of it.

Black, midnight blue, olive green, beige and munitions gray have ruled the outdoor costume of the French people since August, 1914. They have worn white only at mountain and seashore resorts, and then it was restricted to sport clothes for the morning hours.



Sumptuous gown with long mantle. Purple and gold tissues are combined in this garment. The purple and gold oriental sash which drapes the hips ends in a gold embroidered panel in front, and the sleeves are of draped gold and purple tulle.

put a great deal of money into an exceedingly delicate evening gown, although hundreds more have been purchased than the public realizes. But the average woman, whether she was placed in high or in middle society, felt that she would prefer to put her money into a home gown that gave her the chance to wear colors.

America's Contribution.

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Jap Invents Novel Sprinkler.

A Japanese is the inventor of a street sprinkler that discharges water so as to form advertisements on smooth pavements.

Rashness brings luck to few.

When Petain Meets Petain.

I heard a yarn about the French commander-in-chief the other day. He was driving in a motor with an equestrian past a town near Verdun, when he came upon four little boys marching in single file, arrayed in soldiers' helmets and carrying red bayonets.

The sight of the little faces almost lost in the red soldiers' helmets, amused General Petain, and stopping the car, he said to the leader of the file:

"You are brave fellows! What is your name?"

Numerous Ice Ages.

More than 50 years ago English geologists recognized the fact that certain masses of gravel and breccia and certain planned and grooved rock surfaces in rocks of Peruvian age in India indicated a glacial epoch vastly older than that of the North American ice sheets, but only within the last 30 years have geologists learned that glacial conditions have occurred at many different times in the early history. The evidence of this fact has been found in all continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and North America. Great ice sheets were

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The two generals shook hands, gravely saluted and parted company.—Answers

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One of the negro soldiers could not learn that he must salute an officer. On one occasion he met a captain and obsequiously said: "Mavensin, boss."

The captain stopped and endeavored to tell that

A famous negro pugilist had just been assigned to a squad, and after his company was dismissed his corporal was heard to say:

"

Unsung Heroes of Battle Lines

Daring American Linemen, Fresh from Civil Life, Maintain Communications Under Fire

THE two great means of communication in the modern battle line, the means by which command headquarters keeps in touch with every sector of the line and by which the perfect coordination of all branches of the service is possible are the airplane and electricity.

The romantic appeal of the aviation service, the stirring stories of high adventure that have come out of the war have made the work of the birdmen, the superiors of cavalry as the eyes of the commander, familiar to the people at home. On the ground charging infantrymen and roaring cannon capture the imagination. But the heroic labors of men who keep upon the telegraph and telephone lines which make cooperation of infantry and artillery possible are almost unknown outside the service. Save, for instance, when one reads of a medal bestowed on a line repairman for unusual courage displayed in the face of danger.

They go over the top with the troops, smoking their pipes, coolly striding behind the advancing first line so that the gun crews may be kept informed of the status of the line or told to concentrate their fire on a particularly obnoxious machine gun, says a writer in the New York Sun magazine section. They clamber out of dugouts into the shush and the freezing wind of a winter night to find their way along a broken wire, sometimes over the shell-pitted open ground behind the trenches until they find the break, then sit in the lee of the trench and they repair it as carefully and skillfully as if they were at home. It often takes three or four men to repair one of these breaks; the first men sent out may never come back.

Repeated at all costs the wire must be, and danger does not excuse a slightest bit of work. For the signal system of the army is what the nervous system is to the human body.

Without it the modern army covering 100 miles of front cannot see, feel or move. The army commander wishing to move a portion of his line 50 miles away or to change the rapidity of his artillery fire or to receive information of enemy movements is as helpless without the slender threads of copper as he would be if he wished to move his right arm and feel the nerves paralyzed.

There are still people of intelligence who think that the transmission of military thought is summed up in the use of the notebook, the orderly and his horse, writes Eric. Gen. George P. Scriven. "But these are passing, and the trained soldier and the educated volunteer understand the vital importance of information."

"Hence the necessity for a signal corps or its equivalent, for without its aid modern armies can no more be commanded than can a great railway system be run. The commander in the field remains blind and deaf to the events occurring around him, incapable of maintaining touch with conditions and out of reach of his superiors or those under his authority upon whom he depends for the execution of his plans. The brain lacks the power to control because the nerves are lacking."

"Time is the main factor in war; to arrive first with the greatest number of men and with the clearest understanding of the situation is to succeed. The last, and often the first, of these conditions depends upon the lines of information of the army."

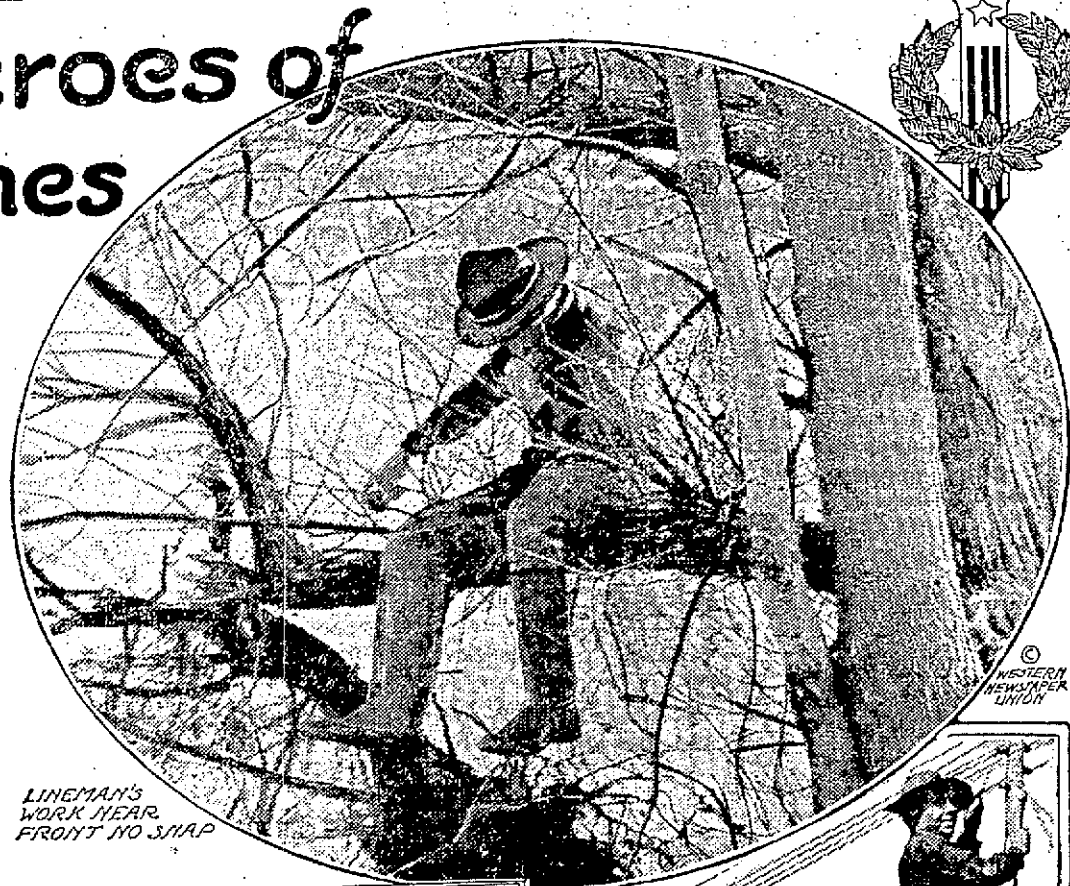
And these lines in turn depend upon the obscure but daring work of the repairman, the grimy, mucky, hard-fisted mechanic who crawls on his belly through shell fire calculated to annihilate the stoutest heart and courage the break between the commander and the point he wishes to reach.

Somewhat for only short intervals, and the constant tending of them has made possible in France a system of wire communication that is a marvel of efficiency. Indeed so perfect is it that London and Paris are in direct connection with general headquarters on the British front, which in turn is in touch with every division and brigade staff on the line. A wire could be put straight through the line. A wire could be put straight through the line. A wire could be put straight through the line.

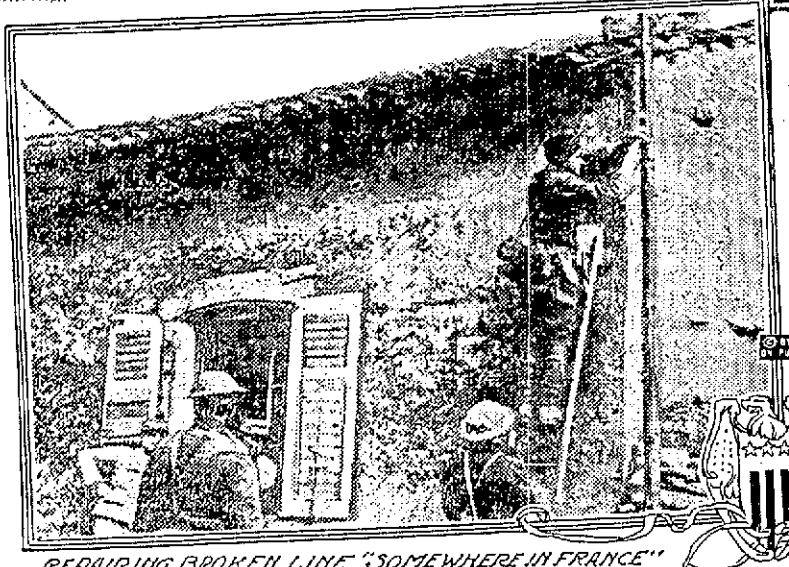
This tremendous use of the telephone and telegraph in warfare is partly the result of the impetus arising from the American application of electrical communication on a large scale in the Spanish war. The signal corps as it now exists is a comparatively recent evolution.

In the American army the idea first arose in the mind of a young army surgeon, Albert James Myer. The office of signal officer of the army was created in June, 1860, the first of its kind, and Myer was appointed. He was at once sent with an expedition against Navajo Indians in New Mexico, and his crude apparatus at once demonstrated its worth.

When the Civil war began he was ordered East and opened a school for signallers, and in that was the definite beginning of the present signal corps. Wires were carried on horse or muleback then, the instruments were imperfect and telegraphic communication was a rare and precious thing. The service took on tremendous importance in the Spanish war and followed the troops through Cuba and the Philippines, and in China was the only



LINE REPAIRMAN WORKING ON A BROKEN WIRE. FRONT NO. 10.



REPAIRING BROKEN LINE "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

means of communication for a week between Peking and the rest of the world.

But the tasks that confronted our signal men in these wars were play compared to the work that is being done every day on the western front. Our signal men there have to work in a trench, the site of Pennsylvania and they have guns at it with a vigor and efficiency that spell volumes for the superiority of Americans in this particular line of work.

The hardy linemen who have strung lines and repaired breaks on the Western plains or battled with great floods and storms in the Rocky mountains have taken to this new work with a zest which is inspiring. On the foundation of the French system they are building a signal system that will be a model of its kind.

Up to within four miles of the front construction is not different from what it is here at home. The wires are strung on poles and most of the work is done by hand. The French system they are building a signal system that will be a model of its kind.

Within half a mile of the front not even this protection is sufficient, as the shells churn and return the ground. Therefore all wires in this zone are duplicated and are strung along both sides of the trenches. Sometimes a trench wall is covered with wires.

In the battalion headquarters signal office, where the hundreds of wires from the trenches and observation posts center and where the receivers hum with the constant tremors of a world under fire, plain Bill Smith lounges in a corner rolling a cigarette and occupied in his own particular thoughts. It is a dugout, this headquarters, and the air is vile, but Bill got used to that long ago.

"The wire to a battery is down," Smith's superior officer says, turning to him.

"All right, sir," is the answer. And Bill climbs out of the dugout, repair kit over his arm and tin hat on his head.

In the trench he finds the wire that is broken and begins to follow it along. It is hot work in the trench, shells are dropping thickly, but Smith doesn't mind—much. He follows the wire down a communication trench and then after a long time out into the open where he has to crawl along looking for the hole that will mark the place where the line has been broken.

It gets nearly there when a shell lands near him and Bill Smith, his face toward the break, goes west. After a time, back in the dugout, another repairman is sent out and perhaps he is luckier than Bill and finds the break.

Then he has to sit down in the shell crater, the smash of bursting shells so close that sometimes he is half buried in dirt, calmly making the connection that will enable the observation officer up front to get in touch with his battery again. If he gets back to the dugout he will be sent out again and yet again if the bombardment is heavy, and often for days and nights at a time these men are under fire, snatching a nap now and then in the dugout between breaks. But they keep the lines open.

In an attack the signal men go over the top with the infantry, generally with the second wave, in charge of the observing officer. They make for a point where they can establish an observation post, and as they pass on and through the enemy's barrage they unroll their line and one of them carries field telephones, through which they somehow manage in the din of battle to make themselves heard.

That telephone is like a battle flag, and many a man goes down with it, only to have it picked up and carried forward by another of these unconquered troops. Their business is only to serve, not to fight, and they do it with a cool daring which is not surpassed in any branch of the service.

They are in the forefront of every advance and in the retreat are sometimes the last to leave the

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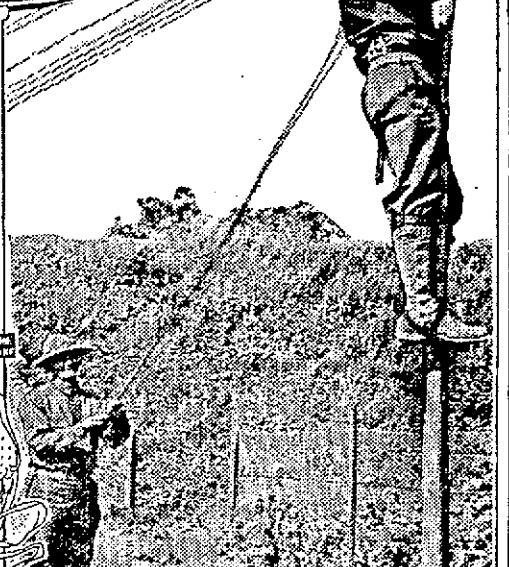
formed at different periods in the larger divisions of geologic time back to the Proterozoic—that is, to the age of the oldest known sedimentary rocks, a great many million years ago.

A famous negro pugilist had just been assigned to a squad, and after his company was dismissed his corporal was heard to say:

"An' boy, ah ain't goin' to give no commands to 'at of 'oy—no, m'um! Ah'm just goin' to say, 'Please, m'um, will you Squads Right?'"



LINE REPAIRMAN WORKING ON A BROKEN WIRE. FRONT NO. 10.



REPAIRING BROKEN LINE "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

front line, where they stick to the end of their wires under terrific shell fire until ordered to rejoin their commands if they can get through alive.

"An experience of this kind happened to me a short time ago in a lonely chateau of the Ypres-Mentha road," an English officer wrote home. "The chateau was the center of a perfect hell of German shrapnel for nearly a week, until it became almost unbearable and was abandoned by the headquarters staff."

"The general gave instructions that a telegraphist was to remain behind to transmit important messages from the brigades, and I was left in charge of the instruments in this shell-swept chateau for a day and a night."

"On the second day the Germans broke through our trenches and the wires were cut by the shell fire. I was given orders to evacuate the building and to smash up my instruments. These I saved by burying in a shellproof trench, and then I had to escape between our own fire and that of the enemy's across a field under a terrible tornado of shrapnel."

"On the early morning of the same day one of our cable detachments was cut up and another captured by the Germans, only to be retaken by our sappers and drivers after a desperate and glorious fight."

The linemen also have regular patrols, stretches of line which have to be constantly examined not only for breaks but also to make sure that they have not been tapped by enemy spies in such a way that every bit of information sent over them finds its way to the Germans. In the Alsace once, where the hill country offered good cover to spies, the wires were constantly being tapped.

One day a lineman passing along the road noticed a lot of cable lying on one side. He started to coil it up and found that a piece of wire had been tied to the main line. When he traced it he found that it ran to a haystack. He went on, tapped the line and sent a word to headquarters and an armed escort found a spy hidden in the hay with several days' supply of food.

They are antacids in their way; these wire repairmen, and no one is permitted to interfere with the swift execution of their work. Word coming over the line that the wire to a battery was repaired is often the sweetest sound in the world to an observation officer up front, even if it comes in a rough brogue which French weather has not improved.

So when anybody else breaks in on the line and lacerates with the repairman he gets rolled, especially if he has been sitting for several hours in a shell hole with an icy rain dripping down his back. An English officer told me what happened to a general who broke in once.

"A general came in the hut and told me 'I rang up the telephone just now and said, 'Give me the brigade, please,' but some one with a loud voice replied deliberately and distinctly: 'Get off the line, you're inconvenient! I should like to speak.' I apologized and explained that the line had been down and was being repaired. He went off with a merry twinkle in his eye."

As the number of men in the American army abroad grows with the weeks, the number of linemen, those who make possible all that the artillery and infantry together accomplish, will steadily increase. And probably it will not be long before an announcement will be made that some plain Bill Smith, wire repairman, has been given a medal for bravery under fire, which attracted attention even among the hundreds of brave acts which these men perform every day.

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HARMONY NEEDED IN DECORATION

Violent Contrasts in Different Rooms Should Be Avoided.

DOMINANT COLOR DESIRABLE

It is Also Important That Floor Coverings and Hangings Should Not Clash With Walls and Woodwork.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 257 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Home is a place to rest, and everything about it should be conducive to repose. Finishing the interior, therefore, is not so much a problem of decoration as of knowledge of color and its effect upon the nerves and life. It is the expression of the taste and life of the occupants, and should express honesty, self-control, dignity, common sense and good taste, as well as be sanitary, economical and artistic.

Some will prefer one color, others another; but some things are accepted in all decoration, however simple it may be. The hall, drawing-room and living room are naturally the rooms to which attention is first given, and at all times, past and present—the soft, dull colors—light yellows, greens, blues and browns—have been favored for these portions of the house. For bedrooms and the apartments in which young women take delight, light, delicate colors are chosen, and on the other hand, for the dining room, library and

more formal apartments of special interest to men, the stronger, richer colors—dark reds, greens, blues and browns—have been used.

The amount of light and the size of the room are important factors in determining the color of the wall and woodwork. The greater the light, the darker the color that may be used, though very dark colors should always be avoided. Warm colors, including cream, buff, tan, golden brown, reddish brown, etc., are best for rooms where the light is from the north, while the cooler colors—grayish, bluish and greenish tones, cool tans, neutral browns, etc.

Tinted Walls for Small Rooms. Good taste, as well as reason, suggests that for the smaller rooms, such as the bathroom, building, plain, light-colored walls are best. The large, figured wall papers are wrong for such a room. A room with low ceiling should have the wall color to the corner. Rooms with high ceilings may have the "drop ceiling."

The effect of any room depends as much upon the reflected light as upon the color of the walls.

Venezuela Sparingly Populated. The area of the republic of Venezuela is 1,020,400 square kilometers (393,976 square miles) and the estimated population on December 31, 1918, was 2,824,934. This population is centered in the coastal and mountain districts. The states of Apure and Bolivar and the Delta-Anacondo and Amazonas territories, with an average population of 0.3 per square kilometer, are among the most sparsely inhabited districts in the world.

Reasonable Conclusion. "Although the footpad who robbed me of my watch and money last night appeared to me to be unusually tall, he offered in extenuation of the outrage the excuse that he was exceedingly short," commented Professor Pate. "The deduction I draw from the incident is that, in addition to being dishonest, he was also untruthful."

In the Dark. Bill—And you say he's trying to break off his engagement to the girl? Gill—That's it, exactly.

"What's wrong?" "He doesn't like the girl's looks. He says her face would stop a clock."

"Well, didn't he know how she looked when he first asked her?" "No, it seems it was one of those lightless nights when he proposed."

Probably. The person who left a bomb on the doorstep of the building that houses a humorous paper must be one of those fellows who are always taking the joy out of life.—New York Sun.

Can't Even Have "Near-Beer." Germany's brewers hoped this year to produce a beer substitute that should really resemble beer, but the "russian" minister of finance has issued a decree that puts an end to the dream of the foaming stein.

A new process has been patented by which near-beer was to be made from beetroot, hops, yeast and water. Many breweries had already installed machinery required under the patent.

The minister of finance has decided that the sugar of the beetroot, upon which the substitute depends for alcohol, cannot be spared for beer. Beets, he says, are badly needed for manufacture of sugar, dilution of jam and making of coffee substitutes.

Jap Invents Novel Sprinkler. A Japanese is now distributing water so as to form advertisements on smooth pavements.

Business brings luck to few.

hangings—such as window curtains, draperies at the doors, etc.—form so important a part of the finish of every home today, care must be taken in their choice and arrangement. The color principles which apply to walls and woodwork are to be applied to floor coverings and hangings. In every case they must be in close harmony with the wall decorations.

MADE NEW MAP OF EUROPE

How the Congress of Vienna Took Fruits of Napoleon's Victories From Vanquished France.

The fall of Napoleon entailed the re-making of the map of Europe. The congress opened on November 1, 1814. England, Austria, Russia and Prussia from the very first insisted upon regulating all problems among themselves and excluded France from the deliberations. King Louis XVIII, however, prevented this ostracism and succeeded in being admitted, together with the secondary states.

Finland and the duchy of Warsaw were given to Russia. The duchy of Posen, part of Saxony and that of Hanover, the principality of Neuchâtel, Cologne and Treves, were ceded to Prussia. Austria got back Istria, Dalmatia, Friuli, Mantua, Venice, Lombardy, Tyrol and Croatia. The pope recovered his states. The house of Bourbon recovered Naples and Madrid. England obtained the principal French colonies. The treaty of 1815 conferred the presidency on the powers of the North Atlantic, solidified their interests. The European equilibrium was thus re-established.

FOODS THAT AFFECT VOICE

Spices and Condiments To Be Avoided by Those Who Use Their Organs of Speech Much.

Certain foods or spices exercise a positive influence upon the voice. The voices of the alcoholic and smoker are well known proofs for this assertion. Saliva, owing to its soothing effect, improves the voice. Vinegar,

on the contrary, has quite a contrary effect. The harshest voices have, among men, the older drinkers. There are, on the other hand, some spices which affect the voice favorably. Thus, sweet oranges are favorable, and unfermented lemon juice mixed with water is excellent for the voice. What, however, should be avoided in all foods is pepper and, for the same reason, also all excessively spiced sauces and irritating pastries. Sugar often causes inflammation of the vocal cords, a flapping of the vocal folds, etc., must as much as possible be avoided by persons who have to use often and much their organs of speech.

Importance of Good Roads. Roads rule the world—not kings nor congresses, nor courts nor constables, nor ships nor soldiers. The road is the only royal line in a democracy, the only legislature that never changes, the only court that never sleeps, the only army that never quits, the first aid to the redemption of any nation, the exodus from stagnation in any society, the call from savagery in any tribe, the high priest of prosperity, without beginnings of days or end of life. The road is omnipresent in every war, and when after the war the new map is made, the road simply pushes on its great campaign of help, hope, brotherhood, efficiency and peace.

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Substitute for Dinner Garment

New York.—The world goes on receiving old things and calling them new. This is not only true of the stupendous spectacle of war in its most barbaric form, asserts a prominent fashion critic, but it is true of the domestic necessities and hangings that flutter through "this infernal world."

Observe fashions. The designers dip their hands deep into the boiling pot of ancient lands, history and peoples, and pull out of it demure and fantastic things, which they dress up a bit and give over to a modern people, who accept them as new.

At present the designers are dipping more deeply than ever. They seem to be frantically pulling out odds and ends of Babylon and Jerusalem that must serve to whet the appetites of those who have money.

Garden Hats and Tea Gowns. It seemed a fitting thing today to review the simplicity of civil war costume, and therefore we see approaching us an era of printed muslins, garden hats, pastel colors and Colonial fashions.

Along with these fashions comes that intimate and usually shirring garment, called the tea gown. It is as much a part of the English social system as five o'clock tea, cricket and parliament. The French have always placed their reliance upon the garment which they call the "robe d'intérieur." But the American had nothing to place beside these two.

When this remark was once made to a French designer she lifted her eyebrows in surprise and asked, "But is there not the Mother Hubbard?" There was, she was assured, but it was not the kind of garment of which she would approve.

But here in America today we are rapidly learning the artistic value and comfort of the British "tea" gowns, which someone once described as the only really soft thing in the British nation. That statement was made, however, before the English woman had learned to copy the arts and the graces of face and figure from the French, and when she still wore her stiff, unyielding, ugly clothes; her high boots, straight, mannish Scotch tweeds, and macdon coats.

The English tea gown has spread over the civilized world, alongside of the English five o'clock tea, which even the American soldiers behind the French battle front have learned to desire.

The British wear two sets of costume at that hour in the afternoon, and both of these are introduced this summer; the flowered muslin with the

put a great deal of money into an exceedingly decorative evening gown, although hundreds more have been purchased than the public realizes. But the average woman, whether she is placed in high or in middle society, felt that she would prefer to put her money into a house gown that gave her the chance to wear colors.

America's Contribution. We are becoming quite self-assured in designing clothes these days, and have made such rapid progress that we do not rest entirely upon what others give us.

When the dressmakers found that women who spent different amounts of money and moved in different kinds of social life were asking for tea gowns, they immediately jumped up a kind of rivalry among the workers to see who could get out something startling and good.

The especial contribution in which this rivalry has resulted is the rather how tea gowns. We have already warmed out that we are in for a "rainbow" season. Whoever named the first fighting division that went to France had a happy inspiration—it gave the word to a hundred activities in this country. The name flickers from the stage, on posters, gowns and hats, and now it seems to have found an admirable setting in the new tea gown.

Elaborate Japanese Style. France has sent us a striking tea gown that is being copied. It is made as an elaborate Japanese kimono. The material is extra-broad black and white striped satin. There is a flicker of white lace and a bit of white satin, and the robe is complete.

All of the house robes that are to be substituted for dinner gowns this spring and summer do not owe their inspiration to the exotic East. There are other epochs and other fashions from which the designers draw.

The early nineteenth century has been found prolific in the robe gowns which were taken from that time and sometimes more suitable for the average woman than the more complicated draperies.

These are made of flowered chiffon, printed voile and silk net, and they are, in fact, the robe gowns of the past that obtained in the directoire, with broad ribbons, wide blue, pale pink and Chinese yellow. They are half long and round in the neck, and have short puffed sleeves.

Substitute It for Dinner Gown. One of the reasons that America is wearing this tea gown at and after the five o'clock hour is that the French have taught her the economy and pleasure of it.

Black, midnight blue, olive green, beige and munitons gray have ruled the outdoor costume of the French people since August, 1914. They have worn white only at mountain and seashore resorts, and then it was restricted to sport clothes for the morning hours.

The French are quite willing to wear dark and demure clothes in the street, but they ease up the depression of their spirits by adopting colors in their

Quaint Boudoir Cap. A pretty little cap that reminds one faintly of the head covering worn by French sailors—in shape, not in coloring—is made of pale pink crepe de chine. A straight band four inches wide or so of the silk is edged with a fringe of white lace, and the band is edged with a fringe of white lace, and the band is edged with a fringe of white lace.

Ruffles Are Indorsed. The girl who delights in ruffles will be glad to hear that Pronet is endorsing ruffles and hand trimmings with enthusiasm this season. Many of the afternoon and evening dresses at the recent opening had hosts of little ruffles and shirred bands of contrasting fabric set into the skirt, and the effect was particularly captivating with the ruffles. The skirts themselves, however, kept to the narrow, straight silhouette, the soft ruffles and shirring blending into the prevailing line of slenderness.

Frocks for Young Girls. Organdie and net by the yard, with ruffles and platings attached, is made into some very attractive frocks for young girls. These fabrics may be said to be the present mode. Sometimes a net foundation shows applied tucks of pink organdie. Again an organdie foundation has tiny dainties of self-colored organdie.

Guimpes have gained a tremendous popularity this spring. To know what they are—little blouses to wear underneath the coat suit, made with cuffs that have well finished cuffs, and with finished and sometimes elaborate collars and fronts. The rest of the guimpe is plain, for it never shows, save when its wearer is putting it on. For when one of these guimpes is worn with a coat the collar is removed.

These guimpes may be bought in all manner of attractive materials in the shops. Perhaps those of dimity are the daintiest. They are made in white, with colored collars and cuffs, and in colors, too. And they are made in other fabrics. Washable fabrics are by far the most serviceable for summer wear, for one of these guimpes, and so to make it yourself, if you wish to do so. You can buy the frilling by the yard in net or organdie, more attractive, perhaps, than you can make it, and add it to your homemade guimpe.

Garment Has Gained Useful Vogue—May Be Found in All Manner of Attractive Materials.

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EXPERT'S TRIBUTE TO WESTERN CANADA SOIL

That there is good reason for the wonderful crops of grain grown in Western Canada, which have made thousands of former residents of the United States wealthy, is not always given the thought that it deserves is quite apparent. But that there must be a reason is quite evident. Probably more than one—the one that requires emphasis—is that the soil is of the nature that will produce good crops. It was not long since that the farmer selected his land in the most haphazard way. He need not do so today. He will select it on the soil analysis plan. Soil from Western Canada was submitted to Prof. Stevens, soil physicist of the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash. His report should not doubt further encourage settlement in Western Canada. It reads as follows:

"We have analyzed this sample and find that it runs high in lime, very high in potash, phosphorus and in nitrogen; that it has a splendid supply of organic matter and is in the best of physical condition. There is nothing wrong with this soil from the standpoint of production, and I am satisfied that it will give splendid results wherever put under cultivation."

It is soil like this properly worked, and on scientific lines, as is the rule today, that gives the opportunity to quote the experiences of farmers who have increased their incomes from \$500 to \$30,000 in two seasons, and whose story would read as follows:

"I have threshed altogether 7,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat from 200 acres, which went from 24 to 50 per acre—seed breaking 24, spring plowing 35, back setting 60 bushels per acre—the average being 65 bushels per acre."

The newspaper giving an account of this man's experience says: "When he disposed of his 1,600 acres from north of Brooks, Alta., to four Oak Harbor men, he was worth \$30,000. Two years ago he came here with \$500 and a few horses."

It is the soil of Western Canada, and the knowledge of what it will do that brings to Canada the hundreds of settlers that are daily arriving at the border. A growing enthusiasm for the fertile prairie lands of Western Canada is spreading all over the continent. This enthusiasm is the result of the fact that sufficient food can be produced on these prairie lands to feed the world. From the south, east and west, hundreds of men, too old for military service, are pouring into Western Canada to take up land or to work on the farms. A great many of the incoming settlers have arrived at such central points as Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Judging from the bulk of their household effects, the number of their horses and cattle, and the quantity of implements they are bringing with them, most of the new arrivals also seem well blessed with the world's goods.

Reports from North Portal, Saskatchewan; Coult, Alberta, and Kingsgate, British Columbia—the principal gateways into Western Canada from the United States—indicate that the future of farmers in such volume as has not been witnessed for many years. From Vancouver, British Columbia, people are going to the prairies for summer farm work, many with the intention of taking up land themselves at the end of the summer. The influence of this tide of farmer settlers on greater food production will be more readily appreciated when it is considered that the average settler takes up at least twice as much land as he has hitherto been farming—and land which, acre for acre, produces better and larger crops.—Advertisement.

And Why Not? A presentation was to be made to Tommy's teacher, and he had been asked to contribute. His mother duly handed him a subscription, and then asked her hopeful of the nature of the gift.

"We are giving teacher an Illuminatus," she said. "And mother, that's rather a good idea. Why don't we buy ourselves an Illuminatus address, and hang it on the letter box, so that the postman will always be able to see our number at night."

Could Meanness Go Further? "I have never heard of such a cruel and vindictive man in my life!" "What has he done?" "Why, he locked his wife in a room with a lot of beautiful gowns and bonnets, and no looking glass!"



Appetizing Vienna Sausage

THE aroma of Libby's Vienna Sausage tells you that it is deliciously seasoned. The first taste that it is made of carefully selected, meat—seasoned to perfection.

Have Vienna Sausage for luncheon today. Your husband—your children will ask for it again and again.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

Join Now! Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES. APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised and at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have used for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

MADE SCHWAB LOOK FOOLISH

Carefully Coached Witness Had Forgotten for a Moment Just Where He Was.

An illuminating sidelight on the manner in which large business enterprises are used to seek to influence legislation in congress was uncovered by Charles M. Schwab, now of the United States shipping board, in a speech delivered recently at a luncheon of advertising men in Washington.

Mr. Schwab was apologizing for not appearing to speak for the shipping board in Mr. Hurley's absence. He said:

"I feel a little like a foreman who worked for me once, who had come here to Washington to appear before a committee that was investigating something, and I had him pretty well coached; I thought I had him well trained what to say."

"I sat in the corner and watched him and presently found that he was straying a little from the training, and I shook my head at him, and in old-fashioned mild style he looked at me and said, 'Will, e—t, Charlie, that's what you told me to say.'"

Reginald Remembered. During the delivery of an address Congressman J. Hampton Moore referred to the beauty of having a retentive memory and contributed this little anecdote:

"While instructing a class of youngsters in mythology one afternoon the teacher of a public school told the class the story of the phoenix. Among the pupils was a small boy named Reginald."

"Reginald," said the teacher on the following morning, "do you remember what I was speaking about yesterday afternoon?"

"Yes, ma'am," promptly responded Reginald, "I remember all right."

"I am very glad that you do," returned the teacher. "Tell me something about it."

"It was about Phoenixville, Miss Martha," answered the youngster, "Phoenixville rising up and carrying out their ashes."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the most stubborn freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to get the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Getting Rich Off Coyotes.

The champion coyote killer of the Black Hills, South Dakota, is George Waters, Jr., living near Crow Park. In a year recently he has brought in three coyote pelts, on which he collected \$2 each in bounty from the state, and then sold the pelts to a hide dealer for a good price. Several weeks ago he brought in 11 hides, which netted him \$74, including the bounty and the price received for the hides.

Industrial Defense.

"It takes four men to maintain one fighting man at the front." Just about one "man" in four is a woman. A million out of a half million at the front means 500,000 men at the back, of whom 1,500,000 are women—and that is just about the size of the woman's army of industrial defense.

GIANT OUTFIELDERS ARE SHOWING CLASS

McGraw's Trio Should Make Good Record If Held Together.

George Burns, Benny Kauff and Ross Young Have Many Years of Baseball Ahead of Them—Fans Have Forgotten Robertson.

The regular outfield trio of the champion Giants is one of the classiest combinations gotten together in the National league in years.

There are several outfielders in the big show which may stack up as more deadly with the bats, but for all-around baseball ability you have to go a long way to beat George Burns, Benny Kauff and Ross Young.

First of all, each of these players has a good many years of baseball ahead of him, and if McGraw is lucky he should hold on to his triplets for three or four years at the very least. Burns and Kauff were seasoned players when the season of 1918 opened. There was no doubt about their ability. But there was some doubt as to whether Ross Young could successfully fill the shoes left vacant by Davy Robertson. That doubt has been swept aside, for Young has made Polo Grounds fans forget Davy.

Young's style of handling himself in the field and at the bat is not unlike that of Burns and he hits hard and timely. He is a good judge of a fly ball and a good base runner, which is all McGraw could ask.

In left field George Burns ranks as one of the best players in the National league. There is no better sun fielder than Burns and the fact that New York is the only big-league team he has ever played with proves his class. He came up once and has been up ever since.

Kauff, in center, is not the prettiest fielder in the business, but he is reasonably sure. Benny traps a ball in a rather awkward-looking way, but he "gets 'em," and that is what counts. On the bases Benny is the best of the three, and if he realizes his ambition this season October will find him leading the batting of the matter circuit in place of Eddie Kusch, his former teammate in the Federal league.

HAL CHASE OF THE REDS IN A CLASS BY HIMSELF



Though he is not the oldest first baseman in the national league, both in age and point of service, Hal Chase of the Reds still remains in a class by himself. Hal is 35, and no youngster is in sight who threatens to shear him of his honors.

PLAYERS ARE NUMBERED.

It is being reported as a noteworthy matter that baseball players in the big leagues are being numbered this year for convenience in travel. They are no longer permitted to carry trunks with them, but must take along such effects as they desire on the road in suitcases. These suitcases are numbered, not named.

There is nothing particularly new about this. Scores have used the idea for years, as a matter of fact, says Milwaukee Sentinel. That is the only feasible way that scoring can be done.

MANAGERS ARE POPULAR.

Max Flack perpetrated an unassisted double play in a recent game, and that is a most unusual feat for an outfielder. With Herzog on first Kelly fielded to the right fielder and Herzog was certain the ball would fall safely there if he started around the bases. He was at second when the catch was made, realized the futility of attempting to return to first and remained at the keystone while Flack ran in and touched the initial sack.

FUNNIEST PLAY IS RECITED

Miller Huggins, the little New York pite, was interviewed the other day and asked to recite the funniest play he had ever seen on a diamond. Here's the play: "It happened one day in a game between Pittsburgh and the St. Louis Cardinals."

TEAM IN SERVICE SELECTED

Combination of Stars Working for Uncle Sam Would Keep Some Managers Awake Nights.

A team composed of the players now in the service would keep some big league managers awake nights. Alexander, Sherry, Rixey, Scott and Sherry Smith, pitchers; Gowdy and Sweeney, catchers; Gaudin, first base; Barry, second base; Maraville, shortstop; Leonard, third base, and Lewis, Mike Jacobson, and Elmer Smith, outfielders, would not look half bad.

Mulligan in Service.

Eddie Mulligan, shortstop, last year with Kansas City and sold to Chattanooga during the winter, is now in the army medical service. He was supposed to have been caught in a draft quota to go to camp several weeks ago, but not being called he secured permission to select his own branch of service and enlisted at his home in St. Louis.

Mike Doolan With Dodgers.

After all and was said in denial, the Brooklyn club did sign Mike Doolan. With so many of the Dodgers likely to go in the draft President Ebbets thought it would be the part of wisdom to get hold of a player over age.

American Soldiers League in France

Five sections and is divided into five sections of six clubs each. An official schedule has been proposed and the winners in each section will play a series for the pennant.

Bradley Hogg, the new pitcher of the Phillies, is keeping up the good record; he established in the Pacific Coast league last season.

Pittsburgh suffered a blow when Earl Hamilton left the club to join the Braves baseball team. Ayr, Mass. He is training to become an officer and his friends predict that he will grab off a first lieutenant.

Connie Mack does not expect Rube Schauer to join his club this year.

Rube was a holdout, but latest reports have him in the army.

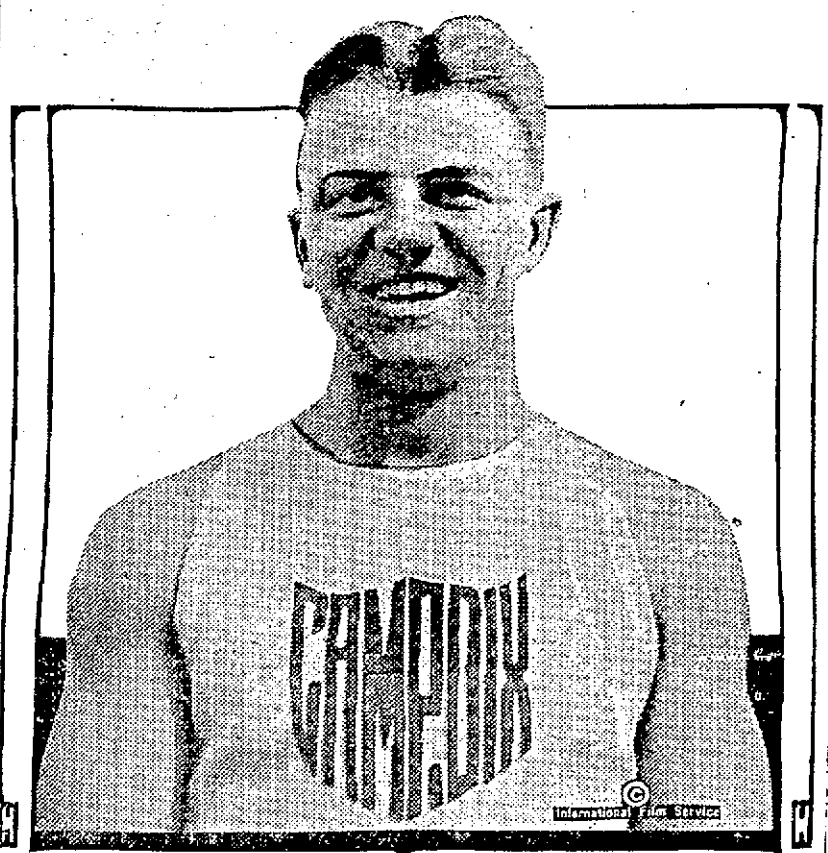
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LIEUTENANT BERRY, FORMER CHAMPION, LEADS SOLDIER RELAY TEAM TO VICTORY



Lieut. Howard Berry, former champion runner, who led the Camp Dix relay team to victory in the Army-Navy Midway Relay race, at Franklin field, Philadelphia. The Camp Dix team defeated teams from several armaments and naval training stations.

PRANK COSTS CATCHER'S EYE

Services of Red Kuhn Lost to Uncle Sam by Playful Snapping of Ordinary Towel.

The playful snapping of a heavy bath towel cost Uncle Sam a good soldier and deprived a promising major league catcher from participating in any more baseball games. Red Kuhn of the Chicago White Sox was lounging in the barracks at Camp Travis, Tex., when the troops started scuffling. One had a bath towel with a heavy fringe. Red said something and his companion snapped the towel, the fringe striking him in the right eye. The army surgeon found that the fringe had struck the pupil with enough force to destroy the sight permanently. Kuhn was given an honorable discharge from the army. His sight was gone and he was of no use as a fighter. His baseball days are over, but he's not disheartened. "I'll come out all right," he said. His home is in California.

MOONSMAN VEAN GREGG HAS ROVED ABOUT SOME

Pitcher Vean Gregg, acquired by Connie Mack, is some rover. He was a star for Cleveland, which club obtained him from Portland, of the Pacific Coast league. Later he went to Boston, then to Buffalo and back to Boston. Buffalo claimed him again, but he reverted again to Boston. Now he is a member of the Athletics, having been sent there in the deal that transferred Bush, Schang and Strunk to the Red Sox.

Start Games at Mobile.

The Mobile club has decided to start its week day games at five o'clock, but on Sunday because of the Alabama law which does not permit ball games after six o'clock on Sunday the games will be started an hour earlier.

Women as Ticket Sellers.

All the ticket sellers at Ebbets field this year will be women, even at the bleacher windows.

Opening Day Attendance.

Columbus seems to have been the only association city that came up to expectations in the way of opening day attendance. Nearly 6,000 fans were out to see the Senators beaten. Toledo did as well as expected, and so did Milwaukee, but at Kansas City the opener crowd of 2,200 was a disappointment.

Wingo Buys Liberty Bonds.

Catcher Ivy Wingo is in debt and hustling to get out. Wingo took \$7,000 worth of Liberty bonds during the loan campaign in Cincinnati. When they are all paid for he says he means to take more and that every dollar he can save will go into war loans.

Two Thrashers Gone.

The Atlanta club is shy, two members of the Thrasher family. Ike has joined the army and Loren has been shipped to the Toronto Internationals. Frank still remains.

Leslie Is Turned Back.

The Cubs have turned back First Baseman Leslie to the Waco club of the Texas league.

Schick Quits Angels.

Outfielder Morris Schick, secured by Los Angeles from the Chicago Cubs, has quit the Angels and gone to work in a shipyard. He will drive nails and play ball on the side. The team representing the yard where he is employed is captained by Bill Kenworthy, also a former Angel.

Find Coin in Stomach.

Huntington, Va.—Physician operated on Samuel Davis, removed half dollar from his stomach. Davis had the coin in his mouth when he accidentally swallowed it.

Dies While Little Eva.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—After bringing her audience to tears as she "went to heaven," Elleen Rhodes, twelve, playing the part of "Little Eva," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," became unconscious and died within three hours.

Values Kiss at \$10,000.

New York.—A "very much intoxicated" man kissed Miss Eva Bradley Gifford in a Baltimore hotel elevator, she claims. She says the kiss is worth \$10,000 and is suing the hotel for the amount.

Time's Wonderful Changes.

My little nephew and I were looking through some photographs and found a picture of a baby in short dresses.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murre Eye Remedy. No tearing—Just Eye Comfort. 4c. per bottle. MURRE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

FINDS IT EASY TO BE A "WOMAN"

Mexican Poses as Fair Cloak Model and Dupes Many Lovers.

HAS MANY PICTURES

Mementoes of Conquests Held by "Gertrude," Who Finds Build Better Fitted for Feminine Than Masculine Roles.

El Paso, Tex.—The most remarkable case of masquerading on record is that credited to "Gertrude" Garcia, twenty-three years old and of Mexican parentage, who successfully pulled department managers of San Francisco, El Paso, Tex., and other cities; beguiled scores of lovers; hoodwinked the police and even posed as a cloak model in exclusive women's establishments, demonstrating how easy it is for clothes to make the woman.

But "Gertrude" failed to fool one man, Immigration Inspector B. M. Marneil, on duty at the international bridge at El Paso, when he attempted to come across the American boundary from Juarez with a passport signed "Maria" Garcia. A dazzling frock, high-heeled shoes, the latest twist in coiffures, pencilled brows, lit ear-pendants and a stray dimple were not sufficient "camouflage" to fool the keen-eyed inspector, and "Gertrude" and two of her latest admirers and dupes were turned back.

Garcia's Amazing Dual Life. The exposure brought to light the amazing dual life led by Genoveva Garcia, born in Zacatecas, Mex., who first entered the United States in the guise of a woman in 1915, accompanied by a man who posed as her husband. Garcia's face is as smooth as a child's. It never has known a razor. His habits, physiognomy, deportment and appearance are those of a woman. His hands are small and supple and he walks with a feminine stride, due probably to the constant wearing of high-heeled shoes, examining physicians state.

"It will be difficult for 'Gertrude' to make a living as a man," was the report of immigration service physicians, "because of the peculiar mannerisms."

Crash Went the Picture.

He (lingering small pictures)—Any dumb larks in the house? She—No, dear. Will finger nails do?—Boston Transcript.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of J. C. F. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision and control. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of J. C. F. Fletcher.

Steals Eaton

(FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE)

Cures Him Comes Back and Pays For It

It's the Acid Test of Man and Eaton They Both Win!

"It takes a big man to stand up and say 'I am not a doctor, but I can cure you.'"

"To stomach sufferers and those not getting full strength of life, Eaton's is the only food, suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, bloating, gassy feeling after eating, stomach distress of any kind, we say, go get a box of EATON'S today, use it according to the directions and you will know what real stomach comfort means. Tons of people all over the world are using EATON'S and telling us the power to cure your ailment."

Most Startling Endorsement Ever Published. Mr. A. W. Cramer, Registered Pharmacist and Druggist of Plano, Illinois, writes under date of December 14, 1919:

"Eaton's is the only food, suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, bloating, gassy feeling after eating, stomach distress of any kind, we say, go get a box of EATON'S today, use it according to the directions and you will know what real stomach comfort means. Tons of people all over the world are using EATON'S and telling us the power to cure your ailment."

"It is the most wonderful testimonial statement in all my experience in the line of this preparation. It is a positive proof to me that EATON'S is the only food that I have left him unharmed. Very truly yours, A. W. Cramer."

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION.

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills.

SPARROW HAWK GETS CANARY

Yellow-Feathered Songster Escapes in City From Cage and Falls Prey to Hawk.

San Francisco.—A Chinese woman and her three little children came marching proudly up Kearny street. They carried a cage and a canary.

At Commercial street the door of the cage came open and the bird flew out. It lighted on a wire overhead. Pedestrians gathered around and helped the woman and the children try to coax it down.

The canary hopped about and defied them for a while. Then all of a sudden it fluttered down toward the sidewalk. But it was not quick enough. Before it alighted a sparrow hawk swooped down from somewhere and grabbed it.

There was a squeak and a flutter and wings almost within reach of the people on the sidewalk. Then the hawk with its prey flew down Commercial street and was gone.

Neck Broken but Weds. Easton, Pa.—Although suffering from a broken neck and still in a serious condition, Henry R. Bowley was wedded in the hospital here to Miss Alice Faulk, the daughter of wealthy New Jersey parents.

Values Kiss at \$10,000. New York.—A "very much intoxicated" man kissed Miss Eva Bradley Gifford in a Baltimore hotel elevator, she claims. She says the kiss is worth \$10,000 and is suing the hotel for the amount.

Time's Wonderful Changes. My little nephew and I were looking through some photographs and found a picture of a baby in short dresses.

"Who's that?" asked Forrest. "That's your picture when you were a baby," I said.

"Well, that's funny," replied Forrest. "I was a girl then, and now I'm a boy."—Chicago Tribune.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murre Eye Remedy. No tearing—Just Eye Comfort. 4c. per bottle. MURRE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

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TWO GOOD CARNEGIE STORIES

Advancing Years Evidently Have No Way Dimmed Scotsman's Keen Sense of Humor.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered to be the most important factor in industry—labor, capital, or brains? The cynic Scot replied, with a merry twinkle in his eye: "Which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool?"

The above reminds us of what Mr. Carnegie once said at a dinner: "Don't believe the old fellows who talk about the superiority of the past over the present. Those old fellows are possessed by the same absurdity which possessed Dashi."

"I guess I want a pair of spectacles," he said to his oculist.

"Ah, old age coming on, eh?" laughed the

LOCAL ITEMS

There will be prayer meeting at the Lutheran church at 8 o'clock Friday evening, June 21st.

Miss Isabelle Werle who is attending college at the University of Wisconsin, will spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Werle.

There will be prayer meeting at the Lutheran church at 8:20 o'clock Monday evening, June 24th.

Joe March of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning, while in the city.

A. Rowland of the town of Rudolph favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call this morning while in the city on business.

BIRON

Carl Williamson got a nice, big, black bass one day last week, which tipped the scales at 4 1/2 pounds. But it cost Carl a lot of trouble, as he caught it with his bare hands while the gate was shut. Carl says he got good and wet but it was worth while.

Albert Flick has got the branding fever bad, having purchased the farm owned by Hugo Smith. There isn't much cleared land but Albert says he will soon be busy clearing land. Albert says he is going to see and his muscled are good.

Edmund Klappa is now one of the husky brick hounds at the mill here.

John Vanderhal has got a big force of men here and is doing nicely with his big job on the new pulp shed.

Albert Sager has got the new leather and silver machine running in fine shape and are turning out very good stock. Arthur Sweeney is the roll skinner.

Phing is poor here this spring, altho lots of the boys go a-fishing and they get very few fish.

Albert Flick was at Grand Rapids and Rudolph on business.

Mrs. Frank Binger was at Marshfield the past week, caring for her mother who has been very sick.

Mrs. Worden was a Grand Rapids shopper one day.

Dave Taylor has his charge of the Keweenaw farm will have a good crop this year as everything is looking fine a far.

The Biron Park got one more game on the furniture boys, 7 to 2 in favor of the Biron Park. Come again boys that was an easy game.

The Leland Rockwood family spent Sunday in our bog.

Among those who got some nice fish the past week were Archie Sweeney, he got a pickerel that weighed 10 pounds. Archie had some pulling before he landed his fish.

Geo. Bates and three children, Art Sweeney and wife spent Sunday at Plover with friends and relatives.

Albert Flick is going to move on his farm after the Fourth of July.

Hugo Smith who sold his farm to A. Flick is going to Oklahoma after the Fourth with the rest of his folks.

Geo. Fister and family spent Sunday at Rudolph with relatives.

Frank Stuart has bought a nice new touring car.

P. H. Bleckhardt has bought him a big car for his family.

We have a new bass line here again. Clark Gaffney is the driver.

Scandinavian Lutheran Church.

9:30 A. M. Sunday school.

10:30 A. M. preaching service. In English every Sunday, on the first Sunday of each month when the service is conducted in the Norwegian language.

8:00 P. M. English preaching service.

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On the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month, 1:30 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M. preaching service. On other Sundays Sunday school at 10:30 A. M. and on preaching service.

Saratoga Union Church.

Preaching service on the 3rd Sunday of each month at 3 P. M.

ARPIN

Miss Chrissy Hughes of Knappa, Wis., is visiting at the M. M. Cutler home.

Mrs. John Stahl returned home Wednesday from a visit with relatives and friends at Waukegan.

Leland Hiett of Donnan is visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. Lewis and family.

Mrs. Nora Winchell and daughter, Elizabeth of Stevens Point have been visiting at the John Stahl home.

Chas. Bray has purchased John Nimmo's Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith and children were Grand Rapids visitors Sunday.

The Red Cross workers met at the A. C. Lowers home Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Reht, Morris of Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and attended church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seitzkora, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rantz and Mr. and Mrs. Will Whittingham drove out to Yellow River Sunday in the Seitzkora car and spent the day fishing and had a picnic dinner.

There will be a lawn social and program at the home of J. V. Schmidt Friday evening, June 21st. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. They will see cream and the proceeds go to the Y. M. C. A.

VANDRIESEN

The farmers are all busy in this vicinity planting in buckwheat.

C. E. Duck sold some fine spring pigs at the state fair at Grand Rapids last Tuesday.

L. Olsen and wife and H. G. Carlson were Grand Rapids shoppers one day last week.

R. A. Reid and wife were seen on our streets Saturday.

Mrs. Hattie Rulo was a caller at Israel Jero's Saturday afternoon.

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Several from this way attended church service at the Bell school house Sunday.

Miss Edna French of the Wisconsin Veterans Home spent last week with Miss Mabel Heitz.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mullinex received word that their son, Rollin, was one among the many who arrived safely in France.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ray Rankin and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Iwata and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Heitz were visitors at the J. Wolcott home Sunday evening.

Mr. Cordis and daughter, Elvira, were among the Nekeosa shoppers on Friday.

HE WAS MISINFORMED

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Mrs. Chester Gross and children of Nebraska City, Neb., are here for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Slattery.

MARRIED AT WACO

Miss Emily Hall of Appleton and Corp Roy E. Arnett of this city were married at Waco, Texas on Saturday, June 15th. The bride is a graduate of Lawrence college and taught in the Lincoln school in this city during the past two years. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Arnett of this city, and left here last July with Troop G, going to Camp McArthur. Since going there he has been transferred to the quartermaster department, being a stenographer in the purchasing department.

J. A. Cohen has purchased the Eugene Warner cranberry marsh.

COUNTY GRADUATION

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Jack Grant was home on a furlough of several days the past week from Camp Grant visiting his wife. Jack expects to leave for France soon.

SALOON CHANGES

Wm. Hahock will move into the location now occupied by Fred Hantitz on Grand Avenue, and Harvey Goe will start up a saloon again in his building now occupied by Mr. Hahock.

Frank Darnon, located west of the Soo track, G. J. Hayes at the Hotel Julien, and R. P. Johnson located on Second street on the east side, will not take out a license again, making three less saloons in the city.

Misses Johanna and Sylvia Schwartz departed on Saturday for Milwaukee where they will be employed.

MARKET REPORT

Beans	18c
Roosters	13c
Geese	15c
Broilers	16-18
Butter	10c
Eggs	15-17
Veal	30-38
Pigs	22-26
Hay, Timothy	22.00
Hay, Clover	22.00
Hay, Alfalfa	22.00
Wheat	12.40
Barley	12.40
Oats	12.40
Flour	15.70

The Consolidated ball team will go to Merrill on Sunday where they will play the Merrill team.

In Printer's Ink, We Try To Show What You Will Need

The Summer's Best in Straw Hats

Panamas, Italian Straw, Leghorns, Etc., in all the popular shapes. You can not go wrong in selecting from our stocks. Prices range from

\$5.50 down to \$1.45

For Summer. We Have Had Our Taste of Hot Weather. You Will Need Hot Weather Clothes.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

A Good Assortment of The Famous Deltex Grass Rugs

Small sizes in Brown, Green, Blue, Etc., with pretty stenciled designs. Suitable for bedroom, sun parlor or bath. Two sizes at

\$1.25 and \$1.00

Our Big June Clearance Sale of Paints, Varnishes, Calsomines and Wall Papers

Here is your greatest chance to buy these articles at the biggest saving. Our stock is large and complete in every detail. Below you will find bargains on every item you need. Paint up your porches, sheds, fences, barn, etc. At these low prices it will pay you to do it. This sale begins tomorrow and continues to and including Saturday, June 22nd.

Lot Number One

Benjamin Moore & Co's best grade of Burnt Paint in red, yellow or brown. Absolutely the best quality and your best opportunity to buy at this low price. During our June sale, get

\$1.15

Special Notice Compare this price with that of any mail order catalog.

Lot Number Two

Ready Mixed Paint to close out at a price far below present market value. It comes in assorted colors. Now that this opportunity is here waiting, you cannot afford to delay painting.

As long as our stock lasts, we will sell at per gallon.....

\$1.79

A Most Remarkable Reduction on Varnish Stains

Just what you want for chairs, floors or woodwork where a darker varnish is desired. It comes in natural, dark oak, light oak, mahogany and walnut. Quarts 79c, pints 40c, one-half pints 25c.

An Extra Big Value Giving in Calsomine

We have a good stock of almost five hundred packages of Calsomine in the following colors: Gray, lavender, salmon pink, green and white. During our June sale, a five pound package for.....

39c

Paint Specials

Inside Flat White, sale price per gallon only..... **\$1.95**

White Enamel, sale price per gallon..... **\$3.50**

Dull Varnish, sale price per gal..... **\$2.50**

Buggy and Wagon Paint, per quart..... **.75c**

Gold and Silver Paint, per can..... **.25c, 15c**

Floor Wax, sale price per lb..... **.45c**

Wall Paper

Figured Ceiling Papers, sale price per double roll..... **8c**

Small lots of Side Paper, sale price per double roll..... **5c**

Pretty Bedroom Stripes, sale price per double roll..... **15c**

Block Kitchen Paper, sale price per double roll..... **15c**

Parlor and Living Room Paper, sale price per double roll..... **25c, 18c, 15c**

Benjamin Moore's

475-Floor and Woodwork Varnish, a high grade varnish offered during our June sale at only per gallon.....

\$2.40

Ready-to-Wear at Lowest Prices

Suits \$38.00 down to \$10.20

Coats \$38.75 down to \$11.48

All Women's, Misses' and Children's White Dresses at a Discount of 10 per cent.

All Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses at a Discount of 20 per cent.



One lot of Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits in Summerys, Grays, Army Blues, Roses, Checks and Mixtures. All are marked away down. Some at one-fourth off while they last we will sell them at prices ranging from

Summer Fur Fashions

A smart looking summer costume is greatly enhanced by light weight summer furs. On cool evenings they are more than comfortable. They are very popular every where. Can you be without one all summer long? Come and see our moderately priced selections before you decide.



Vacation Luggage

Vacation Luggage



When you need traveling luggage, come to our store. You'll have the largest selection of guaranteed goods at the lowest prices. We can send you on your trip happy that your luggage is good looking and substantial and worth every cent you have invested.

Bathing Outfits



Bathing Suits are in all wool Jersey and Brilliantines. The newest styles and fancy colors are to be seen in abundance. Sizes 50 down to 4 years, at prices from

\$7.50 down to 50c.

Annette Kollerman Suits in black at only..... **75c**

Farmerette Clothing



Farmerettes should be attired in correct farmerette fashion. See our comfortable overalls for women. They are made in gingham and heavy twills. Skirt can be gathered at bottom into pantaloons or buttoned into skirt shape. Priced from

\$4.50 down to \$2.25.

In Our Grocery Department

We Deliver at Cash and Carry Prices

(United States Food Administration License No. G-6554)

We are here to serve you. Good goods, good service and right prices. The store that gives the best service and saves you the most money.

SOME OF OUR REGULARS

Roller Oats, bulk the pound.....	6c
Roller Oats, 22 1/2 lb. sacks.....	\$1.38
Roller Oats, National, 3 lb. 12 oz. package.....	27c
Roller Oats, Quaker, large 3 lb. 7 oz. package.....	24c
Pickles—Dills and Sours (bring your pails) per dozen.....	8c
Calumet Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans.....	19c
Big 50c Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans.....	19c
Arm & Hammer Salabras, 1 lb. package.....	15c
Sauer Kraut—Silver Buckles, extra good knut, try some, ready to eat, can 18c	

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

Oh! Yes, if you want bulk coffee try Guatemala, at per pound..... **22c**

Yucatan, at per pound..... **18c**

Brazilian, at per pound..... **15c**

Tea! Tea! Uncolored Japs—Red Seal 60c lb., Indian Chief 50c lb., Horse Shoes 40c lb. The three you cannot duplicate in quality even if you pay 10c the pound more.

Toast Corn Flakes, pkg. 9c Pals Nuptha Soap, bar. 6c P. & G. Nuptha Soap, bar..... **6c**

Lunts Nuptha Soap, bar..... **6c**

Skitch! Skitch! Well, what is Skitch? Try a package and you will find out it is what every housewife has been looking for. Single package 9c. 3 packages 24c. 6 packages..... **45c**

7 oz. Standard Smoking Tobacco..... **20c**

14 oz. Standard Smoking Tobacco..... **40c**

7 oz. P. S. Smoking Tobacco..... **16c**

14 oz. P. S. Smoking Tobacco..... **32c**

SAVE YOUR CASH SLIPS AND SAVE 2 PER CENT!

Do you realize that you can save 21c on the dollar on purchases in our Grocery Department. This is the best opportunity ever offered in this department. The reason for this cut is, too big a stock.

Adjustable Window Screens

Extending from 21 to 33 Inches

You want to have your windows properly screened to keep out flies, mosquitoes and other warm weather pests.

Window Screens	45c	Window Screens	55c
18 inches high.....		24 inches high.....	

Wire Screening, Black and Galvanized—in all widths from 19 inches to 48 inches. Priced according to width from 35c a yard down to 14c.

Fly Swatters Cloth bound, wire handles..... **15c**

Screen wire, wire handles..... **10c**

Screen wire, wood handles..... **5c**

Let Us Kill Your Potatoe Bugs to suit you. Get our prices on any poison you prefer, and put your savings in Binder Twine or Hay Rope.

Hardware Basement.

A Timely Warning

Coming Soon!

An Increase in the Price of Some Nemo Corsets

Because the manufacturers refuse to lower their standards of quality and workmanship, the prices on several models in—

Nemo Corsets

will have to be increased on July 1, next!

We have not yet been advised on which of the models these increases will take effect; so, to be on the safe side, we are warning our customers to buy a supply of their favorite Nemo models during this month.

Then, too, it has been suggested that the government may take over some of the corset factories, and put them to other uses. If the Nemo factory should be selected, it would work a terrible hardship on the Nemo wearers who had not had sufficient foresight to prepare in advance for such an event.

During this month, then—

Roger Bros. and Community Silverware is selling rapidly during our sale at \$1.00 worth of merchandise for only

79 Cents



Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets, \$3.00 to \$6.00

LOCAL ITEMS

There will be Prayer meeting at the Methodist church at 8 o'clock Friday evening, June 21st.

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Gen. Fisher and family spent Sunday at Rudolph with relatives.

Frank Shank has bought a nice new touring car.

F. H. Eberhardt has bought him his car for his family.

We have a new bus line here again. Clark Gaffney is the driver.

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9:30 A. M. Sunday school.

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ARPIN

Miss Chrissy Hughes of Knappton, Wis., is visiting at the M. M. Outler home.

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Leland Blinert of Dousman is visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. Lewis and family.

Mrs. Nora Weinbrenner and daughter, Elizabeth of Stevens Point have been visiting at the John Stahl home.

Chas. Frey has purchased John Nimmo's Ford Car.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith and children were Grand Rapids visitors Sunday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Morris of Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and attended church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Setzkorn, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kozak and Mr. and Mrs. Will Whittingham drove out to Yellow River Sunday in the Setzkorn car and spent the day fishing and had a picnic dinner.

There will be a lawn social and program at the home of J. E. Schmidt Friday evening, June 21st. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. They will sell ice cream and the proceeds go to the Y. M. C. A.

VANDRIESSEN

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Roy Johnson of Nekosco and Earl Tuttle were callers at the Holtz home Wednesday evening of last week.

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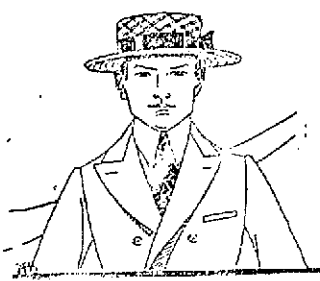
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Geese	15c
Ducks	15c
Hides	10c
Pork, Dressed	18-20c
Veal	16-17c
Butter	30-38c
Eggs	20c
Hay, Timothy	22.00
Oats	80
Rye	1.68
War Flour with wheat	12.40
Rye Flour	12.70

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Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

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Buggy and Wagon Paint, per quart .75c
Gold and Silver Paint, per can .25c, 15c
Floor Wax, sale price per lb. .45c

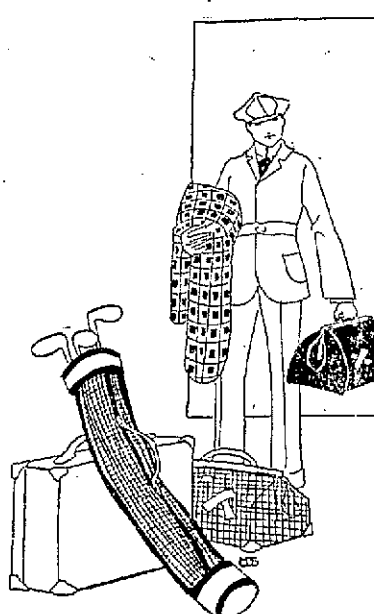
Wall Paper

Figured Ceiling Papers, sale price per double roll .8c
Small lots of Side Paper, sale price per double roll .5c
Pretty Bedroom Stripes, sale price per double roll .15c
Block Kitchen Paper, sale price per double roll .15c
Parlor and Living Room Paper, sale price per double roll .25c, 18c, 15c



Benjamin Moore's 475-Floor and Woodwork Varnish, a high grade varnish offered during our June sale at only per gallon \$2.40

Vacation Luggage



When you need traveling luggage, come to our store. You'll have the largest selection of guaranteed goods at the lowest prices. We can send you on your trip happy that your luggage is good looking and substantial and worth every cent you have invested.

Bathing Outfits



Bathing Suits are in all wool Jersey and Brillantines. The newest styles and fancy colors are to be seen in abundance. Sizes 50 down to 4 years, at prices from

\$7.50 down to 50c.

Annette Kellerman Suits in black at only 75c

Farmerette Clothing



Farmerettes should be attired in correct farmerette fashion. See our comfortable overalls for women. They are made in gingham and heavy twills. Skirt can be gathered at bottom into pantaloons or buttoned into skirt shape. Priced from

\$4.50 down to \$2.25.

In Our Grocery Department

We Deliver at Cash and Carry Prices

(United States Food Administration Licence No. G.05564)

We are here to serve you. Good goods, good service and right prices. The store that gives the best service and saves you the most money.

SOME OF OUR REGULARS

Roller Oats, bulk the pound	6c	Roller Oats, 22 1/2 lb. sacks	\$1.38
Roller Oats, National, 3 lb. 12 oz. package	27c		
Roller Oats, Quaker, large 3 lb. 7 oz. package	24c		
Pickles—Dills and Sours (bring your pails) per dozen	8c		
Calumet Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans	19c		
Big Store Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans	19c		
Arm & Hammer Saleratus, 1 lb. package	5c		
Sauer Kraut—Silver Buckle, extra good kraut, try some, ready to eat, can 18c			



Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

Oh! Yes, if you want bulk coffee try Guatemala, at per pound .22c
Yucatan, at per pound .18c
Brazilian, at per pound .15c

Tea! Tea! Uncolored Japs—Red Seal 60c lb., Indian Chief 50c lb., Horse Shoe 40c lb. The three you cannot duplicate in quality even if you pay 10c the pound more.

Toaster Corn Flakes, pkg.	9c	Fels Naptha Soap, bar	6c	P. & G. Naptha Soap, bar	6c
Lants Naptha Soap, bar	6c	Skat, for greasy hands, nothing better, only	10c		
Skitch! Skitch! Well, what is Skitch? Try a package and you will find out it is what every housewife has been looking for. Single package 9c. 3 packages 24c. 6 packages 45c					
7 oz. Standard Smoking Tobacco	20c	14 oz. Standard Smoking Tobacco	40c		
7 oz. P. S. Smoking Tobacco	16c	14 oz. P. S. Smoking Tobacco	32c		

SAVE YOUR CASH SLIPS AND SAVE 2 PER CENT!

Do you realize that you can save 21c on the dollar on purchases in our Grocery Department. This is the best opportunity ever offered in this department. The reason for this cut is, too big a stock.

Adjustable Window Screens

Extending from 21 to 33 Inches

You want to have your windows properly screened to keep out flies, mosquitoes and other warm weather pests.

Window Screens	45c	Window Screens	55c
18 inches high		24 inches high	

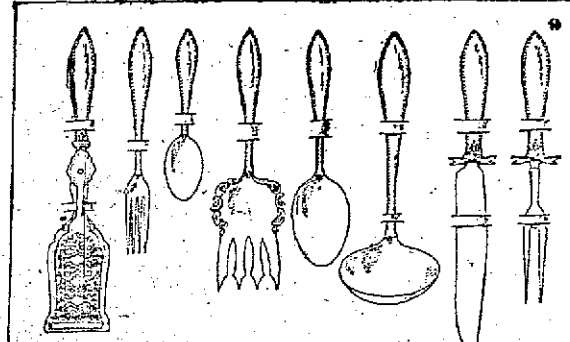
Wire Screening, Black and Galvanized—in all widths from 19 inches to 48 inches. Priced according to width from 35c a yard down to 14c.

Fly Swatters	Cloth bound, wire handles	15c
	Screen wire, wire handles	10c
	Screen wire, wood handles	5c

Let Us Kill Your Potatoe Bugs to suit you. Get our prices on any poison you prefer, and put your savings in Binder Twine or Hay Rope.

Hardware Basement.

79c on the Dollar



Roger Bros. and Community Silverware is selling rapidly during our sale at \$1.00 worth of merchandise for only

79 Cents

A Timely Warning

Coming Soon!

An Increase in the Price of Some Nemo Corsets

Because the manufacturers refuse to lower their standards of quality and workmanship, the prices on several models in—

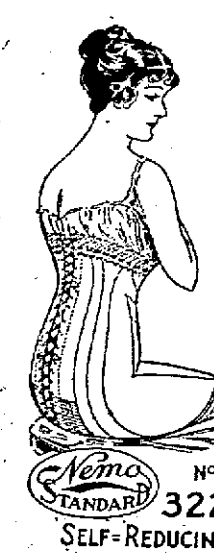
Nemo Corsets

will have to be increased on July 1, next!

We have not yet been advised on which of the models these increases will take effect; so, to be on the safe side, we are warning our customers to buy a supply of their favorite Nemo models during this month.

Then, too, it has been suggested that the government may take over some of the corset factories, and put them to other uses. If the Nemo factory should be selected, it would work a terrible hardship on the Nemo wearers who had not had sufficient foresight to prepare in advance for such an event.

During this month, then—



Nemo 322 SELF-REDUCING

Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets, \$3.00 to \$6.00